REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

DURING 1892-93.

IN THREE PARTS:

PART I.—SUMMARY.

„ II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

„ III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

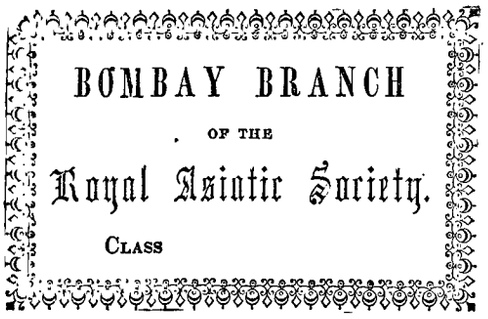
00133896

RANGOON:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA.

1893.

[Price,—Rs. 4-8-0.]



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

$$\frac{15}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

DURING 1892-93.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

IN THREE PARTS:

PART I.—SUMMARY.

„ II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

„ III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

133896

15/1/3

00133896

RANGOON:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA.

1893.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—SUMMARY.

	Page.
Summary of the year's administration	3—16

PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—Physical and Political Geography.

Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples	1
Historical summary	7
Form of administration	10
Character of land tenures; system of survey and settlement	13
Civil divisions of British territory	20
Details of the last census, tribes and languages	22
Changes in the administration	25
Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs	ib.

II.—Administration of the Land.

Surveys, settlements, and waste lands (Lower Burma)	40
Surveys, settlements, and waste lands (Upper Burma)	42

III.—Protection.

Legislative authority	43
Legislation	ib.
Police	44
Criminal Justice (Lower Burma)	49
Criminal Justice (Upper Burma)	51
Jails	52
Civil Justice (Lower Burma)	55
Civil Justice (Upper Burma)	56
Registration	57
Municipal administration (Lower Burma)	58
Municipal administration (Upper Burma)	64
Military	68
Marine	ib.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agriculture (Lower Burma)	70
Agriculture (Upper Burma)	71
Rice-trade statistics	72
Weather and crops	ib.
Horticulture	73
Forests (Lower Burma)	ib.
Forests (Upper Burma)	76
Mines and quarries	79
Manufactures	80
Commercial Marine	ib.
Seaborne trade	83
Inland trade	85
Public Works (Lower Burma)	86
Public Works (Upper Burma)	90
Railways	94
Telegraphs	96
Post Office	ib.

V.—Revenue and Finance.

Revenue	99
Finance	106
Paper currency	114

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Vital statistics of the general population	115
Immigration and emigration	116
Medical relief	ib.
Sanitation	118
Vaccination	119

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	Page.
General system of public instruction	120
Education (Lower Burma)	125
Education (Upper Burma)	128
Literary societies	129
Literature and the Press	ib.
Arts and sciences	130

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Operations of the year	131

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	132
Ecclesiastical	ib.
Stationery	ib.

PART III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

LOWER BURMA.

	Page.
I.—Statistics of physical, political, and fiscal geography	iii.
II.—Statistics of protection	xxvi.
III.—Statistics of production and distribution	xc.
IV.—Statistics of instruction	cli.
V.—Statistics of life	clxvi.

UPPER BURMA.

I.—Statistics of physical, political, and fiscal geography	clxxxiii.
II.—Statistics of protection	ccvi.
III.—Statistics of production and distribution	cclix.
IV.—Statistics of instruction	cclxxvii.
V.—Statistics of life	ccxcii.

INDEX TO PART I.—SUMMARY ... ... cccvii.
INDEX TO PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS ... ... cccviii.
INDEX TO PART III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS ... ... cccxv.

PART I.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY

OF

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

Introductory.

IN the present report are included chapters containing standing information regarding the physical geography of the province, its history, the various tribes which constitute the indigenous population, and other subjects of which it is desirable to have a brief permanent record. These chapters have been written with as much brevity as is consistent with accuracy, and it is therefore unnecessary to condense them for this introduction, which is intended merely to summarize the most important facts in the history of the past year. In this report the record of police, judicial, jail, and sanitary administration is that for the calendar year 1892, and the record of Forest Administration is for the 15 months ending 30th June 1893. As regards other matters the year of report is the official year ending on the 31st March 1893.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie went on furlough on the 14th May 1892. Since the 23rd May 1892 Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., has officiated as Chief Commissioner. In the interval between the 14th and 23rd May Mr. D. M. Smeaton was in charge of the province.

Chief Commissioner's tours.

2. During the year the Chief Commissioner visited every district in Upper Burma, except the Ruby Mines district, and the Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Prome, Thôngwa, Henzada, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Amherst, and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma.

Administrative changes.

3. The number of Commissioners' divisions and of districts remained the same as in the previous year. One new township in the Upper Chindwin district was constituted and several changes in township, subdivisional, and district boundaries were made. A small portion of the Bassein district of the Irrawaddy division was transferred to the Sandoway district of the Arakan division.

Southern Shan States and Karenni.

4. During the whole of the open season both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Shan States were engaged in demarcating the boundary between those States and Siam and in dealing with matters connected with the settlement of the frontier. The demarcation was satisfactorily accomplished as far north as Kengcheng, the Siamese Commissioners working in perfect accord with our officers. Sawlawi, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, was, with the concurrence of Siam, reinstated in his Trans-Salween possessions, which had been occupied by the Siamese since 1889. The States were free from disturbance throughout the year, and trade and cultivation flourished.

Northern Shan States.

The most important events of the year in the Northern Shan States were the expedition of the Superintendent into the Wa country and the Kachin disturbances in North Hsinwi. Mr.

Scott's tour in the Wa country was largely one of exploration. After settling the affairs of Mânglün, where Ton Hsang, the Chief whom he had placed in charge the year before, had been ousted by his half-brother Saw Maha, Mr. Scott travelled through the country of the wild Was whom he found to be living in numerous communities practically independent of one another though owning a kind of religious allegiance to a Buddhist high priest at Möng Hka. The Kachin troubles in North Hsinwi arose out of the race conflict which has been in progress for many years past between the Kachins and Shans. The task of administering the constantly augmenting hordes of Kachin immigrants had proved entirely beyond the powers of the present Chief of the State, and his attempts to tyrannize over his unruly subjects produced a widespread feeling of exasperation among them which culminated in a successful attack on Hsinwi town on the 12th December 1892. The revolt was directed solely against the Shan rulers of the country and the malcontents readily laid down their arms when assured by the Superintendent that their grievances would be enquired into. An European officer has now been deputed to assist the Chief in dealing with his Kachin subjects. In Hsipaw and its dependencies and in South Hsinwi the Chiefs manifested a desire to cooperate with the Superintendent in introducing more civilized methods of Government.

Shan States under the supervision of Commissioners.

Möngmit (Momeik) continued to be administered as a subdivision of the Ruby Mines district. Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti remained quiet during the year.

Chin Hills administered from Falam.

5. Since July 1892 the Chin Hill tracts which were previously administered from Fort White and Haka under the names of the Northern and Southern Chin Hills respectively have formed a single charge. The main work of the year was the suppression of the Nwengal and Siyin rebellion which broke out in October 1892 when a Native Magistrate and his escort were ambushed, he himself and eleven of his party being killed. The military operations by which the rebellion was crushed and in the course of which our casualties of all ranks exceeded 70 were of a very thorough character and included the withdrawal of over 1,600 guns from the disaffected tribes, and the capture of most of the ringleaders. All the Chin tribes, except the Siyins, Nwengals, and Tlangtlangs, behaved well throughout the year. In connection with the rebellion three raids were committed by Chins in the plains, but excepting these there were no raids into Burma by Chins under the jurisdiction of the Political Officer, Falam.

Chin Hills administered from Yawdwin.

The Chin tribes under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer, Yawdwin, remained quiet with the exception of the people of Sayun who threatened to attack the post of Mindat Sakan, and were suitably punished.

Chins of the Upper Chindwin district.

Several raids having been committed by certain Chin tribes in the neighbourhood of the Naga Hills, the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district proceeded with a party of police to the offending villages which had never before been visited by our officers and without striking a blow exacted reparation and promises of future good behaviour.

The North-East Frontier.

6. During the preceding season 1891-92 extensive operations had been undertaken with a view to bringing under effective control the Kachins of the outlying parts of the Bhamo and Katha districts. The programme of operations for carrying on this work in 1892-93 included the establishment of police posts at Sima and at Namkham and the sending out of four civil officers with police escorts to travel about the hills and complete the work of previous seasons.

Care was to be taken to restrict the operations so far as was consistent with effecting the objects in view and to avoid as far as possible any action likely to entail the necessity for further expeditions. Detailed instructions regarding settlement of disputes, registration of headmen and villagers and their arms, disarmament, payment of tribute and regulation of liquor and opium traffic were issued. Since the close of the year the whole question of the administration of these Kachin tracts has been reconsidered and a draft Regulation has been framed, on lines somewhat similar to those of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, for dealing with the Kachin tribes. The Regulation has not yet become law.

Of the various operations undertaken during the year those connected with the establishment of the Sima post were of a particularly arduous character. Unexpected resistance was met with and it was found necessary to send out reinforcements, with the aid of which all opposition was for a time crushed, though in the meantime no less than three European officers had been killed. In April a fresh rising near Sima took place and a military column was sent to the relief of the garrison there. The rebels, however, had dispersed before its arrival.

The military police entrusted with the establishment of the Namkham post started out on 26th November 1892. They, too, encountered unexpected opposition. The Manhang Myoza, a subordinate of the Chief of North Hsinwi, had before shown signs of disaffection and now collected a large following of Kachins and established himself at Manhang. He was dislodged from this place after some severe fighting, but the force at Namkham was not strong enough to follow up this advantage and a military column was despatched for this purpose from Bhamo. After the arrival of the military column no further resistance was offered.

The whole of the Kachin Hills to the west of the Irrawaddy and south of Kamaing have now been practically quieted. East of the Irrawaddy the Namkham, Nampaung, Sima, and Sadôn posts and another post at Kwitu which it is proposed to establish during the coming season will, it is hoped, suffice to preserve order.

Legislation.

7. The principal enactments specially affecting Burma passed during the year were the Lower Burma Towns Act and the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892. Several Acts were extended to Upper Burma. No enactments were extended to the Shan States as a whole, but the ordinary law of Upper Burma was extended to the State of Möngmit which was administered as a part of the Ruby Mines district.

Police administration.

8. A further large reduction in the Upper Burma military police was effected during the year, 16 companies being transferred to the army and the total expenditure being reduced

from Rs. 46,48,201 to Rs. 38,42,277. The reorganization of the Indian portion of the Lower Burma force was carried out. A regular system of training recruits at the headquarters of districts and passing the whole force below the rank of first class constable through the training school for a month in each year was established. The beat patrol system was developed. The settlement of the local jurisdiction of stations and outposts in Lower Burma was taken in hand. The indigenous "ten-house gaung" system of rural police was re-established.

There was a nominal reduction in the strength of the Lower Burma civil police which fell from 8,397 to 6,130, but this apparent reduction was merely due to the conversion of a part of the force from Civil to Military police. The formation of the two Lower Burma Military Police Battalions with headquarters at Rangoon and Toungoo and a sanctioned strength of 2,004 and 1,252 respectively has been completed.

The strength of the Upper Burma civil police rose from 6,839 to 7,203, partly owing to the reduction in the strength of the military police and partly owing to the increase in the area under administration. Since the close of the year eight more companies of the Upper Burma military police have been transferred to the army.

There was an increase from 589 to 660 in the number of "violent crimes," technically so-called, in Lower Burma, while in Upper Burma there was a decrease from 499 to 355. With a view to dealing more successfully with crime in Lower Burma the civil police force is now being increased in several districts.

The Supply and Clothing Department was efficiently managed during the year and its retention for a further period of five years has been sanctioned.

Criminal Justice, Lower Burma.

9. The increase of crime in Lower Burma gave additional business to Magistrates and Judges. The number of cases brought to trial increased by nearly 900 and the increase was marked in murders, cattle-thefts, dacoities, and robberies, for cases under special and local laws were nearly 900 fewer than in the preceding year. The extra magisterial work was all done by subordinate stipendiary magistrates. The orders of the late Judicial Commissioner considerably reduced the number of cases in which the preventive law was applied, but this reduction was not accompanied by any improvement in the percentage of convictions. There was a considerable increase in severe sentences, capital sentences rising from 34 to 52 and sentences of transportation from 312 to 385. The Courts of Session had to deal with 968 persons and convicted nearly the same proportion as in the preceding year. The Additional Sessions Judge of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions tried most of the cases in those divisions and freed the time of the Commissioners for their heavy work in other departments. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner which had progressively diminished during the previous five years, increased by seventy-five ; 73 per cent. of the appeals were unsuccessful. Appeals to Sessions Judges and District Magistrates somewhat declined. Less revisional work was done and the sentences of only 260 persons were reversed and of 213 reduced.

Criminal Justice, Upper Burma.

10. In Upper Burma the number of cases reported as true increased from 15,525 to 16,998. Serious crime,—murder, dacoity, and robbery,—decreased and cattle-theft was nearly

stationary. Honorary Magistrates began to take an appreciable part in the administration of the criminal law and tried 2,262 cases. The Magistrates dealt with 23,583 persons and convicted 14,491 of them, giving a lower percentage of convictions than in the preceding year. The working of the preventive law was again unsatisfactory. The average duration of cases rose from six to seven days. There was a general decrease in heavy sentences, which was consequent on the considerable decrease of 74 in the number of persons tried by Courts of Session. Only 60 persons were sentenced to transportation and only 11 to death. Appeals to Sessions Judges and the Judicial Commissioner naturally decreased in proportion to the decrease in Sessions trials. Appeals to District Magistrates were still very few, numbering only 97 altogether; in four districts there were none and the greatest number in one district was 24. The Judicial Commissioner continued carefully to watch the working of the Courts. He called for 1,957 cases, but found it necessary to reverse the sentences in 212 only. The Criminal Justice Regulation, 1886, expired on the 13th December 1892.

Jails.

11. The new jail at Insein was opened in July 1892 and the Pyinmana Jail was closed on the 31st December. Administrative necessities caused somewhat frequent transfers of prisoners and therefore the admissions and discharges increased, but the number of persons freshly convicted and sent to jail was 14,381 in 1892 against 14,527 in 1891. At the close of the year there were 11,941 prisoners in confinement. Upper and Lower Burma together showed nearly the same number of sentences of transportation as in the previous year, but the severity of sentences of imprisonment continued to diminish. Only two escapes occurred and in both cases the prisoners were recaptured. There was a considerable increase in recorded jail offences, but a large proportion were petty offences relating to work. A serious outbreak occurred in the Akyab Jail, in the course of which the jailor was murdered and six prisoners were killed or wounded by gunshots. The conspiracy, of which it was the outcome, was hatched by a Burman under-trial prisoner who had been arrested for attempting to raise a rebellion and who pretended, and by the credulous prisoners was believed, to exercise supernatural powers. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,69,262, being nearly 1¼ lakhs more than in 1891, and the gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 73 against Rs. 65. The increase was mainly due to the high price of food. The net earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 3,25,011 and showed a trifling increase over the previous year. The opening of the Insein Jail, the occupation of the new jails at Katha and Kindat, and the expansion of certain district jails increased the accommodation for prisoners of all classes from 12,928 to 14,159. The population of Toungoo Jail was limited to 400 owing to its unhealthiness. Cholera prevailed in epidemic form in eight jails and caused 107 deaths altogether. The death-rate exclusive of deaths caused by cholera fell to 24 per mille.

Civil Justice, Lower Burma.

12. The year 1892 exhibited an increase of civil litigation which was distributed over the whole of Lower Burma. The number of suits instituted rose from 36,214 to 41,929. The Courts were unable to keep pace with the increase of business; the average duration of cases increased and 1,900 cases were pending at the close of the year. Applications for execution of decrees were more by 2,329 than in the preceding year. In nearly half of these satisfaction was obtained in whole or in part through

the Courts. Appeals also increased, numbering 2,118 against 1,634 in 1891. The increase was most marked in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, where the number, namely, 231, was much in excess of any previous year's total. The appeals were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners with reasonable promptitude.

Civil Justice, Upper Burma.

13. The number of suits in Upper Burma continued to increase and as in 1891 were most numerous in the dry districts. The Upper Burman Myoôks improved in law and procedure and business was promptly disposed of, the average duration of a contested case being only twenty days. Appeals diminished in Deputy Commissioners' Courts from 585 to 567, but there were also 420 applications for revision. The Civil Procedure Code has not yet been introduced.

Registration.

14. Three new registration offices were opened in Lower Burma, making 120 in all. The number of registrations in Lower Burma was 17,369, being 5,029 more than in the preceding year, and the aggregate value of the property affected rose to Rs. 2,17,80,027. In Upper Burma four new offices were opened and the number of documents registered rose to 2,402.

Municipal Administration, Lower Burma.

15. The gross income of the 25 municipalities of Lower Burma fell from Rs. 27,07,569 to Rs. 26,56,926 owing mainly to the withdrawal of Provincial contributions. Their expenditure diminished from Rs. 29,43,064 to Rs. 25,67,472. Taxation yielded about half a lakh more than in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to scavenging taxes. The income of Rangoon Municipality rose from Rs. 12,62,062 to Rs. 13,35,275. In the fourth quarter of 1892 an *ad valorem* scavenging-tax replaced the old scavenging-tax which was levied by counting heads. The Shone Sewage System was further extended, 878 house-connections being completed. The preliminary arrangements for beginning the reclamation of swamps and for realigning the Monkey Point Road were completed. Two schemes for improving the water-supply were under consideration. The finances of the Moulmein Committee continued to be in an unsatisfactory state and the sanitary condition of the town was not improved. In Bassein the conservancy tramway was extended. At Akyab there was a severe epidemic of cholera and also of smallpox. Some more public latrines were erected. The Prome water-works continued to be satisfactory and were slightly extended. As in the previous year most of the municipalities were engaged in raising more revenue and balancing their budgets. They have generally diminished their expenditure on education.

Municipal Administration, Upper Burma.

16. The Yesagyo Municipality in Upper Burma was abolished and there remained 15 municipalities. Their total receipts were Rs. 8,27,139 and their total expenditure Rs. 7,68,657. Mandalay was responsible for Rs. 5,45,500 of the income and Rs. 5,00,607 of the expenditure. Myingyan, by taking a loan of Rs. 23,000, showed the next largest receipts. The receipts of the Mandalay Municipality were fictitiously swelled by the deposit of Rs. 1,10,000 by bidders for the lease of the Zegyo bazaar. Taxation was more productive by Rs. 62,000. The Mandalay Committee came, by the termination of a lease, into possession of the Zegyo bazaar and farmed it for Rs. 15,100 per month. They had under con-

sideration conservancy and water-supply schemes, but neither has yet been finally decided upon.

Military.

17. The total strength of the troops in Upper and Lower Burma on the 1st April 1893 was European 4,144 and native 10,805 as compared with 5,045 and 11,987 on 1st April 1892. Major-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., was in charge of the Burma District Command throughout the year except for two months during the rains when Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, C.B., officiated. The net charges incurred in the several departments on account of troops stationed in Burma were in 1891-92 Rs. 1,29,72,396 and in 1892-93 Rs. 1,16,56,904. The aggregate efficient strength of Volunteer Corps in Burma on the 31st March 1892 and 1893 was 1,709 and 1,893 respectively. A new corps, the Rangoon Volunteer Engineers, was formed during the year. This corps with the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery and the Rangoon Naval Volunteers form an Administrative Battalion called the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Forests, Lower Burma.

18. In Lower Burma the total area of reserved forests was increased by 169 square miles of teak, cutch, and padauk forests in the Salween division of the Tenasserim Circle and the Thayetmyo and Rangoon divisions of the Pegu Circle, and 120 miles of boundaries were demarcated. An Imperial Survey Party was employed during the year in the Toungoo division and completed a detail survey of 326 square miles, a traverse survey of 402 square miles, and a triangulation of 300 square miles. Surveys were also made during the year in portions of the Tenasserim Circle. An area of 148 square miles was successfully fire-protected in the Tenasserim Circle, and 333 square miles were similarly protected in the Pegu Circle. A total of 3,846,846 cubic feet of teak was extracted by Government and other agency during the period covered by the Forest Administration Report, namely, the 1st April 1892 to the 30th June 1893, and during the same period 9,267,982 cubic feet of other kinds of timber were worked out. For the financial year from the 1st April 1892 to the 31st March 1893 the corresponding figures were 3,740,069 cubic feet and 7,880,905 cubic feet. The total revenue of the financial year amounted to Rs. 35,83,372 as compared with Rs. 28,58,144 in 1891-92, the revenue of the Tenasserim Circle exceeding that of the previous year by nearly Rs. 1,50,000 and that of the Pegu Circle being Rs. 5,80,000 higher than in 1891-92. The net forest revenue of the Tenasserim Circle was Rs. 4,06,016 and that of the Pegu Circle Rs. 18,71,748.

Forests, Upper Burma.

19. The Upper Burma Forest Circle was divided into two, the Eastern and the Western, from the 1st April 1892. The area of forest reserved in Upper Burma in 1892-93 amounted to 1,210 square miles and enquiries were held during the year with a view to the reservation of a further area of 1,582 square miles. The area of protected forests at the end of the year was 24,740 square miles. The Imperial Forest Survey was employed during the year in the Pyinmana division and surveys were carried on by local agency in various parts of the province. A revised edition of the Upper Burma Forest Rules was published in April 1893. The principal modifications made in the rules consisted in the extension to the whole of Upper Burma of the rule, formerly only of partial application, which requires licenses to be taken out for the trade extraction of timber and in the increase of the royalty

on timber cut for trade purposes. The number of forest cases which were prosecuted during the year was 649. Fire-protection was carried out on a small scale in the Yanaungmyin reserve in the Pyinmana division and in the Government plantations at Bernardmyo and Mogôk. The number of teak trees girdled in 1892-93 was 17,141. The great bulk of these were girdled in the Upper Chindwin forests for the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. The year 1892-93 was favourable for forest operations and large quantities of timber were brought down from the Upper Burma forests. Lessees extracted 134,874 tons, 99,687 tons were extracted by other traders under licenses, and 15,080 tons were brought out of the Southern Shan States. The royalty on India-rubber yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,19,498. This royalty was increased from 8 to 12 annas a hundred viss from the 1st January 1893. The net forest revenue of the financial year 1892-93 was Rs. 16,34,882, being $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs higher than the revenue of 1891-92 and one lakh higher than the revenue of any previous year.

Mines and quarries.

20. The ruby mines were worked unprofitably throughout the year by the Burma Ruby Mines Company. There was a large increase in 1892-93 in the outturn of petroleum from the oil wells in the Arakan and Southern divisions, and further oil-mining concessions have been or are about to be granted. The negotiations for the grant to Captain Menzell of Singapore of a tin-mining concession in the Maliwun township of the Mergui district were completed during the year. A lease was granted for five years covering the whole of the Maliwun township except areas occupied by native miners. The royalty payable by the lessee is 5 per cent. on the value of tin exported. Work has been carried on throughout the period under review at the Lingadaw coal mines in Shwebo. An exploration was made of the coal deposits in the Tenasserim valley in the Mergui district with generally favourable results. The gold-fields in the Katha district were examined during the year by the Government Palæontologist. It is reported that gold in paying quantities exists in portions of this district, but conclusive evidence on this point has not yet been produced. Several applications have, however, been made for prospecting and mining licenses in the gold-bearing tracts.

Commercial Marine.

21. There was a considerable decrease in the number and tonnage of steamers engaged in the foreign trade owing to the slackness of the European demand for rice. The total number of vessels engaged in the seaboard trade of the province was 6,742 and their tonnage was 3,736,874. These figures show an advance over those of the preceding year owing to the increase of the coasting trade in both steamers and sailing-vessels. The receipts from light-dues amounted to Rs. 2,58,386, being Rs. 4,464 less than in the preceding year. The new lantern for the *Krishna* light-vessel arrived, but was not exhibited in the year of report. The pilotage fees at the port of Rangoon were revised; fees for night-work were reduced and the rates for vessels of deep draught were diminished.

Seaborne trade.

22. The value of the seaborne trade of the province amounted to Rs. 23,89,47,331 as compared with Rs. 23,42,57,424 in 1891-92. The total value of the private trade was Rs. 23,54,82,519 against Rs. 23,17,28,125 in the previous year. The increase took place entirely in coasting trade, there having been a slight decrease in imports from and exports to foreign countries. The decrease in imports from

foreign countries was trifling; the decrease in exports amounted to 8·74 per cent., and was due to a falling off in exports of rice. This diminution (from Rs. 6,74,97,159 in 1891-92 to Rs. 6,12,44,502 in 1892-93) is attributed to the combination of the rice-millers in Rangoon to keep down the price of paddy.

Inland trade.

23. The number of trade registration stations in Lower Burma was reduced from eight to five, while the number in Upper Burma was raised from five to seven by the establishment of registration offices at Pyawbwè and Pyinmana. The stations at Manaung and Hlaingdet were transferred during the year to Myothit and Kywelebin. The total value of the frontier trade of both Upper and Lower Burma amounted to Rs. 1,47,80,972 as compared with Rs. 1,16,13,774 in 1891-92. The value of the Lower Burma inland trade aggregated Rs. 72,89,023. In the trade with Western China there was an increase of Rs. 1,57,060 in the imports over the figures of the previous year, but the value of the exports diminished by Rs. 1,08,943. The value of both the exports from, and the imports to, the Northern Shan States decreased also, but in the Southern Shan States there was a substantial rise under both exports and imports over the figures of 1891-92. The internal trade of Burma, *i.e.*, the trade between the Upper and Lower provinces, increased by 35·39 per cent. during the year.

Public Works, Lower Burma.

24. In Lower Burma the total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 40,62,486. Of this Rs. 12,24,143 were spent on Civil Buildings, Rs. 9,45,121 on Communications, Rs. 1,43,515 on Military Works, Rs. 7,23,498 on Embankments and Irrigation Works, and Rs. 4,06,652 on works carried out from Incorporated Local Funds.

The total cost of Establishment was Rs. 7,01,180, or a percentage of 17·3 on the total expenditure.

The principal works under construction during the year were—

The new Public Offices, Rangoon. This work, as far as sanctioned, was nearly completed during the year and has in part been occupied. The cracks mentioned in last year's report have been under pinned and now give no trouble.

The jail at Insein for 2,000 prisoners. This work was practically completed during the year. In July 1892 800 prisoners were admitted to the eastern half.

New Government-house, Rangoon, was commenced in April 1892, and fair progress has been made with it. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,49,846. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 5,85,821.

The total mileage of open roads in Lower Burma is now 2,697¾; the figures in last year's report were wrong. Twelve miles of metalled and 18 miles of unmetalled raised and bridged roads were opened during the year.

Public Works, Upper Burma.

25. The total expenditure in Upper Burma from all sources was Rs. 51,16,953, thus distributed: Military Works Rs. 13,74,685, Civil Works Rs. 25,46,791, Irrigation Works Rs. 11,44,166, Civil Works constructed from Incorporated Local Funds.

Rs. 50,510, Contribution works Rs. 801. The total cost of Establishment including Barrack Department was Rs. 10,91,311, or 21·3 per cent. on the total outlay in India.

The principal Military works undertaken during the year were :—

The construction of Barracks with subsidiary buildings at Tiddim, Fort White, Falam, and Haka in the Chin Hills for the garrison to be located there. New barracks at Bernardmyo in place of those burnt down in February 1892.

Hospitals for 30 beds at Shwebo and Meiktila.

The chief Civil buildings in progress were—

Residencies for Superintendents, Northern and Southern Shan States, each estimated to cost over Rs. 30,000. Houses for Commissioner, Eastern Division, Deputy Commissioners, Bhamo, Katha, and Kindat, and Political Officer, Chin Hills.

Civil Police Lines at Minbu and Shwebo; new Military Police lines at Kindat.

Jails at Minbu and Kindat.

The roads which were proceeded with during the year were :—

The Ruby Mines road (widening and improving). The Mandalay-Lashio road (extension to Lashio). Bridges over the Chaungzôn nullah and Namsein river. The Myingyan-Fort Stedman road (extension to Taunggyi and improvements), besides several others of minor importance.

Roads in the Chin Hills were considerably improved and a mule track opened out from Waingmaw on the east bank of the Irrawaddy to Sadôn in the Kachin Hills.

No large irrigation works were carried out during the year. An Irrigation Circle was formed and surveys of the Mandalay and Mu canals commenced. The expenditure of Rs. 11,44,166 incurred during the year was mainly for completing a number of minor irrigation works commenced during the previous year as famine relief works.

Railways.

26. The gross earnings of the open section of the Burma State Railway for the calendar year ending 31st December 1892 were Rs. 71,00,618; showing an increase of Rs. 12,45,421 over the gross earnings for the previous year (Rs. 58,55,197).

The total length of line open at the end of the year was 717½ as compared with 609 miles open at the end of last year. The increase is due to the following sections opened for traffic during the year: Mandalay to Mandalay Shore 2½ miles, Myohaung to Amarapara Shore 6 miles, Shwebo to Wuntho 100 miles.

The branch from Meiktila Road to Meiktila, 12¾ miles, was nearly completed during the year and fair progress was also made with the extension of the Mu Valley Railway from Wuntho towards Mogaung and the Katha branch. Surveys were carried out for an extension of the Mu Valley Railway from Mogaung to Myitkyina on the Irrawaddy river.

The following surveys were also carried out under the orders of the Director-General of Railways: (*a*) the Mandalay-Kunlôn Ferry Railway survey; (*b*)

reconnaissance for a line from India to Burma *viâ* Chittagong and the Aeng pass to Minhla on the Irrawaddy river.

Telegraphs.

27. During the year three telegraph lines,—those running south from Meiktila Road, Sinbyugyun, and Pagan,—were transferred from the Upper Burma to the Burma division. The total number of telegraphic messages disposed of in the Burma division by departmental offices was 1,073,344 and by combined postal and telegraph offices 52,781, an increase of 11·9 per cent. in departmental and 22·6 per cent. in combined offices. There were 45 interruptions in this division as against 69 in the previous year. In the Arakan division, though no addition was made to the number of offices or length of line or wires, the traffic increased considerably. In the Upper Burma division 200·60 miles of line and 243·85 miles of wire were added to those already existing, and the number of telegrams disposed of increased from 916,147 to 1,146,366.

Post Office.

28. The number of post offices was increased during the year from 255 to 268 and the total mileage over which postal communication was effected from 9,213 to 9,752 miles. A total of 14,089,624 letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., was delivered in 1893 as compared with 12,728,187 delivered in 1892. The number of letters delivered by the Post Office increased by rather over 11 per cent. and the number of parcels by very nearly 26 per cent. There was a steady expansion in the money-order business, while the transactions of the Post Office Saving Banks increased to a very satisfactory extent.

Surveys and Settlements.

29. Three cadastral survey parties were employed during the year,—one in Lower Burma in the Tenasserim division, the others in Upper Burma in the Central and Southern divisions. The total area traversed and cadastrally surveyed was 1,146 square miles in the lower and 2,909 square miles in the upper province. Forest surveys were carried out in the Toungoo and Pyinmana districts and topographical and trigonometrical surveys in Amherst, Mergui, the Northern division, and the Shan States. A party was also employed in demarcating the Anglo-Siamese boundary. An area of 366·47 square miles was settled in the Amherst district in 1892-93. The increase in annual land revenue resulting from the settlement was Rs. 64,873. Settlement operations were also carried on in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Minbu.

Revenue, Lower Burma.

30. The gross revenue demand of Lower Burma for the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,84,155 and the total net demand after the grant of remissions was Rs. 3,38,51,585 or Rs. 16,60,280 more than in 1891-92. The increase was due to growth of revenue under all the principal heads except customs, under which, owing to smaller exportations of rice, there was a falling off of, in round numbers, 8¼ lakhs of rupees. The season was on the whole favourable, the rainfall was generally sufficient, and there were no serious agricultural calamities. The total area under cultivation in Lower Burma rose from 5,143,548 acres to 5,607,192 acres, the increase in the area under rice cultivation amounting in all to 437,932 acres. The gross demand on account of land revenue rose from Rs. 92,69,541 to Rs. 1,02,24,703, while the remissions aggregated Rs. 9,950 and the net demand reached a total of Rs. 1,02,14,753. The demand on account of capitation-tax rose from Rs. 37,14,903

to Rs. 38,29,840, the collections from Rs. 37,14,971 to Rs. 38,30,028. Prome and Thayetmyo were the only districts in which the demand did not exceed the demand of the previous year. The net fishery demand of 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 16,90,751 as compared with Rs. 16,20,756 in 1891-92, and the demand on account of salt excise revenue rose from Rs. 1,66,114 in 1891-92 to Rs. 1,76,729. The revenue was collected with ease and punctuality. The net stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 12,28,207 against Rs. 10,47,848 in the previous year. The increase was contributed by stamps of all descriptions with the exception of foreign bill stamps, and is attributed to the general growth of wealth and to more careful enforcement of the stamp law. The revenue from opium increased from Rs. 19,11,624 to Rs. 21,42,045. The increase was due to larger sales of Government opium. Under the head of excise also there was a large increase, contributed mainly by customs duty on imported foreign liquor and by excise duty on beer and spirits issued from local distilleries. The income-tax also yielded a larger revenue, namely, Rs. 6,87,306 against Rs. 6,49,590 in 1891-92. The increase was contributed mainly by Rangoon, and the greater part of it took place under the heads "Tax on companies" and "Tax on other sources of income."

Revenue, Upper Burma.

31. In Upper Burma the harvest was slightly better than in 1891-92, though in portions of the Northern and Eastern divisions some scarcity was felt. Shwebo was the only district in which relief works were opened during the year. The total revenue collections of the year were Rs. 71,86,575, as compared with Rs. 62,34,473 in the previous year. The remissions granted aggregated Rs. 70,324 and the total outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,42,469. The demand of the year on account of thathameda was Rs. 47,53,301 as compared with Rs. 44,68,580 in 1891-92, the increase being mainly due to the better crop prospects, which attracted back to their homes many cultivators whom the scarcity of the previous year had forced to emigrate. The collections of the tax amounted to Rs. 45,40,987. The revenue from State lands amounted to Rs. 12,15,095 or to Rs. 2,16,059 more than in 1891-92, while that from fisheries rose from Rs. 2,57,386 to Rs. 2,78,983. The revenue from ferries was Rs. 49,335 and the petroleum wells of the Pakôkku and Magwe districts yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,11,570. The revenue was collected with little difficulty and without excessive resort to coercive processes. Agricultural advances to the amount of Rs. 2,29,292 were made. The stamp revenue of Upper Burma is growing steadily. In 1892-93 it increased by, in round numbers, Rs. 40,000, which were contributed by all the principal kinds of stamps. The opium revenue increased slightly (from Rs. 1,83,318 to Rs. 1,94,751) in consequence of larger receipts from license-fees. The increase took place in the Northern division. In the Southern and Eastern divisions the opium revenue diminished. The revenue from liquor increased from Rs. 3,29,324 to Rs. 3,89,875. The increase was due almost entirely to large receipts on account of liquor manufactured in the two Mandalay distilleries.

Finance.

32. The year under review was the first year of the new Provincial contract with the Government of India. The Provincial accounts of the year showed a surplus of Rs. 8,35,316 against Rs. 5,05,978 in the previous year. The gross receipts in Burma under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,78,53,568, being in round numbers 43¼ lakhs more than the receipts of 1891-92. Expenditure increased from Rs. 2,38,79,479 to

Rs. 2,62,34,556. The large increase in the gross receipts was contributed principally by Land revenue, Forests, Stamps, Assessed taxes, and Railways. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to heavier charges under Land revenue, Police, Forest, and State railways.

Sanitary and Medical Administration.

33. In Lower Burma the birth-rate was according to the returns 24·83 and the death-rate 20. The new rules for collecting the statistics of births and deaths came into force in 1891 and are believed to have made the returns less inaccurate. The year was unhealthy; cholera caused 6,208 deaths; fevers produced a mortality higher by 22 per cent. than that recorded for any previous year; and dysentery and diarrhœa were more fatal than for several previous years. Little progress was made in sanitation as the Municipal Committees were busy in looking into their finances, and the village headmen, who were newly charged with the collection of the land revenue, were not ready to undertake fresh duties. The Vaccination Act was applied to four more municipalities. The number of persons vaccinated was 156,116 in Lower, and 77,991 in Upper, Burma. The dispensaries grew in popularity in both sections of the province and the formation of Hospital Committees more than doubled the income from private subscriptions. The attendance of patients in Upper Burma has risen from 70,146 in 1889 to 158,683 in 1892. The health of the military police improved, for although, owing to cholera, the death-rate was higher, the number of admissions to hospital, the daily average number sick, and the number of men invalided were all less than in the preceding year. The Rangoon Lunatic Asylum continued to be overcrowded.

Education, Lower Burma.

34. A revision of the list eliminated from recognition many unfit schools, causing a reduction in the schools classed as public of 204. But the quality of instruction imparted in those which remained noticeably improved, 298 pupils being in the high and 2,954 in the middle stage. The year was uneventful, but steady progress was made in most directions. At the Rangoon College the average daily attendance was 48 and the results of the examinations were good. Seven new middle schools were opened and three were closed or reduced to a lower grade. The results of the Entrance examination, in which 67 passed, were much better than in 1891-92. The new rules for appointment to Government clerkships have much stimulated upper secondary education, but the impulse was checked by a reduction in the number of centres fixed by the Calcutta University for the Entrance examination. In Primary schools the quality of instruction, as evidenced by the number of passes, considerably advanced, and although the number of school-meetings required from each pupil entered for examination was raised from 200 to 250 the number of candidates was not diminished. The Karen teachers' certificate system was revised. The net expenditure by Government and local bodies was a little over 6¼ lakhs of rupees. Special arrangements were made for educating the sons of village headmen.

Education, Upper Burma.

35. The unfortunate hostility to secular education of some high Buddhist ecclesiastics in Mandalay caused a decrease of 1,316 in public primary schools, involving the loss of 10,087 pupils. Schools of the High English and Middle Vernacular grades appeared for the first time in the returns. The total expenditure increased from

Rs. 1,08,223 to Rs. 1,36,296, the entertainment of four more Deputy Inspectors and the disbursement of larger grants-in-aid accounting for the difference. The only High English school in Upper Burma was the Roman Catholic Girls' school at Mandalay. Among primary institutions, aided monastic schools decreased from 352 to 309 and aided lay schools increased from 180 to 194. The latter were much the more energetic and successful. A scheme was elaborated for encouraging the study of Pali, but owing to the opposition of the Buddhist ecclesiastics it has been abandoned.

BURMA SECRETARIAT:
The 15th December 1893.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

For the year 1892-93.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE province of Burma lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal, and covers a range of country stretching from the 10th to, roughly speaking, the 27th parallel of latitude. It is bounded on the north and the north-east by China, and on the east by the Shan States and the kingdom of Siam. The sea line of the Bay of Bengal forms its western boundary, and its north-western frontier marches with the confines of the Manipur State and portions of the Chittagong and Assam borders. Its sea board extends from Teknaf in the Akyab district in the north to Maliwun in the Mergui district in the south, a distance of approximately 1,200 miles, and its greatest length from Maliwun in the south to the extreme north of the Bhamo district in Upper Burma is not far short of the same distance. The estimated area of the province is, exclusive of the Shan States, 171,430 square miles.

Area and boundaries.

2. Of the natural divisions of Lower Burma Arakan is a strip of country stretching from the Naaf estuary on the north to Cape Negrais on the south, and lying between the range of hills known as the Arakan Yomas and the sea. The northern part of this tract is a comparatively barren hill country, but in the west and south are rich alluvial plains containing some of the most fertile lands in the province. In this tract are included the districts of Northern Arakan, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway. To the east of the Arakan division and separated from it by the range of hills before mentioned lies the country watered by the Irrawaddy river and extending from the old Upper Burma frontier to the sea. The districts of Thayetmyo, Prome, Henzada, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thôngwa, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Rangoon are contained in this tract. The Thayetmyo district and the northern part of Prome are hilly. The remainder of this tract consists of a level plain extending to and including the delta of the Irrawaddy and joining in the neighbourhood of Rangoon with the valley of the Sittang. To the east of this lie the valleys of the Sittang and Salween rivers, which together form a compact extent of country stretching from the Pegu Yoma on the west to the Salween river and adjacent hill country on the east. The northern portions of this tract and the country on the right bank of the Salween river are hilly, the remainder consists of large plains. The whole is comprised in two districts, Toungoo and Shwegyin, and forms the northern portion of the Tenasserim division. The rest of the Tenasserim division is what was formerly known as the province of Tenasserim, which lies between the Bay of Bengal and a high range of hills separating it from Siam. It comprises the districts of Tavoy and Mergui and a portion of Amherst, and includes the Mergui archipelago. The surface of this part of the country is mountainous and much intersected by streams.

Natural divisions. Lower Burma.

Upper Burma is portioned out into natural divisions by its more important rivers. The Irrawaddy rises beyond its confines in the unexplored regions where India, Thibet, and China

Upper Burma.

meet, and runs down the length of Upper Burma, dividing it roughly into two equal portions, east and west. After completing about two-thirds of its course through the upper province it is joined from the west by the Chindwin, the largest and most important of its tributaries which flows into it a few miles above the town of Pakôkku, and which may be said to divide Upper Burma west of the Irrawaddy into two halves. South of the fork the country, which is for the most part dry and sandy, stretches away from the western bank of the Irrawaddy to the eastern slopes of the Arakan Yomas and the Southern Chin Hills. This tract comprises the districts of Minbu and Pakôkku. From the junction of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin northwards the nature of the country to the west of the latter river alters completely. From the right bank of the Chindwin the Chin Hills rise abruptly to merge themselves with the Lushai and the Naga Hills in the vast tract of mountainous country which forms the whole of the north-western frontier of the province. On the left bank of the Chindwin the land is comparatively level and stretches for the most part over low ranges of hills to the plains of the Irrawaddy valley, but further north these low ranges increase in height, until the whole tract between the two rivers becomes a mass of hill country intersected by mountain streams and inhabited by semi-barbarous communities, whose country extends across the main stream of the Irrawaddy to the eastern border of the Bhamo district and as far down on the eastern side of the river as the State of Möngmit (Momeik), where it joins the northern extremity of the Shan Hills. The country to the east of the Irrawaddy immediately above the old Burmese frontier is in its nature similar to that on the west of the river at the same latitude. It comprises the districts of the Eastern division and the Myingyan* and Magwe districts of the Southern division. It is comparatively dry and arid, is intersected by forest-clad ridges, and is bounded on the east by the rampart of the Shan Hills, which run almost parallel with the Irrawaddy till almost on a level with the town of Mandalay. Here the bend of the river brings it close to what is known as the Shan plateau, and from thence northward the space between the stream and the hills which form the north-eastern boundary of the province is for the most part narrower and more confined.

Mountains.

3. In Lower Burma there are four important mountain ranges,—the Arakan and the Pegu Yomas, running nearly due north and south and enclosing between them the valley of the Irrawaddy; a range running north-west and south-east between the Sittang and Salween rivers and extending from beyond the old Burmese frontier almost to the sea at Martaban, and a range to the east of the Salween running southward from the Shan Hills and in its lower part forming the boundary between Tenasserim and Siam. Upper Burma is encircled on three sides by a wall of mountain ranges. The Shan and Karen Hills which run in parallel ridges for the most part almost due north and south form the eastern boundary. In the Mandalay district the Shan Hills approach the Irrawaddy. The hilly parts of this district, which is mountainous throughout the greater portion of its area, may be divided into two tracts, the northern and the eastern. The northern consists of parallel ridges descending from the Ruby Mines district, with peaks of from 2,000 to 3,600 feet; the eastern is comprised in the Pyinulwin subdivision and forms a plateau of 3,500 feet above mean sea-level, which is part of the high lands known as the great Shan plateau. The whole of the Ruby Mines district with the exception of the riverine portion is intersected by high ranges of mountains with points here and there of over 7,000 feet in height. In the west of this district the hill ranges run north and south, but in the interior their course is approximately east and west. In the Bhamo district there are four main ranges of hills, the Eastern Kachin Hills running northwards from the State of Möngmit (Momeik) to join the high range dividing the basins of the Irrawaddy and the Salween, the Kumôn range extending from the Khampti country east of Assam to a point north of Mogaung, the Kaukkwè hills, which start from Mogaung and run in a southerly direction to the plains in the west of the Irrawaddy valley, and the Jade Mines tract lying to the west of the Upper Mogaung stream and extending across the watershed of the Uyu river as

* Myingyan is now a district of the Eastern division.

far as the Hukong valley. The Chin Hills form the western boundary of the upper province.

Rivers.

4. Of the rivers, by far the most important is the Irrawaddy which is navigable to steamers throughout the year for over 900 miles and for purposes of communication forms the natural artery of the province. It enters Burma in the extreme north of the Bhamo district and its three most important tributaries in that district are the Mogaung river, the Molè and the Taeping, of which the first, with its affluent the Indaw river, is navigable for steamers at certain seasons of the year for some distance from its mouth. Further south the Irrawaddy is joined by the Shweli and the Mèza, and some distance below Mandalay by the Myitngè, a tortuous stream which rises in the Northern Shan Hills. Another of its affluents is the Mu which enters the main stream near Myinmu. Its main tributary, the Chindwin, with its affluents the Uyu, the Yu, and the Myittha, flows into it some little distance above the town of Pakôkku, and the Môn joins it further south about 12 miles above the station of Minbu. The tributaries of the Irrawaddy after it enters Lower Burma are few and unimportant. The principal are, on the right bank the Mindôn, the Madi, the Kyaukbu, and the Patashin, and on the left the Kyini, the Butlè, and the Nawin. Of these, none are navigable at all seasons of the year except the Mindôn, which can be ascended by boats as far as the village of the same name. The Bassein or Ngawun river is really the western mouth of the Irrawaddy. Sea-going ships ascend it as far as Bassein, which is some 90 miles from the mouth, and river steamers navigate the whole extent of it from Bassein to its junction with the main stream. The Hlaing river rises near Prome and flows southwards till it is joined by the Pegu and Pazundaung rivers, and enters the sea as the Rangoon river. The Sittang river rises in the Eastern division of Upper Burma; at Toungoo it is narrow and navigable with difficulty, but below Shwegyin it widens and at Sittang is half-a-mile broad. It flows into the Gulf of Martaban. The Salween river, at the mouth of which is the town of Moulmein, is a large river, but on account of its rapids is not navigable. The greater part of its course lies in the Shan States. Its principal affluents in Burma proper are the Taungyin, the Gyaing, and the Attaran from the east and the Yônzalin and the Binlaing from the west. In the remaining portion of the Tenasserim division the only rivers of importance are the Tavoy, the Tenasserim, and the Pakchan. Arakan has no rivers of any considerable size. The coast is pierced by a number of estuaries, of which the most important are the Naaf, which separates Arakan from Chittagong, and the Mayu, about 40 miles south of the Naaf. The only other rivers of any size are the Kaladan on which is situated Akyab, the chief town of the division, and the Sandoway river, on the banks of which stands the town of the same name.

Lakes.

5. In Lower Burma there are few lakes of any note, though part of the country abounds in ponds and marshes, most of which dry up during the hot season. The principal lakes are the Inma in the Prome district, the In and the Duya in Henzada, and the Shagegyi and Inyegyi in Bassein. The largest lake in Upper Burma is the Indawgyi, a piece of water 16 miles by 6. Situated in the west of the Bhamo district it is bordered on the south-east and west by two low ranges of hills and has one outlet in the north-east corner which forms the Indaw river. Other lakes of importance are the Indaw in the Katha district with an area of 60 square miles, and the Meiktila lake at Meiktila. In the highlands of the Shan Hills are the Inle lakes near Yawnghwe (Nyaungywe.)

Soil.

6. The physical characteristics of the country exhibit many varieties. In the Arakan division the soil is mainly alluvial in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate. Towards the south basalt is plentiful. Iron and limestone are found in small quantities and petroleum is extracted in both Akyab and Kyaukpyu. The islands off the Arakan cost are of volcanic formation. The Irrawaddy delta consists entirely of rich alluvial deposit of a very high degree of fertility. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittang

valley is clayey with a considerable admixture of sand which disappears towards the south. The smaller hills are chiefly composed of laterite and on the east of the river are found large masses of limestone rock. The soil of the northern portion of the sea-coast of Tenasserim is alluvial. In this part the prevailing rock is sandstone intersected with veins of quartz. Laterite is prevalent and bituminous shale is also found. At Amherst granite is found and towards the south granite with white felspar becomes the sole formation, clay slate and micaceous iron ore being found on the eastern slope of the hills. Coal has been discovered in this division, so too have copper and gold in small quantities, and tin has been worked for many years in the Mergui district. Lead is found in small quantities in Toungoo and in portions of the Mergui district. Along the valley of the Irrawaddy, where that river traverses the northern portion of Lower and the southern portion of Upper Burma, the soil is for the most part sandy. Granite, limestone, and sandstone are found, and certain tracts are rich in petroleum. The hills on the east of this portion of the Irrawaddy are composed mostly of brown or grey slate clay with beds of argillaceous sandstone and occasional traces of basalt. Overlying the slate clay is a bed of laterite. The hills on the west of the river abound in limestone. Granite, greenstone, and hornblende are also found. In the Shwebo district and northwards black cotton soils predominate. Coal is found in considerable quantities in the Shwebo and Upper Chindwin districts. In the former district the deposits are being worked, but in the latter the difficulties of extraction and carriage would probably frustrate any attempt at exploitation. In the Katha district gold is found.

The formation of the hills that encircle nearly the whole of Upper Burma varies considerably from place to place. To the east of the Eastern division the prevailing minerals are granite, limestone, and sandstone, and the same features characterise the ranges adjoining the town of Mandalay. Further north on the borders of the Ruby Mines district the soil on the hillsides is stiff red clay overlying stretches of limestone, marble, and sandstone. Besides rubies, spinels, tourmalines and sapphires are found in the stone-bearing tract. The Eastern Kachin hills further north consist of metamorphic and crystalline rocks. Limestone, sandstone, clays, coal, and ferrugineous conglomerate are met with to the north-west of this district. In the Jade Mines tract the hills are composed of sandstone and clays, crystalline, limestone, and metamorphic shales. Here jade, which is found enclosed in an eruptive serpentine rock, is worked out by native miners.

Climate.

7. In most parts of Lower Burma and in portions of the upper province the abundant rainfall renders the climate moist and depressing for nearly half the year, but in the dry zone which extends across the country immediately above the old Burmese frontier from the 20th to the 22nd degree of latitude and comprises roughly speaking the whole of the Southern and Eastern divisions the rainfall is less copious and the climate less humid. North of this dry belt again the rainy season is more marked and though cooler than further south it is also damper. The rainfall in the coast districts varies from about 200 inches in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions to an average of 90 in Rangoon and the adjoining portion of the Irrawaddy delta. In the extreme north of Upper Burma the rainfall is rather less than in the country adjoining Rangoon, and in the dry zone the annual average falls as low as 20 and 30 inches. The temperature varies almost as much as the rainfall. Except in the dense forest tracts and the remoter portions of some of the outlying districts of Upper Burma where malarious fever is prevalent the province is by no means unhealthy either for Europeans or for the natives of the country.

Staples.

8. The staple produce of the province is rice, which is largely grown in every district and for which the soil as a rule is specially well suited. Other products of importance as articles of commerce are teak, cutch, and India-rubber. Indian-corn, millet, peas, and sessamun are grown extensivety in the dry zone of Upper Burma. Cotton and tobacco are produced in several parts of the province and experiments have shown that tea, coffee, and cinchona may be grown in the hill districts. The native tea "letpet" is cultivated extensively in certain tracts of Bhamo and the Upper Chindwin, as well as in the Northern Shan States.

9. The early history of Burma, so far as it can be gathered from the native records, shows that in former days several distinct races and dynasties occupied different parts of the country. The Burman dynasties of Tagaung and Pagan, Ava, Prome, and Taungu, the Talaing Kings of Pegu and Martaban, and the Shan rulers of Ava and Sagaing exercised control over a more or less extended sphere, at times succeeding in subduing the whole tract of Burma proper and overrunning the neighbouring Kingdoms of Arakan, Siam, and the Shan States, and at times dwindling in power before the uprising of rival Kingdoms previously subjected or the inroads of Mongols, Shans, and Chinese from beyond the border.

The earliest European connection with Burma was in 1519, when the Portuguese concluded a treaty with the King of Pegu and established factories at Martaban and Syriam. Towards the close of the 16th century the Dutch obtained possession of the island of Negrais, and about the year 1612 the English East India Company had agents and factories at Syriam, Prome, Ava, and perhaps Bhamo. About the middle of the 17th century all European merchants were expelled from the country owing to a dispute between the Burmese Governor of Pegu and the Dutch. The Dutch never returned. In 1688 the Burmese Governor of Syriam wrote to the English Governor of Madras inviting British merchants to settle in Pegu, and in 1698 a commercial resident was sent to Syriam and a factory was built there and others at Negrais and Bassein. The French also had a settlement at Syriam. Meanwhile the Burmese dynasty of Ava which had obtained supremacy throughout Burma under Bayinhaung was harassed by inroads from China and Manipur, and finally destroyed by the rebellion of the Talaing Kingdom of Pegu. After some years of Talaing supremacy, a new Burmese dynasty was established by Alompra, who succeeded in uniting his countrymen, the Burmese, and crushing the Talaings. In 1755 Alompra founded Rangoon to celebrate his conquest of the Talaings and destroyed Syriam which resisted for some months.

The English merchants at Syriam favoured the Burmans, and the French the Talaings, but both attempted to keep on friendly terms with the other side when it appeared likely to be successful. After Alompra's success he found that the French had been supplying warlike stores to the Talaings and he put all Frenchmen to death. Though the English had at times supported the Talaings, they were granted the island of Negrais and a factory at Bassein, but in 1759 they were again suspected of supplying arms to the rebels and the factories were destroyed, ten Englishmen and a hundred Natives of India being murdered. In the following year Alompra died while laying siege to Ayuthia, the capital of Siam, and the English obtained permission from his successor, Naungdawgyi, to re-establish the Bassein factory, though all compensation for the massacre was peremptorily refused. Sinbyushin, who succeeded his brother Naungdawgyi, took Manipur and Siam and defeated two inroads from China. He died in 1776 and was succeeded by his brother Bodawpaya who conquered Arakan in 1784. This brought Burma into collision with the British in Chittagong. The Arakanese outlaws took refuge over the border and harassed the Burmese rulers by inroads from British territory. The Burmese demanded that they should be given up and endeavoured to pursue them in British territory. This gave rise to friction, and in order to assist in the adjustment of matters in dispute an Envoy was sent to Burma in 1795 by the Governor-General of India. In 1796 a Resident was deputed to Rangoon. In 1819 Bodawpaya died and was succeeded by his grandson Bagyidaw. Matters had not improved on the border, and in 1824 the Burmese invaded Manipur and Assam, and Maha Bandula, the great Burmese General, started with an army from Ava to take command in Arakan and invade Bengal.

The British Government formally declared war against Burma on the 5th March 1824. The Burmese were driven out of Assam, Kachar, and Manipur, and Rangoon was occupied by a force which was detailed for the main invasion. The troops suffered much from sickness as soon as the rains began, and all movements by land became impracticable. Between August and November

Mergui, Tavoy, Martaban, and Pegu were occupied. In December the British force occupying Rangoon had been reduced by sickness and detached expeditions to about 1,300 Europeans and 2,500 Natives fit for duty. The Burmese under Maha Bandula made a determined effort to drive the invaders into the sea. A Burmese army, said to have numbered 60,000 men, surrounded the position and advanced to the attack. The attack was repulsed with great slaughter, and the Burmese army dwindled away, a portion of it retiring to Danubyu which Maha Bandula fortified with great skill for a further effort. The British troops having been reinforced marched up the valley of the Irrawaddy and on the 2nd April 1825 took Danubyu. Maha Bandula was killed in the cannonade and with him all serious resistance came to an end. Prome was occupied on the 2nd April and the troops went into Cantonment for the rains. Meanwhile a second British army had occupied Arakan with the intention of crossing the Yoma into Burma from the west, but owing to the difficulties of the country and the unhealthiness of the climate, this scheme was abandoned.

In September 1825 the Burmese endeavoured to treat, but as they would not agree to the terms offered, hostilities recommenced, and in December the British advanced and after several actions with the Burmese troops reached Yandabo on the 16th February. Here the Envoys of the King signed a treaty ceding to the British Assam, Arakan, and the Coast of Tenasserim, and agreeing to pay a million sterling towards the expenses of the war. Rangoon was retained by the British until the end of the year, when the second instalment of the indemnity was paid. The British rebuilt Moulmein, which became the capital of the new British province of Tenasserim. In November 1825 a commercial treaty was signed at Ava, but it was not until 1830 that a Resident at Ava was appointed under the treaty.

In 1837 Bagyidaw was deposed by his brother Tharrawaddy who in 1846 was succeeded by his son Pagan Min.

In 1852, owing to a succession of outrages committed on British subjects by the Burmese Governor of Rangoon, for which all reparation was refused, the British again declared war against the King of Burma, and towards the close of the same year Lord Dalhousie proclaimed that the whole of the province of Pegu as far north as the parallel of latitude six miles north of the fort at Myede was annexed to the British Empire. Almost immediately after this Pagan Min was deposed by his brother Mindôn Min, who ruled his curtailed kingdom with wisdom and success.

The pacification of Pegu and its reduction to order occupied about ten years of constant work. In 1862 Her Majesty's possessions in Burma, namely, the Provinces of Arakan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim were amalgamated and formed into the Province of British Burma under the administration of a Chief Commissioner. Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre was appointed the first Chief Commissioner of Burma. In 1867 a treaty was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese Governments providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders, and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the two countries. In October 1878 King Mindôn died and was succeeded by his son King Thebaw. Early in 1879 the execution of a number of the members of the Royal family at Mandalay excited much horror in Lower Burma and matters became much strained between the two countries owing to the indignation amongst Englishmen at the barbarities of the Burmese Court, and the resentment in the minds of the King and his courtiers at the attitude of the British Resident. In October 1879, owing to the unsatisfactory position of the British Resident in Mandalay, the Government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese Court. During the reign of King Thebaw matters drifted from bad to worse. The Central Government lost control of many of the outlying districts and the elements of disorder on the British frontier were a standing menace to the peace of the country. The Court, in contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1869, created monopolies to the detriment of the trade both of England and Burma, and while the Indian Government was unrepresented at Mandalay, representatives of Italy and France were welcomed and two separate Embassies were sent to Europe for the purpose of contracting new and, if possible, close alliances with sundry European

powers. Matters were brought to a crisis towards the close of 1885, when the Burmese Court imposed a fine of £ 230,000 upon the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and refused to comply with a suggestion of the Indian Government that the cause of complaint should be investigated by an impartial arbitrator.

In view of the long series of unsatisfactory episodes in the British relations with Burma during King Thebaw's reign the Government of India decided once for all to adjust the relations between the two countries. An ultimatum was despatched to King Thebaw requiring him to suspend action against the Corporation, to receive at Mandalay an Envoy from the Viceroy who should be received and treated with the respect due to the Government which he represented, and to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Government of India.

This ultimatum was despatched on the 22nd October 1885. On the 9th November a reply was received in Rangoon amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms laid down. On the 7th November King Thebaw issued a proclamation calling on his subjects to drive the British heretics into the sea. On the 14th November 1885 the British expedition crossed the frontier and advanced to Mandalay without encountering any serious resistance. Ava was reached on the 26th November and an Envoy from the King signified his submission. On the 28th November the British occupied Mandalay, and next day King Thebaw was sent down the river to Rangoon, whence he was afterwards transferred to India. Upper Burma was formally annexed on the 1st January 1886, and the work of restoring the country to order and introducing settled Government commenced. For some years the country was disturbed by the lawless spirits who had been multiplying under the late *régime*, but by the close of 1889 all the larger bands of marauders were broken up, and since 1890 the country has enjoyed greater freedom from violent crime than the province formerly known as British Burma.

Relations with China.

10. The records of China and Burma generally speaking corroborate each other in recounting a long series of wars between the two countries previous to the accession of Alompra. From the year 1790 complimentary presents were exchanged between the Burmese and Chinese Courts with more or less regularity every 10 years or thereabouts. At the time of the annexation negociations were opened with China on the subject of our relations with that country through Upper Burma. The Chinese manifested a friendly spirit in these negociations. A convention signed at Pekin on the 24th July 1886, provided, amongst other matters, for the continuance of the Decennial Missions, the recognition by China of British Rule in Burma, the delimitation of the frontier, and the encouragement of international trade. Negociations are now proceeding regarding the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries.

Relations with Siam.

11. The history of the relations of this province with Siam is principally concerned with the efforts made to maintain the peace on the Siamese frontier and to secure protection for British subjects in the Siamese province of Zimmè, which adjoins the Salween district. In 1874 a treaty, framed with a view to the repression of violent crimes on the frontier and the protection of British subjects travelling or residing in Zimmè and the neighbouring provinces, was concluded with the King of Siam. This treaty was found to be quite ineffectual in securing the desired ends, and in 1878 Major C. W. Street, of the British Burma Commission, was deputed to visit Zimmè and Bangkôk with a view to ascertaining by local enquiry the real necessities of the case and obtaining satisfactory assurances from the Siamese Government. The Mission was so far successful that much valuable information was obtained, and arrangements were subsequently made for placing a British Vice-Consul at Zimmè; the first Vice-Consul arrived at Chiengmai in May 1884. On the 3rd September 1883, a treaty was concluded which provided, among other matters, for the issue of passports, the extradition of criminals, the trial in Siam of cases in which British subjects are concerned, and the working of forests in Siam by British subjects. On the 30th November 1885 a supplementary article to the treaty of 3rd September 1883 was signed providing for extradition of criminals between Burma and all the conterminous territories of

Siam. In accordance with the treaty of 1883 passports are granted by Deputy Commissioners to British subjects travelling in Siam. In 1887 an Order in Council prescribed the registration of all British subjects resident in Siam. This was superseded in 1889 by another Siam Order in Council which regulates also the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by Consular Courts in Siam. Our relations with Siam have continued friendly up to the present time.

Material progress.

12. This brief historical sketch may be concluded with a few statistics regarding the material condition of the people of Burma. The Census of 1891 showed that in Lower Burma population had increased during the past decade at the rate of 2·39 per cent. per annum and the area under cultivation at the rate of 159,122 acres per annum. In spite of this the standard of living among the agricultural classes had in no way deteriorated and large areas of cultivable waste land still exist and in most districts may be had for the asking. Upper Burma is not as fertile as the lower province and the rainfall is capricious; but the soil is well able to support a much larger population than is now dependent on it. The trade of the province has increased from Rs. 173⅔ millions in 1881-82 to Rs. 253¾ millions in 1891-92. During the same period the net demand in Lower Burma of land revenue, 10 per cent. cess and capitation-tax rose from Rs. 98,93,102 to Rs. 1,38,64,100 and the incidence of these taxes from Rs. 2·65 to Rs. 2·98 per head of the population. The wages of unskilled labour have risen from 9 annas to 10 annas 6 pies per diem. In Upper Burma wages are lower, but show a tendency to increase.

13. By the annexation on the 1st January 1886 of Upper Burma, by which name are designated the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, the more or less homogeneous province of British Burma was converted into a complex aggregation of districts, States, and frontier tracts, subject to control of very various forms and degrees.

At the head of the Administration is, as before, the Chief Commissioner, who exercises the powers of a local Government in respect of the territories forming the province of Burma as constituted by the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, and exercises political control over the wild tribes of the Chin Hills and the States of Kengtung and Karenni, which are in subordinate alliance with the British Government.

The primary administrative division of Burma is into Upper Burma, including the Shan States, and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States subject to the supervision of the Superintendents of the Northern and Southern Shan States in the case of the Northern Shan States and the Southern and "Myelat" Shan States respectively, and to the supervision of the Commissioners of the adjoining divisions in the case of the other States.

The law administered in the States is, subject to the extension to them of specific enactments in force in the rest of Upper Burma, the customary law of the States so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience, and not opposed to the spirit of the law in force in the rest of British India.

Upper Burma, exclusive of the Shan States, is a scheduled district. The law in force there is being assimilated to that in force in Lower Burma, but there are still wide divergencies. The rest of this chapter applies, except where the contrary is stated, to Upper Burma, exclusive of the Shan States, and Lower Burma.

The chief executive officers under the Chief Commissioner are eight Commissioners of Divisions, four in Lower Burma and four in Upper Burma. The Commissioners are *ex-officio* Sessions Judges in their several divisions and have civil powers under the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, and Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886, and powers as Revenue Officers under the Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889. They are also responsible to the Chief Commissioner each in his own division for the working of every department of the public service except the Military department and the branches of the Administration directly under the

control of the Supreme Government. Certain of them also supervise certain Shan States adjoining their divisions.

Under the Commissioners are 34 Deputy Commissioners, each in charge of a district. The Deputy Commissioners perform the functions of District Magistrates, District Judges, Collectors, and Registrars, and the miscellaneous duties which fall to the principal District Officer as the representative of Government. Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners are Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Myoôks, who are invested with various magisterial civil and revenue powers and hold charge of the townships as the units of regular civil and revenue jurisdiction are called, and the subdivisions of districts into which most of these townships are grouped. Among the salaried staff of officials the Township Officers are the ultimate representatives of Government who come into most direct contact with the people. Finally, there are the village headmen assisted in Lower Burma by "se-eingáungs" (rural policemen in charge of ten houses), and in Upper Burma by elders variously designated. Similarly in the towns there are headmen of wards and elders of blocks.

The village system in Lower Burma is in a state of transition. Until 1889 the collection of land revenue and capitation-tax was entrusted to thugyis of taiks or circles, each taik comprising a number of villages, and the thugyi being remunerated by commission on the revenue collected from his taik. There were also yazawutgaungs or rural policemen, each of whom was in charge of several villages, and kyedangyis or headmen of villages.

Under this system it was found that the village headman had degenerated into little better than a village drudge. The Lower Burma Village Act, 1889, was designed to improve the position of the village headman by making him a collector of revenue, giving him power to decide petty civil and criminal cases, and giving him the assistance of rural policemen who should be subordinate to him.

The thugyis therefore are being gradually abolished and the office of yazawutgaung has been done away with.

In Upper Burma the headmen have always been revenue collectors. When British rule was first introduced attempts were made by officers who had been accustomed to the Lower Burma taikthugyi system to introduce that system into Upper Burma. This, however, is now carefully guarded against and the myothugyis, or heads of groups of villages, are being weeded out as occasion offers.

The system under which in towns headmen of wards and elders of blocks are appointed is of very recent origin and is modelled on the village system.

Revenue administration.

14. The revenue administration of the province is superintended by a Financial Commissioner, assisted by two Secretaries and a Director of Land Records and Agriculture with a Land Records Departmental Staff.

Judicial administration.

15. The purely Judicial Officers of the province are the two Judicial Commissioners (one for Upper Burma and one Lower Burma), the Recorder of Rangoon, the Additional Sessions Judge, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions, the Judge of Moulmein, the Civil Judge, Mandalay Town, and the Judges of the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon. In criminal and civil matters the Judicial Commissioners exercise the powers of a High Court for appeal, reference, and revision in all cases except those for which the Recorder is the High Court. The Recorder is a District and Sessions Judge in the town of Rangoon and a High Court for all Burma in respect of criminal cases in which European British subjects are accused. In civil matters he has original jurisdiction in all cases triable in the town of Rangoon which are not within the powers of the Court of Small Causes. For the disposal of certain references and for the trial of such original cases and appeals as may be transferred to it by the local Government and for the decision of appeals from decrees in civil cases passed by the Judge of Moulmein, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Recorder and, if the local Government so direct, the Judge of Moulmein, sit together as the "Special Court."

The Judge of Moulmein is a District and Sessions Judge within the limits of his jurisdiction and has the powers of a Civil Court for the adjudication of any

suit without restriction as regards value. The Civil Court of Mandalay, which at present consists of one Judge, has jurisdiction in all civil suits arising in Mandalay Town or which may be transferred to it. The Judge has also powers of a Small Cause Court for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to Rs. 500 in value. The Court of Small Causes in Rangoon now consists of two Judges and disposes of civil cases (other than those excepted from the cognizance of such courts) of which the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 2,000. At the principal towns Benches of Honorary Magistrates exercising powers of various degrees have been constituted. There are nine Cantonment Magistrates.

Public works.

16. Besides the General, Revenue, and Judicial Services mentioned in the preceding paragraphs the several auxiliary branches of the Administration may be briefly noticed. The Public Works Department is under the control of the Chief Engineer, who is also the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department. There are 5 Superintending Engineers and 82 Executive and Assistant Engineers.

Police.

17. The superior staff of the Police Department consists of an Inspector-General of Police, one Deputy Inspector-General for Civil Police, one Deputy Inspector-General for Military Police, one Deputy Inspector-General for Police Supply and Clothing, 36 District Superintendents of Police, 59 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 148 Inspectors of Police, 12 Commandants, and 27 Assistant Commandants.

Jails.

18. The control of the Jail Department is vested in an Inspector-General, who is also Sanitary Commissioner, Superintendent of Vaccination, and Head of the Civil Medical Department.

Forest.

19. The Forest Department is administered by four Conservators assisted by 21 Deputy Conservators, 13 Assistant Conservators, and 15 Extra Assistant Conservators.

Ports and customs.

20. The Financial Commissioner is *ex-officio* Chief Customs Authority. At Rangoon there is a Chief Collector of Customs and an Assistant Collector and Superintendent of Preventive Service, and at each of the three other principal ports, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab, there is a Collector. At Rangoon there is a Port Officer and Assistant Port Officer; at the other three ports above named the Collector of Customs is also Port Officer.

Education.

21. At the head of the Education Department is the Director of Public Instruction, and the work of inspection is carried on by 4 Inspectors, 31 Deputy Inspectors, and 4 Sub-Inspectors. The Rangoon College, which is affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the M. A. standard inclusive and in Law, comprises eight Lecturers, including the Principal. The Educational Syndicate is a body outside of the Education Department, which has for its object the promotion of education throughout the province. It receives a grant from Government.

Ecclesiastical.

22. There is a Bishop of Rangoon and an Archdeacon and there are 10 Chaplains. Six clergymen not on the Ecclesastical establishment receive allowances from Government.

Local self-Government.

23. There are 25 Municipal towns in Lower Burma and 15 in Upper Burma. In 11 of the Lower Burma Municipalities some of the members of the Committees are appointed by election. In Upper Burma no members are appointed by election. There are 10 Town Committees, all in Lower Burma.

Miscellaneous.

24. The Accounts Department is in charge of a Comptroller and four Assistant Comptrollers. The Telegraph Department is administered by a Chief Superintendent and two Superintendents, each in charge of a telegraph division. The Post Office Department is administered by a Deputy Postmaster-General.

TENURES OF LAND (LOWER BURMA).

Modes of acquiring ownership. Lower Burma.

25. In Lower Burma land in the rural tracts is acquired under the Land and Revenue Act, 1876, which gave the force of law to the customary modes of acquisition found current when the province came under British rule. Ownership in land may be acquired under that Act either by a 12-years' continuous squatting occupation or by a specific grant from the State. The first of these modes of acquisition is most common in tracts which are in an advanced state of cultivation, where the margin of waste land is comparatively small, and where cultivation therefore increases by gradual extension of existing holdings. The latter of the two modes of acquiring ownership in land is commonly resorted to by newcomers in the more remote tracts. Exemption from payment of revenue for varying terms is allowed to grantees of land according to the difficulty of clearing.

Tenants.

26. The normal condition of a Burman agriculturist is that of a peasant proprietor, but a considerable and growing class of tenants exists in Lower Burma. This class is recruited in part from persons who have formerly been landholders, have run into debt, and have in consequence had to part with the ownership of their holdings and occupy them as tenants. Other tenants, particularly in the delta of the Irrawaddy, are immigrants from Upper Burma and young men setting up house. Although a precise estimate cannot be made of the extent to which land is being year after year transferred from its original owners to their creditors, it is certain that such transfers are now becoming frequent in the neighbourhood of large trading centres, and that the area of land cultivated by persons in the condition of tenants who have no statutory rights and pay rent to middlemen, is on the increase. Under the land revenue law of the province a cultivator has transferable rights in his holding. Borrowing is thus rendered easy and moneylenders are usually to be found ready to make advances in order to acquire the ownership of land which they can probably at once let, at Rs. 6 an acre or more, to the former owners, who are generally left in possession. The following figures give statistics of transfers of land and of tenants during the last five years :—

Year.	Land		Tenants.
	Transferred by sale.	Mortgaged.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
1887-88	106,037	36,202	30,791
1888-89	167,044	29,888	31,753
1889-90	185,343	42,573	38,056
1890-91	218,049	55,522	38,126
1891-92	263 686	63,326	46,971

The position of tenants in Lower Burma may be summed up in the statement that there is no fixity of tenure and no limit to rents, but that the condition of tenants is on the whole prosperous. The land is rich, tenants derive an ample living from the produce after paying rent, and there is no social distinction between landlords and tenants. Moreover, if a tenant is rack-rented he can generally get other land to cultivate on easier terms by moving elsewhere, as there is a considerable competition for tenants.

Town lands.

27. Land in towns is held partly under grants or leases made in accordance with rules promulgated from time to time and partly by squatters. There is no law under which rights in town lands can be acquired. The subject is now under consideration and the principles and procedure which should govern the acquisition of urban lands are being brought into the form of a draft Bill for submission to the Legislature.

TENURES OF LAND (UPPER BURMA.)

28. The law which regulates tenures of land in Upper Burma is the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889. The primary division of all lands in Upper Burma is into—

Tenures of land.

(*a*) State land;
(*b*) Non-State land.

"State land" is described in section 23 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation. It includes the following—

(*a*) Land hitherto termed Royal land, *i.e.*, lands customarily known as "Lèdaw," "Ayadaw," "Lamaing-myé" (land cultivated by Royal slaves), and other lands similarly styled up to the coming in force (13th July 1889) of the Land and Revenue Regulation.

State land.

(*b*) Land held on condition of rendering public service or as an appanage to, or emolument of, a public office, that is to say, land held at the time of the coming in force of the Regulation (13th July 1889) by persons who actually or nominally rendered or were liable to render service to the King, and to whom the land had been assigned as remuneration for such actual or nominal service. This category includes land held under a variety of tenures, of which the following are the principal:—

"Ahmudan-sa" land, of which the produce is enjoyed by persons who had been foot-soldiers or artillery-men of the King or by the descendants of such persons; by pages of the King or their descendants; by the King's boatmen, litter-carriers, betel-carriers, and other menials, or their descendants and so forth.

"Si-sa" land, of which the produce is enjoyed by horse-soldiers of the King or their descendants.

"Thugyi-sa" land, of which the produce is enjoyed by thugyis (revenue collectors) or their descendants.

"Wun-sa" land, of which the produce is enjoyed by persons who had been Wuns (District Governors) in the King's time, or by their descendants.

"Min-mye" land assigned for life, or for lives, or for a period to members of the Royal Family.

(*c*) Islands and alluvial formations in rivers, *i.e.*, lands liable to periodical change by the action of the river.

(*d*) Waste land and land included within reserved or village forests, by which is meant all land which had never, up to the time of the coming in force of the Regulation, *i.e.*, up to the 13th July 1889, been under cultivation, *except*—

(i) sites and enclosures of pagodas, monasteries, other religious buildings, and schools;

(ii) sites and enclosures of dwelling-houses in towns and villages.

(*e*) Land which had been under cultivation, but had been abandoned and to the ownership of which no claim was preferred within two years from the coming in force of the Regulation, *i.e.*, up to the 13th July 1891.

In the case of land coming under heads (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) the British Government has simply assumed the rights enjoyed by the Burmese Kings. In the case of land coming under heads (*d*) and (*e*) it has done more than this. The Kings of Burma laid no restrictions on the cultivation of waste land; any person was at liberty to till waste land and on bringing it under cultivation he became its owner. The British Government has under the Regulation of 1889 declared itself the owner of all waste land and no such land may be cultivated except in accordance with rules under the Regulation. These rules provide for the grant

of leases of waste land for any period not exceeding 30 years and for the grant of permits to occupy such land temporarily. Cultivators wishing to take up waste land are at liberty to adopt either of these methods of acquisition. The rules, which are modelled on the rules in force in Lower Burma, provide for the levy of revenue on areas leased and occupied and for the temporary exemption from revenue of areas which have to be cleared of forest growth, shrubs, or grass before they can yield a crop.

Non-state land.

Non-State land is land which does not fall within the preceding category of State land and includes—

(*a*) lands held in private ownership, of which the principal descriptions are—

(i) dama-u-gya land, *i.e.*, lands which were cleared by persons before the 13th July 1889 and are still in the possession of these persons;

(ii) "bobabaing" lands, *i.e.*, lands which were cleared before the Regulation came into force, *i.e.*, before the 13th July 1889, and are now in possession of the descendants of the persons who cleared them, or of persons who obtained them for valuable consideration from those who cleared them or from their descendants;

(iii) lands of which the ownership had been granted by written orders of the King, or has been granted since annexation under a written instrument by or by order of the local Government; such lands would be considered to be "bobabaing;"

(iv) "Wuttugan" lands or lands devoted to the upkeep of a pagoda, monastery, or other religious institution.

Tenants.

29. Tenants in Upper Burma fall into two classes: (i) tenants of the State; (ii) tenants of private individuals. Tenants of the State are persons who occupy State land. The incidents of their tenure, their rights and privileges are laid down in the rules under the Land and Revenue Regulation. Under the Burmese Government the rent of State lands was fixed by custom and was ordinarily one-fourth of the gross produce. The tenant was liable to eviction at any moment. In some parts of the country evictions were common; in other parts tenants were rarely disturbed and had a practical fixity of tenure. The rules under the Regulation provide for the fixing of rents on a consideration of the value of produce and of the amount of the customary rent and also for the ejectment of tenants after notice and payment of compensation for improvements, or, if notice is not given, on payment of compensation, both for disturbance and for improvements. Tenants of private individuals are in the same position as tenants in Lower Burma, there being no fixity of tenure and no legal limit to rents.

Town lands.

30. There is no special law on the subject of town lands in Upper Burma. Rules were issued in 1890 for the grant of leases in towns in Upper Burma modelled on the rules in force in Lower Burma. These rules have been extended to the principal towns in the upper province.

System of Survey and Settlement (Lower Burma).

Cadastral survey.

31. The system of survey adopted in the province is that of a connected theodolite exterior survey and a field-to-field interior survey. The country to be surveyed is first divided into large circuits or polygons. The geographical position of each polygon is ascertained with perfect precision and the included area carefully completed. Each of these large circuits or polygons is again subdivided into minor circuits or lesser polygons, the geographical position and area of each of which are determined with the same accuracy. Then within these minor polygons come the kwins, which in Burma correspond in many ways to the mauzas of Northern India. These kwins are the smallest polygons rarely exceeding 1 to 1½ square miles in area. They are not private estates or properties as the Indian

mauzas are, but simply blocks of paddy-cultivation and waste of convenient size enclosed frequently within natural boundaries and they are dealt with just in the same way as the larger. Proceeding thus from the greater to the less, the margin of possible error is being constantly narrowed. The mathematically-ascertained area of the large circuit must be found to be equal to the total of the areas of the included smaller circuits; and until perfect agreement is obtained by repeated check processes, neither the larger nor the smaller areas are accepted. And so on down to the very unit of survey, which is the field. The field in Burma may at present be said to be a square or rectangular area of paddy-land included within well-marked boundaries of broad ridges of sand or clay. Its area varies from 1 acre in the great alluvial plains of the lower delta to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in the closely cultivated tracts of the Prome and Thayetmyo districts towards the apex of the delta. The aggregate of the field areas within each kwin must agree with the area of the kwin-polygon, and until this agreement is attained the areas of the fields are not accepted. It will thus be seen that the method of cadastral survey guarantees scientific accuracy in every detail.

Unit of survey.

32. Experience year by year acquired strengthens the opinion that the adoption of the field as the unit of survey at the outset was a prudent measure and that it has been wisely determined to maintain it as the unit throughout. Any attempt to artificially enlarge the unit by prescribing 2-acre or 3-acre blocks as the limit of detailed survey would only increase the cost, while at the same time there would be no compensation in either greater rapidity or greater precision of work. There would be no more work done, the quality of the work would probably suffer, and the cost would certainly be greater. The field is the unit of all movement, of all change, in cultivation. No artificial limitation to the unit of survey will ever prevent the field from forcing itself on the map. The present method of field-to-field survey by the cadastral surveyor is unquestionably the most efficient and cheapest. Even with fields averaging one-third of an acre in area, a survey party can in a single season turn out field maps of from 700 to 800 square miles of country at a cost proportionately not higher than in India, when the great difference between the cost of living and of labour in Burma and India is considered.

Supplementary survey.

33. The work of the Supplementary Survey is to keep up the cadastral maps and settlement registers from year to year. The cadastral survey was commenced in 1879 and has now been nearly completed. Practically the whole area under regular cultivation (*i.e.*, field as distinguished from taungya cultivation) has been cadastrally surveyed except in the three districts of Amherst, Shwegyin, and Toungoo. The survey of these three districts is now in progress and will be completed within the next three years. The work of settlement has kept pace with that of survey and the greater part of Lower Burma has been regularly settled. The operations of the Supplementary Survey cover the whole area which has been surveyed and settled, and thus extend to almost the whole of the regularly cultivated area of Lower Burma. The *modus operandi* of the Supplementary Survey is as follows. When a part of a district has been surveyed and settled it passes into the hands of this department, which undertakes the survey and mapping, on fresh copies of the original village maps, of all changes and extensions, and also prepares registers showing the areas of these changes and extensions, holding by holding, and their resulting changes in the assessments. The methods of working are the same as those of the regular survey and settlement. So that in effect the work of this department may be fitly described as consisting of an annual revision of the areas and of the assessments of the old cultivation and an annual survey and assessment of the new cultivation. Apart from the value, from an administrative point of view merely, of the mass of well-sifted facts which this department brings together each year, its operations are necessitated by the law and custom which govern the acquisition, cultivation, and assessment of land in Burma. The land is free. A man can after obtaining necessary permission, take up practically as much new land as he pleases without let or hindrance. He may surrender his old fields in whole or in part, or he may leave them fallow

in whole or in part, or he may let them out to a tenant. No one interferes with him. The revenue which he has to pay depends on the area of land which he actually cultivates or from which he derives profit. In order therefore to adapt the assessment to this custom of free cultivation, the entire area under cultivation has to be annually examined, every change in the old cultivation that can effect the revenue demand carefully noted, and the assessment correspondingly modified. The new cultivation has also to be examined, surveyed, plotted on the maps, the areas holding by holding computed, and the new assessments prepared.

System of settlement.

34. The settlement now being carried out in Lower Burma was begun in 1879 and has proceeded continuously since that year. As is mentioned in the previous paragraph practically the whole of the cultivated area will have been settled by 1897. The system of settlement consists in acre-rates, based upon the ascertained productiveness of the chief varieties of soil fixed for a term of years, annual survey of changes in area, and corresponding adjustments in assessment. The rates remain fixed for the term of years, ordinarily 15, but the assessments on individuals may change from year to year with the altered areas of their holdings. The holding of each cultivator, field by field, is registered at settlement. The cultivator's status, whether a landholder by prescription, a grantee, a lessee, a tenant, or mortgagee, is recorded. The area of each field and total area of the holding are stated. These details are brought on to one principal settlement register, which forms, so to speak, the basis and point of departure for all subsequent statistics as well as re-adjustments of assessments on each holding. The settlement register represents the exact state of each holding in a certain year. In the following year the settlement being over, the thread of record is taken up as described in the preceding paragraph by the Supplementary Survey and Registration Department, who ascertain any changes that have taken place in the state of the holding and bring them on to a register which is the counterpart of the initial settlement register. If it appears that the cultivator has enlarged his holding by bringing some of the adjoining waste under the plough or purchasing a field of his neighbour, he is assessed on the increment. If, on the other hand, he has surrendered or sold some of his former cultivation, his assessment is reduced accordingly. The entire history of each holding is thus forthcoming in the original settlement and subsequent supplementary registers and assessments. Each year's record and assessment is linked with that of its predecessor by a simple process of addition or subtraction. At the end of the term for which the rates were fixed each holding should be found as correctly recorded as the originals were when settlement was started. Records and assessments are thus, so to speak, self-working.

Rates of assessment.

35. The rates fixed at settlement are the result of careful inquiry by the Settlement Officers over wide and varied tracts. They are based upon the actual productiveness of land ascertained by measurement of the grain in several hundreds of fields valued at money rates deduced from the average prices of produce for several years back. Wherever substantial differences in the qualities, *i.e.*, crop-producing powers, of soils are found the areas of the inferior are marked off from the areas of the superior soils and separate rates varying with the ascertained differences in productiveness are fixed.

Assessment of fallow land.

36. Until recently it had been the custom in Burma that the cultivator should only pay the full assessment rate on the area actually cropped. He could leave as much of his holding as he liked uncultivated and on such uncultivated part a merely nominal rate of assessment, 2 annas per acre, a sort of quit-rent, was imposed, the cultivator by payment of this quit-rent retaining all his rights in the land. The land so left uncultivated is called fallow. As a matter of fact the term fallow is a misnomer. The land is never left in what would in England be known as open fallow. A so-called "fallow" field in Burma is a field which after the paddy upon it has been reaped is left untouched till the cultivator is inclined to plough it up again. It is never even ploughed up until its turn to yield a crop comes round. The usual reason for letting any land lie idle is that the cultivator is either unable or unwil-

ling to cultivate it. The custom of levying a 2-anna rate on so-called fallows is still maintained, but in consequence of the growth of the value of land and the rise of a landlord class the extent of its application has been somewhat curtailed. The rule which is now in force provides that the 2-anna rate shall be levied on the whole or any part of a holding which is left uncultivated either in order to allow the soil to recover from exhaustion or because the owner is prevented from causes beyond his control, such as death of cattle or illness or death in his family, from cultivating it. An assessment, varying at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, from 2 annas per acre to the normal cultivation rate is levied on land which is left uncultivated for grazing purposes, or which has been generally sublet during the five preceding years, or which has been granted revenue free for a term of years and has not been brought under cultivation within a reasonable period, or which has been a source of profit during the year of assessment.

Remissions.

37. The abatement on account of fallow is quite distinct in theory from abatements on account of remission, although in practice the two kinds of abatements necessarily often coincide. Remissions are granted in cases where crops have been wholly or partially destroyed by floods or drought or other cause beyond the cultivator's control. If the entire or nearly the entire crop on a holding has been destroyed, the whole revenue is remitted. If partial loss of crop is suffered, the remission is proportioned to the extent of the loss. No remission is, however, granted unless the loss of crops exceeds one-third of the estimated ordinary full crops of the holding.

Recognition of customs of the people.

38. The system of settlement which has been in progress in Lower Burma since 1879 is in accord with the agricultural usages of the province. The customs of the people are fully recognized and placed on record. No restriction not previously imposed is placed on their free exercise. All that is traditional and to the advantage of the people is maintained and regulated. A man may cultivate as much as he likes. He only pays on the area which he crops or from which he derives rent or other profit. A method of annual supplementary survey and registration is in force, which ensures prompt adjustment of the assessment according to changes in the area cultivated and, by thus ensuring perfect elasticity in the State demand, allows of the freest exercise of the right to extend or curtail cultivation according to individual exigencies.

System of Settlement and Survey (Upper Burma)

Survey.

39. The system of survey in Upper Burma is practically the same as in the lower province. The unit of survey is the field, as in Lower Burma, and areas are ascertained by the procedure explained in paragraph 32. The only difference of importance between the two systems is that in Upper Burma the village takes the place of the kwin in Lower Burma. The division of circles into artificial subdivisions called kwins is foreign to the upper province, in which the unit of assessment is the village, *i.e.*, the collection of houses forming the village proper, together with the lands belonging to the villagers and under the jurisdiction of the village headman.

Supplementary survey.

40. Supplementary survey is only now beginning to be introduced in Upper Burma as only one district, that of Kyauksè, has yet been settled. The system of supplementary survey in Upper Burma is practically the same as in the lower province.

Settlement.

41. The system of settlement to be adopted in Upper Burma is at present under consideration, but its main features have recently been decided. The system differs considerably from that adopted in Lower Burma. In Lower Burma a single Settlement Officer deals finally with a comparatively small area, about 600 square miles, in each year. In Upper Burma the Settlement Officer, aided by several assistants, deals at once with an area three or four times larger than that dealt with by a Lower Burma officer, but his operations with this tract are spread over three years. During this time he and his assistants record tenures, test corps, and col-

lect agricultural statistics over the whole area, fresh testings being made and fresh statistics being collected over the same area in each year. At the end of the three years the Settlement Officer proposes rates and makes his final report which embodies the information collected during the three years and the final conclusions drawn from it. The detailed procedure of the Settlement Officer also differs from that in force in Lower Burma. The work of settlement in Upper Burma is more difficult and more varied than in Lower Burma. In Lower Burma the Settlement Officer has practically only one agricultural season, one kind of crop, and one kind of tenure to deal with. His field operations are restricted to the dry weather. He has no direct concern with the non-cultivating classes of the people. In Upper Burma there are at least three separate agricultural seasons, many varieties of field crops, and several descriptions of tenure. Field operations in most districts can be continued during the whole twelve months of the year. And finally one important part of the Settlement Officer's duty is to adjust the thathameda on the non-agricultural classes. The revenue law of Upper Burma provides for the levy of thathameda* on all classes of the population, for the assessment of rent on State land, and for the assessment of revenue on non-State land. Under the Burmese Government revenue was not assessed on non-State land. The present revenue law authorizes the levy of revenue on such land, but provides that when it is levied the owners of the land shall be exempted from or shall pay only a reduced thathameda. The work of the Settlement Officer in Upper Burma thus divides itself into three distinct parts :—

(1) Record of rights and occupation in land.
(2) Assessment of rent or revenue on cultivated land, both State and non-State land.
(3) Adjustment of the thathameda on the non-agricultural classes and on the classes whose livelihood depends partly on agriculture, but largely on other sources.

The work under the first head consists in ascertaining and recording the exact area of land owned or occupied by each person and the kind of tenure upon which he holds or occupies. These facts are recorded in registers and become the records-of-rights which have under the law to be maintained throughout Upper Burma. The second part of the Settlement Officer's duty, namely, the assessment of rent and revenue, consists in the collection of information as to productiveness of the soil, values of produce, and cost of cultivation. From these data he deduces rates of assessment. The third part of the Settlement Officer's duty consists in the collection of information as to the occupations and means of livelihood of the people with a view to determining the amount of thathameda to be demanded from them after revenue has been imposed on non-State land. The principles which have been laid down for his guidance are that persons dependent solely on the land are to be exempted from thathameda, that persons who, though partly depending on the land, derive a substantial part of their total income from sources independent of it, are to pay a reduced thathameda, and that persons who derive the whole of their income from sources independent of the land are to pay thathameda to the same extent as before settlement. Following these principles the Settlement Officer, with the aid of the statistics which he has collected, draws up proposals for exempting one section of the population from thathameda altogether and for assessing the two remaining sections, *i.e.*, those partially or entirely independent of the land, to such thathameda assessments as they may properly be required to pay.

* The thathameda is at present the principal tax of Upper Burma. It was introduced by King Mindôn Min and was retained by the British Government on annexation. This tax is assessed on households, not on individuals, each village being assessed at a certain sum according to the number of households in the particular year. For the payment of this sum the village community is jointly responsible. The payments to be made by each household are settled according to its respective means, by persons called *thamadis*, selected by the community. The total amount to be realized from each village is ascertained by fixing the rate per household (generally Rs. 10) and multiplying this by the number of households. Since the annexation of Upper Burma the rate per household has been determined for the most part by usage, the assessment in force under the Burman rule having generally been adopted in the absence of special reasons to the contrary. Every household, no matter what its occupation, is assessed to a portion of the tax according to its wealth. Some will pay Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or more, others Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 only.

Rates of assessment.

42. The rates fixed at settlement are of three kinds, namely, rent-rates which are assessed on State land, revenue-rates which are assessed on non-State land, and thathameda-rates which are assessed on non-agricultural income. These various rates in each district are deduced by the Settlement Officer from the data collected during the three years that settlement is in progress and are imposed under the orders of Government.

43. The Civil Divisions have already been indicated under the heading "Form of Administration." It remains to briefly describe the principal characteristics of the *divisions* and the Shan States..

44. In Lower Burma there are four divisions,—Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy, and Tenasserim. The Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions were formed in 1881 by the partition of the old Pegu division. The Arakan division is estimated to contain an area of 14,702 square miles and a population of 673,190. It is divided into the four districts of Northern Arakan, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway. Northern Arakan, otherwise known as the Arakan Hill Tracts, was separated from Akyab in 1871. The area within what is known as the administrative frontier is inhabited by semi-barbarous but docile tribes; and the duties of the District Officers consist in the administration of these tribes under certain simple regulations which have been enacted for the purpose and in the protection of the inhabitants from raids by wild tribes from beyond the administrative frontier. The Akyab district in which is situated the chief town of the division, from which the district takes its name, is divided into the Akyab, Kyauktaw, and Rathèdaung subdivisions, and these are again subdivided into eight townships. The Kyaukpyu district has one subdivision and five townships, and the Sandoway district has three townships.

45. The Pegu division with its headquarters at Rangoon consists of the districts of Rangoon Town, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Prome. Its area is estimated at 9,299 square miles and its population at 1,456,489. In 1879-80 the then existing Rangoon district was divided into the districts of Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy, and in 1882-83 the last-named district was again divided into Hanthawaddy and Pegu. The Hanthawaddy district is divided into two subdivisions and four townships. The Pegu district consists of two subdivisions and five townships. The Tharrawaddy district was formed in 1878. Up to that year it was a subdivision of the Henzada district. It consists of two subdivisions and five townships. The Prome district lies on both sides of the Irrawaddy river and consists of the Prome, Shwedaung, and Paungdè subdivisions, which include seven townships.

46. The Irrawaddy division was formed in 1881 by the separation from the Pegu division of the districts of Bassein, Thôngwa, Henzada, and Thayetmyo. It contains an area of 17,296 square miles and a population of 1,550,875 persons. Since the close of the year under report the Thôngwa district, which was formed in 1875-76 of portions of the Bassein, Henzada, and Hanthawaddy districts, and the Bassein district, have been split up into the new Thôngwa, Bassein, and Wakèma districts, and the Thayetmyo district, while remaining a part of Lower Burma, has been transferred to the Southern division of Upper Burma. The new Thôngwa district consists of three subdivisions and seven townships. The new Wakèma district consists of two subdivisions composed each of two townships. The new Bassein district has two subdivisions and six townships. The Henzada district has two subdivisions and seven townships. The Thayetmyo district has three subdivisions and seven townships. The headquarters of the division are at Bassein.

47. The Tenasserim division, with its headquarters at Moulmein, consists of the districts of Toungoo, Shwegyin, Amherst, Salween, Tavoy, and Mergui. The Toungoo district was transferred to Tenasserim from Pegu in 1870. It consists of the subdivisions of Toungoo, comprising four townships, and Karen Hill Tracts, comprising two townships. The Shwegyin district contains three subdivisions and five townships. The Salween district is a hilly tract lying on the borders of

the Siamese province of Cheingmai or Zimmè. The Amherst district contains four subdivisions and 11 townships. Moulmein Town subdivision is a separate district for the purposes of criminal judicial administration only. The area of the Tenasserim division is estimated at 46,590 square miles and the population is, according to the recent census, 978,073.

48. Upper Burma (exclusive of the Shan States) was divided by Notification No. A (1), dated the 29th November 1886, into the Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern divisions. The Northern division, with headquarters at Mandalay, contains 25,486 square miles and a population of 765,071, of which one-fourth reside in Mandalay town. The districts of the Northern division are as follows: Mandalay, containing four subdivisions and ten townships. Bhamo, containing four subdivisions (including the Kachin Hills) and five townships. Katha, containing four subdivisions and ten townships. This district includes what was formerly the Shan State of Wuntho. The Ruby Mines district, containing two subdivisions and three townships, in addition to which the Shan State of Möngmit is being temporarily administered as a subdivision of the district. The Shwebo district, containing during the year under report three subdivisions and six townships, which have since been reduced to two subdivisions and five townships.

49. The Central division (area 29,582 square miles; population 684,217) is composed of the Ye-u, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, and Lower Chindwin districts. The Ye-u district has two subdivisions and five townships. The Sagaing district was formed in 1888 by the amalgamation of the former Sagaing and Ava districts. It contains three subdivisions and seven townships. The Upper and Lower Chindwin districts were formed in 1888 by dividing the former Chindwin district. The Lower Chindwin contains two subdivisions and six townships; the Upper Chindwin four subdivisions and nine townships including what was formerly the Shan State of Kalè.

50. The Southern division (area 17,443 square miles; population 1,098,829) consisted during the year under report of the Minbu and Pakôkku districts on the right bank of the Irrawaddy and the Myingyan and Magwe districts on the left bank. As already stated the Thayetmyo district has since been added to the division, while the Myingyan district has been transferred to the Eastern division. Myingyan contains three subdivisions and seven townships since 1st October 1893, before which there were nine townships including Myingyan Municipality, which is a separate township for the purposes of the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation only. Pakôkku has four subdivisions and ten townships including Pakôkku Civil station, which is a separate township for the purposes of the Civil Justice Regulation The Yawdwin subdivision borders on a portion of the Chin Hills and the Subdivisional Officer has the powers of a Political Officer in the Chin Hills marching with his subdivision. The Minbu district has since 1st September 1893 two subdivisions and seven townships including Minbu, which is a separate township for the purposes of the Civil Justice Regulation only. Prior to that date it had three subdivisions and eight townships. Magwe has from the same date two subdivisions and six townships instead of the three subdivisions and eight townships which it had before.

51. The Eastern division (area 9,600 square miles; population 550,283) consisted during the year under report of the Kyauksè, Meiktila, Yamèthin, and Pyinmana districts. Kyauksè has two subdivisions and six townships including Kyauksè, which is a township for the purposes of the Civil Justice Regulation only. Meiktila's three subdivisions and five townships were on 1st October last reduced to two subdivisions and five townships. Yamèthin and Pyinmana, which formerly contained together four subdivisions and seven townships, have from 1st October last been amalgamated into one district with two subdivisions and six townships.

52. The Shan States are estimated to contain about 40,000 square miles and 375,961 inhabitants. There are five States under the supervision of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, 39 under the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, two under the Commissioner, Northern Division, Hkamti Long north of Bhamo district, and Möngmit which is being temporarily administered as a subdivision of the Ruby Mines district, and two—Hsingkating

Hkamti and Hsawngsup near Manipur,—under the supervision of the Commissioner, Central Division.

General statistics.

53. A census of the province, inclusive of the State of Wuntho and of the Shan States, was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891. The population of Burma proper was returned as 7,722,053; the population of the tributary Shan States reached a total of 375,961; the total population of the whole province was therefore, at the beginning of 1891, 8,098,014. The population of Lower Burma has grown rapidly since 1872, the year in which the first census was taken, as the following statement shows :—

1872.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	1891.	Increase.	Percentage.
2,747,148	3,736,771	989,623	36·02	4,658,627	921,856	24·67

During the last ten years the annual rate of growth in Lower Burma has been 2·23 per cent. Of the total population of Burma 3,935,265 were men and 3,786,788 were women; that is to say, out of every ten thousand inhabitants 5,096 were males and 4,904 were females. In Lower Burma the proportion in every ten thousand was 5,281 males to 4,719 females, but in Upper Burma the females outnumbered the males, the proportion being 5,192 of the former to 4,808 of the latter. The average number of inhabitants to each square mile in Lower Burma rose from 42·8 in 1881 to 51·88 in 1891.

Towns and villages.

54. There are in Upper and Lower Burma two towns [Rangoon and Mandalay] of more than 150,000 inhabitants, one of more than 50,000 but less than 150,000 inhabitants, twelve of over 15,000, and 19 of over 8,000 inhabitants. Of the principal towns in Lower Burma Rangoon shows the greatest actual and proportional increase on the figures for 1881. The population of the town is now returned at 180,324, showing an increase of 46,148, or 34·393 per cent. for the decenninal period and 3 per cent. per annum. There was a very large increase in the population of the town of Pegu as compared with the returns for 1881, and the population of the towns of Henzada, Toungoo, Shwegyin, and Mergui were all more than 15 per cent. higher than ten years ago. The total urban population of the 61 municipalities and towns of Upper and Lower Burma is returned as 959,295, or nearly 12½ per cent. of the whole population. The total number of occupied houses in the province was 1,430,859.

Religions.

55. The following statements show the strength of the various religions in Upper and Lower Burma in 1891 and compare the Lower Burma figures with the corresponding figures for 1881 :—

Religions of Burma.	Population of Burma in 1891.	Ratio to total population.	Percentage.
Buddhists	6,888,075	·905663	90·56
Natworshippers...	168,449	·022149	2·21
Hindus	171,357	·022541	2·25
Mussulmans	253,009	·033266	3·32
Christians	120,768	·015868	1·58
Sikhs	3,406	·000448	·04
Others	496	·000065	·006
Total	7,605,560		

Religions of Lower Burma.	Population in 1891.	Population in 1881.	Percentage of increase.
Buddhists	4,043,506	3,251,584	24·35
Natworshippers	149,021	143,581	3·78
Hindus	142,522	88,177	61·63
Mussulmans	210,649	168,881	24·73
Christians	111,982	84,219	32·96
Sikhs	573	.....	.....
Others	374	329	13·67

From this statement it appears that Buddhists comprise 90½ per cent., Mussulmans a little less than 3½, Natworshippers and Hindus about 2¼ each, and Christians about 1½ per cent. of the total population of Upper and Lower Burma. Among "Other" religions are included the religions of the Jains, the Jews, and the Parsis.

Occupations.

56. Of the total population of Burma an aggregate of 4,879,490 individuals, or 63 per cent., belonged to the agricultural class. This is practically the same proportion that the agricultural section of the community bore to the provincial total at the census of 1881. The total of the manufacturing or industrial class, namely, the class engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, was 1,651,537, and that of the mercantile class 324,463. The aggregate of individuals in the service of Government was 134,922 and the learned and artistic professions reached a total of 208,595.

Tribes and languages.

57. The following table shows the numbers of the various races in Burma and the increase in Lower Burma since 1881:—

Races.	Lower Burma.				Upper Burma.	Total.
	1881.	1891.	Actual increase.	Percentage of increase.		
Burmese and Talaings	2,766,827	3,391,590	624,763	22·58	2,737,592	6,129,182
Karens	518,294	630,700	112,406	21·706	2,957	633,657
Chins	55,015	67,667	12,652	22·997	27,904	95,571
Taungthus	35,554	35,220	...	...	5,895	41,115
Shans	59,723	94,302	34,579	57·899	112,492	206,794
Other races of hillmen	27,598	31,992	4,394	15·95	48,899	80,891
Races from India...	246,289	356,087	109,798	44·580	76,552	432,639
Chinese	12,962	31,941	18,979	146·42	5,466	37,407
Europeans and Eurasians	11,860	15,333	3,473	29·283	4,844	20,177
Others	...	3,795	...	...	369	4,164
Total Lower Burma ...	3,734,122	4,658,627	...	...	...	7,681,597
Total Upper Burma ...	...	...	...	...	3,022,970	

It will be seen that Burmese and Talaings who are grouped together for the purpose of comparison with the figures of the last report, increased 22·58 per cent. against 31·0 per cent. at the preceding census. This increase barely exceeds that of the Karens, whose numbers are not swelled by immigration and whose growth is therefore due to natural causes. The extraordinary increase in the number of Chinese is mainly due to better enumeration at the 1891 census. The increase of 44½ per cent. in Indian races is due almost entirely to immigration. The increase in the number of Shans may be attributed in a great measure to the disturbances which prevailed in the Shan States until 1888 and which caused a large number of the inhabitants to emigrate to Lower Burma.

The Burmese.

58. Of the Burmese tribes speaking dialects of the Burmese language there are eight. The total of Burmans proper was returned as 5,405,727 and that of Arakanese as

354,900. Of the remaining Burmese tribes the largest are the Chaungthas, the Kadus, and the Yabeins, whose totals were returned as 3,492, 3,617, and 2,197 respectively. The Chaungthas are a branch of the Arakanese; they are found almost exclusively in the hills of Northern Arakan. Nothing certain is known of the origin and history of the Kadus, but they are generally believed to be Burmese and Shan half-breeds. The origin of the Yabeins is also doubtful, but it is probable that they are an offshoot of the Burmese race. Of the less important Burmese tribes the Tavoyers are 744 in number, the Danus 547, and the Yaws 370. The Tavoyers speak a dialect of Arakanese and are the descendants of an Arakanese colony who settled years ago in the Tavoy district. Little is known of the Yaws and the Danus except that they talk a dialect of the Burmese language, and claim to be Burmese in origin.

The Talaings.

59. The Môns, Peguans, or Talaings were the masters of the delta of the Irrawaddy until they were finally conquered by the Burmese under Alaungpaya. They are now becoming rapidly Burmanized, and in many parts of the province where their language formerly prevailed it has already died or is now dying out. In 1891 there were 466,324 Talaings in Lower Burma, of whom 315,749 were inhabitants of the Amherst and 63,395 of the Pegu district. In Shwegyin there were 32,257, in Thôngwa there were 24,550, and in Hanthawaddy 19,506. In the other districts of Lower and in Upper Burma the number of Talaings is insignificant.

The Karens.

60. There are three main divisions of the Karen race, the Sgau, Pwo, and Bghai or Bwe Karens. It is now generally believed that the Karens are descended from one of the pre-Chinese races driven southwards by the pressure of China and that they were not, as is sometimes supposed, the aboriginal inhabitants of Burma. They are scattered throughout nearly the whole of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions of Lower Burma and are found in parts of the Tenasserim division also. They are more amenable to civilizing influences than any other of the barbarous tribes of Burma, and form the bulk of the converts to Christianity in the province.

The Chins.

61. The Chins are a group of hill tribes inhabiting the country to the west of the Chindwin river and the tracts lying between the Arakan and Southern divisions. They talk various dialects of the same Tibeto-Burman speech and call themselves by various names. There are seventeen chief tribes, of which the most important are the Siyins, the Hakas or the Baungshès [divided into the Welaungs and the Chinbôks], the Chinbôns, and the Yindus.

The Taungthus.

62. The original domicile of the Taungthus is not known, but a commonly accepted theory is that they came from Thatôn in the Amherst district and not, as was formerly supposed, from Thatôn in the Shan States. They are found in the Amherst and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma and in portions of the Shan States. According to the census returns for 1891 their number has diminished somewhat during the past ten years. In all probability they are a tribe of Karens, whom they resemble in many particulars.

The Shans.

63. The Tai family, of which the Shans are representatives, came originally from South-Western China, and it is believed that their first migrations into Burma took place some 2,000 years ago. The Shweli valley was the first home of the Shan immigrants in Upper Burma, and thence they spread south-east into Theinni and the States further south and west and north-west to the Chindwin river and the borders of Assam, in due course occupying nearly the whole of the country to the east of Upper Burma and portions of the north and north-west of the province. The Shans fall naturally into three main divisions, namely, the Chinese or Northern Shans, the intermediate Shans who in bygone days fell under the sway of the Burmese, and the Siamese or Southern Shans. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma the Shan principalities were subject to the Burmese Government and passed as a part of King Thebaw's kingdom under the control of the British. Their appearance and language indicate their affinity with the Chinese.

64. Of the remaining hill races the Kachins are the only race calling for special mention. Their proper name is Chingpaw or Theinbaw, corrupted into the better known form of Singhpo, and they are found in the whole of the mountainous tract which separates Upper Burma from Assam and Yünnan. Their language, of which but little is known at present, is believed to belong to the Tibeto-Burman stock, but it is said to contain an admixture of Karen vocables. It was not till after the annexation of Upper Burma that British officers were brought into close contact with these mountaineers. The largest of the Kachin tribes in British territory are the Kara Lepai, the Kawri Lepai, the Szi, the Naran, and the Lakkun.

The Kachins.

65. Of the non-indigenous races resident in Burma there are many varieties, the majority coming from the different provinces of India and from China. Regarding the Indian population which includes types of nearly every nationality of the Peninsula no special remarks are necessary. The Chinese inhabitants of Burma are of three classes. In the north in Bhamo the Chinese are emigrants from Yünnan; in the south they come either from China direct or from Singapore and Sumatra, while in various parts of the country are found Chinese descended from marriages between Burmese or Talaing women and pure Chinese. These latter are known locally as Bábas or Bawas, a corruption of the Malay word Wawa, which means a half-breed. There are computed to be about 5,000 of them in Burma.

Other races.

Changes in the Administration.

66. Sir Alexander Mackenzie took furlough on the 14th May 1892 and has not yet returned. Since the 23rd May Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., has been officiating as Chief Commissioner. In the interval between the 14th and 23rd May Mr. D. M. Smeaton, M.A., was in charge of the province.

67. The number of Commissioners' divisions and of districts and subdivisions of districts remained unchanged throughout the year. There was a slight change made in the limits of the Irrawaddy and Arakan divisions, the Gwaletya circle being transferred from the Bassein district of the former division to the Sandoway district of the latter.

The Kyanhnyat township and so much of the Myadaung township of the Katha district as lay to the east of the Irrawaddy river was transferred to the Ruby Mines district.

A portion of the boundary between the Bhamo and Katha districts and the boundary between the Bhamo district and the Shan State of Mönginit were ascertained and notified. Some changes in township and subdivisional boundaries were made in the Bhamo, Sagaing, and Thôngwa districts. The huge Uyu township of the Upper Chindwin district was split up into two of more manageable dimensions.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

68. During the whole of the open season both the Superintendent, Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., and the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. H. G. A. Leveson, I.C.S., were engaged in demarcating the boundary between the Southern Shan States and Siam and in dealing with matters connected with the settlement of the frontier. The boundary line selected in 1890 from the Salween to the Mekong was satisfactorily demarcated, the Siamese Commissioners working in perfect accord with our officers. The Superintendent subsequently visited Kengtung and made arrangements for settling the various matters then pending in the affairs of that State. The forest revenue for 1891 and 1892 was collected in full, and recommendations, which have since been sanctioned, were made for remitting all tribute on account of the subordinate States of Möng Hsat, Hsenyawt, and Hsenmawng up to 1897.

The Southern Shan States and Karenni.

After completing the demarcation of the Southern Section of the boundary Mr. Leveson proceeded to hold an enquiry, assisted by a Forest Officer, into the losses sustained by Sawlawi, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, and his subjects in consequence of the Siamese occupation of the Trans-Salween portion of the country from 1889 to 1892.

While the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were thus engaged on the outskirts of the charge, the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Eastern States was employed from January to May in enumerating the houses, &c., of the State of Yawnghwe, and it thus happened that the only officer who was able to devote much time to ordinary inspection work was the Myoôk of the Myelat States, who spent 234 days in travelling.

The States were free from disturbances during the year, but the "Minlaung" rising which occurred at the close of the previous year showed that elements of disturbance exist and can rapidly be brought into activity. On the other hand, the complete failure of Teiktin Myat, a Pretender who made his appearance early in the year in the Möngpan State, having come from Chiengmai with the intention of raising a rebellion, may be taken as an indication of the general loyalty of the Shans toward British rule. Teiktin Myat was promptly arrested by the Möngpan Sawbwa, and on investigation was found to be a person of feeble intellect who had adopted the *rôle* of Mintha at the suggestion of a priest at Chiengmai. Of ordinary crime there appears to have been very little, and most of the criminal work was in the Myelat.

The detailed inspection of the revenue-paying capacities of the States has now been completed and a valuable mass of statistics has been accumulated. On these materials have been based recommendations regarding the rates of tribute to be fixed for each State for the quinquennial period 1893—97. Under the orders of the Government of India alternative rates have been submitted much lower than those which have been hitherto in force, the object of the reduction being to assist the development of the States. Last year an attempt was made to induce the Chiefs to adopt more civilized methods of revenue administration, by making them submit rough budgets to the Superintendent, showing their proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year. Trade is said to be expanding rapidly, especially in the Myelat and in Karenni, and the cultivation of potatoes and wheat is said to have taken a firm hold. The silver-lead mines of Bawzaing are now being worked by a Chinaman, who seems to find the business profitable, as he is said to be extending his operations.

The Northern Shan States.

69. Mr. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., the Superintendent, was engaged from the beginning of December 1892 to the beginning of March 1893 in settling the affairs of Manglün and exploring the wild Wa country, and during the rest of the open season in dealing with Kachin disturbances in North Hsinwi.

On his arrival in West Manglün Mr. Scott found the State practically deserted. Tôn Hsang, whom he had placed in charge the year before, had been ousted by his half-brother Saw Maha, the original Sawbwa, who himself fled across the Salween on Mr. Scott's approach. Mr. Scott then proceeded across the Salween to East Manglün to assist Tôn Hsang who was engaged in defending himself against the attacks of the Wa Chiefs of Ngekting and Lönlong, allies of Saw Maha. Saw Maha at once fled to Mönglem, where he was subsequently joined by the Lönlong and Ngekting Chiefs. Tôn Hsang was then reinstated as Sawbwa of East and West Manglün, and has so far as is known succeeded in maintaining his position. Mr. Scott's tour covered in part the same ground as that visited by Mr. Daly and Mr. Warry in 1891 and was in part over new ground. He did not succeed in seeing Sungramang, the most powerful of the Wa Chiefs, who kept sedulously out of his way, nor did he visit the gold tract to the south of Sungramang, but he ascertained the locality of this tract and satisfied himself that "as to the richness of the gold deposit there appears to be no manner of doubt." It seems, however, that the Was will not at present permit the extraction of gold. From Sungramang Mr. Scott proceeded in a north-westerly direction through the wild Wa country to Möngmau and thence in a northerly direction through the Wa hills, usually called by the somewhat vague Chinese name "Hulu," to the Salween. He found that there was not much to choose in the way of civilization between the wild Was and the tame Was; that the wild Was are extremely numerous, and that the various communities are practically independent of one another. The most important Chiefs are Lönlong, Sungramang, Hohka, and Ngeklek. As regards the so-called Hulu country it appears that

hitherto a somewhat undue importance has been given to the Sumu Chief, who is merely one of the five Hulu Wangs,—Pang Hkawn (Sumu), San Shin San Hpa, Pang Hawng, Yungpang, and Fangwa. The Sumu Chief, Chaopen, seems to be recognized as nominal Chief of all the Hulu Wangs (to use the name by which these Wa Chiefs are known to the Chinese), but he exercises no real authority outside his own circle. The people of Pang Hkawn showed themselves more friendly than they did to Mr. Daly in 1891, but the Ramang (Chaopen) kept out of the way, and there is reason to suppose that since Mr. Scott's departure he has been endeavouring to raise a combination against us among the Hulu Wangs and the Panthès. The Panthè (Hwetzu) settlement of Panglong, which is within the jurisdiction of Pang Hkawn (Sumu), was found to have greatly increased in size. From the Hulu country Mr. Scott returned to North Hsinwi, crossing the Salween at the Kunlong ferry.

The Kachin troubles in North Hsinwi had been long brewing. The task of administering the constantly augmenting hordes of Kachin immigrants has proved entirely beyond the powers of the Shan Sawbwa of this State, and his attempts to tyrannize over his unruly subjects produced a widespread feeling of exasperation among them which culminated in a successful attack on Hsinwi town on 12th December 1892. On the 15th Mr. Graham, the Myoôk at Lashio, proceeded to Hsinwi with an escort of military police and dislodged the rebels who then promised to submit to arbitration. Throughout the various disturbances in different parts of the State which ensued and which formed part of the rebellion it was apparent that the object of attack was the Shan dominion and not the British Government. It has now been arranged that an European official shall be established in North Hsinwi to assist in controlling the Kachins. Contemporary but not, it is believed, connected in its origin with this Kachin rising was a series of disturbances in the north-west of North Hsinwi which will be alluded to presently under the head of North-East frontier affairs.

Turning to the *personnel* of the native administration, an important change was the transfer of the management of Hsipaw from the old Sawbwa Kun Hsaing to his son Sau Hke. Sau Hke and his younger brother, Sau Lu, have had two years' education in England, and the former has shown that he has made good use of his time there. His present position is that of Regent, his father having expressed his intention of resuming control of affairs on his return from Europe, whither he has gone on a visit. Sau Hke has already succeeded in persuading his father to abolish all tolls on roads throughout Hsipaw and its dependencies and to begin a process of disarmament. He is now busily engaged in planning various reforms and improvements. The only other native administrator of any ability is Hsoi Hkam, A.T.M., Chief Minister of the South Hsinwi Sawbwa. Kun San Ton Hong, the Sawbwa of North Hsinwi, is to a great extent responsible for the Kachin troubles which have been causing so much anxiety.

The year was an unquiet one. Disturbances and rumours of disturbances were rife in most of the States, owing mainly to the Kachin risings already alluded to and to the civil war in Manglün between the rival brothers, Tôn Hsang and Saw Maha. Peace prevailed in Hsipaw and its dependencies, Hsumhsai and Möngtung, but there was a good deal of crime in the neighbourhood of the Maymyo-Lashio road. As regards Hsumhsai, the Hsipaw Sawbwa has initiated in that State a policy of disarmament which he proposes to gradually extend to the rest of his dominions, calling in and marking all the guns and re-issuing a certain proportion of them to respectable persons on permits for terms of six months or a year, a reform which is likely to have the most wide-reaching and beneficial results and will materially help our officers in the neighbouring districts in the difficult task of repressing violent crime near the border. Tawngpeng as well as Mönglong is responsible for harbouring dacoits who from time to time make incursions into the neighbouring districts, though it is said that in the State itself there is singularly little crime. Here, too, it should be possible before long to regulate the possession of arms. In South Hsinwi dangers were apprehended on the one hand from the Kachins in sympathy with the North Hsinwi malcontents and on the other hand from the contending parties in Manglün. The peace remained unbroken, however. No dacoities or crime of any kind were reported.

Recommendations have recently been submitted to the Government of India in respect of the rates of tribute to be fixed for the different Shan States for the period 1893 to 1897. The original recommendations on this head have, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, been largely modified with a view to leaving in the hands of the Chiefs the means of developing the resources of their States, and there are grounds for believing that in some of the States at least good use will be made of the larger funds which, if the reduced rates of tribute are sanctioned, will be placed at the Sawbwas' disposal.

Shan States under the supervision of Commissioners.

70. Möngmit continued to be administered as a subdivision of the Ruby Mines district. Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti remained quiet. The Sawbwas of both States have recently died, the latter soon after he had been raised to the dignity of a Sawbwa and received a Sanad, the Chief of the State having formerly been known as a Ywa-ôk. During the year a dispute between the Hsawnghsup Sawbwa and the Manipur Durbar regarding the right to work some salt wells near the boundary at Kongal Thana was settled.

The Chin Hills administered from Falam.

71. Since July 1892 the Chin Hill Tracts which were previously administered from Fort White and Haka under the names of the Northern and Southern Chin Hills respectively, have formed a single charge under Mr. B. S. Carey, C.I.E., with headquarters at Falam.

At the commencement of the year under report the state of affairs was satisfactory all through the Chin Hills, with the exception of the Nwengal tract inhabited by Sôktes where the people in May 1892 suddenly commenced hostilities by killing a Burman and attacking the outpost of Botong and disputing the passage of the river by troops moving to the assistance of the garrison of Botong. The rebels were immediately punished and it was hoped that they would pay the fines for their misbehaviour without further trouble. However, this was not to be, and after committing several murders on the lines of communication the Siyins and Nwengals combined and plotted to murder the Political Officer and his establishment and then attack the posts, hoping to turn the Government out of the hills.

The cause of the rebellion is believed to have been the fear of total disarmament due to the infliction of fines in guns on offending villages and individuals. It had been hoped thus to disarm the country without causing a general rising such as would have been the result of an attempt to impose wholesale disarmament. The rebellion broke out on 9th October 1892, when Myoôk Maung Tun Win and his escort were treacherously ambushed near Pombar village, where the Myoôk had been sent to meet Twum Tong, Chief of Kaptyal, at the latter's request. The Myoôk, one clerk, one interpreter, a peon, and eight sepoys were killed and seven men were wounded. The attack was a brutal and treacherous one and indicated what the subsequent tactics of the rebels in persistently attacking our posts and convoys and in themselves burning and abandoning the villages on the approach of our troops afterwards proved, the determined and desperate character of the rebellion. It was absolutely necessary that the rebellion should be thoroughly and effectively suppressed, and it was at the same time a matter of the greatest importance that it should not be allowed to spread to other tribes.

The measures taken to effect these objects were completely successful. The military operations in which 2,600 troops were employed, lasted from the 9th October 1892 to 26th May 1893. The tactics adopted were the maintaining of many small outposts dotted about the rebel tract, thereby preventing all building and all cultivating and at the same time destroying all food-supplies. Military police columns from the Upper Chindwin district co-operated with the Chin Hills troops in November 1892 and February 1893 against the Môntôk villages and in March against Pimpi. During the operations our casualties of all ranks exceeded seventy. The operations resulted in the Siyins and Nwengals being thoroughly cowed. A large proportion of their arms and of those of neighbouring tribes were withdrawn, the total number so withdrawn exceeding 1,600; most of the ringleaders, including the prime instigator of the rebellion, the Kaptyal Chief Twum Tong, were captured or surrendered themselves into our hands; hostages for their future good behaviour were given by the principal tribes; of the nine

rifles, one gun, and one revolver which fell into the hands of the rebels on the occasion of the attack on the Myoôk, eight rifles and the gun were recovered; of the captives carried off from the plains in a raid committed in November on the village of Taungu near Kalemyo, five out of six were recovered; and of the rifles taken from the Upper Chindwin police in an attack in December on a small party near Nansaungpo, two out of three were given up; from six villages fines were levied and the amounts have been paid away in compensation to the families of the men killed on the 9th October and to the sufferers from the raid on Taungu.

At the same time the area of the rebellion was strictly confined to the two tribes with whom it began.

Omitting the Siyins and Nwengals all the Chin tribes behaved well throughout the year with the exception of the Baungshè village of Tlantlang, which broke all its oaths and agreements by harbouring a proclaimed outlaw and former Chief. This conduct resulted in the tribe being heavily fined in guns by Mr. Tuck, Assistant Political Officer, who was accompanied on the mission by a large military force including artillery.

Apart from the military operations the chief work was the successful collection of a regular house-tax in cash. Up to the year under report a nominal tribute only in cash, ivory, mythun, goats, &c., had been accepted, but this very unsatisfactory system has now given way to a regular tax based on the Burma thathameda system, the rate being fixed at Re. 1 per house.

Although the conduct of the tribes with the exception of the Siyins and Nwengals was good, there nevertheless were several small tours which would have been undertaken and many less important acts of misbehaviour which would have been dealt with had not the expedition occupied so much time and attention. The rebellion prevented the meeting of the Burma-Munipur Boundary Commission, the collecting of the full Baungshè tribute, the visiting of certain border villages which have been a source of annoyance to the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, and the publication of the *Chin Hills Gazetteer* which the Political Officer is preparing.

Relations with Burma.

72. Consequent on the rebellion the Siyins and Sôktes committed two raids in the plains, and carried off buffaloes; on another occasion also three military police were killed. The other Chin tribes, however, committed no serious crime in the valleys and the manner in which Burman pedlars and others roam about the Tashon and Haka country, hawking their wares and stopping in the villages, is as highly satisfactory as it is novel.

Communication, public works, &c.

73. The cutting of telegraph wires by Chins is a matter which it is very difficult to deal with satisfactorily. The steel insulator shanks are broken off to be converted by the Chins into knives and hoes, steel being of the highest value to the natives who are unable to procure good steel in the hills or the plains of Burma. The wire until the rebellion started was but seldom cut as bullets were not in great demand, but during the rebellion a great number of wounds were found to be inflicted with telegraph wire bullets. The wire is at times cut out of pure mischief. Every case of wire-cutting is noted and the full value plus a small fine will be collected from each village in the responsible tribe in the case of its failure to produce the offender. The chief public works of the year were the construction of a bridge over the Nanpathè river between Falam and Hanta, and the construction of a bridge across the Manipur river between Fort White and Falam, thus connecting the road between Tiddim and Haka. All the main roads connecting the hills with the plains were improved and the main road between Tiddim and Haka received due attention. The building of new permanent posts at Tiddim, Fort White, Falam, and Haka was progressed with. The rebellion in the north delayed the work and the long line of communication has been a serious obstacle in the south to placing material on the sites. The high price of coolie labour and the uncertainty of the coolie supply, coupled with the independent character of the coolies, has been a great difficulty. The construction of permanent buildings in all the posts has had political significance to the Chins; they now understand that the Government intends to remain in the hills, a fact they could never bring themselves to believe

whilst officers and men lived in the very temporary quarters which have formed the accommodation in the Chin Hills up to the present time.

The Chin Hills administered from Yawdwin.

74. The Chin tribes administered from Yawdwin remained quiet throughout the year with the exception of the people of Sayun, the principal village of the Panchaung Chins, west of Yawdwin. The Sayuns having threatened to attack the post of Mindat-Sakan, the Political Officer, Lieutenant J. M. Tighe, proceeded with 60 Rifles under Lieutenant Quinn to Sayun, took the village by surprise on 29th November 1892, and punished the headman. From 15th January to the 31st March 1893 Lieutenant Tighe was principally engaged in touring about among the Chin villages in his charge, collecting tribute and holding durbars at which the policy of the British Government was explained.

Chins of the Upper Chindwin district.

75. In December 1892 and January 1893, three raids on villages near the Tamanthi post on the Chindwin between the Shan States of Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti were committed by Chins from Laungba and Tasho which are near to the Naga Hills. It had moreover recently been discovered that the Chins of this neighbourhood had been in the habit of levying blackmail from the villages within our administrative frontier. Prompt measures for the punishment of the raiders were, therefore, the more necessary. In March 1893 Mr. W. N. Porter, the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district, proceeded with 120 military police to the offending villages, and succeeded without striking a blow in recovering the captives and property carried off by the raiders and in exacting fines and promises of good behaviour.

The North-East Frontier.
Position of affairs at the close of the season 1891-92.
West of the Irrawaddy.

76. At the close of the season 1891-92 the position of affairs in the Kachin Hills was as follows:—West of the Irrawaddy in the Kaukkwe valley the deportation of the Maingtaung-wa Sawbwa, Sinwawa, and the death of the Kalingwa Sawbwa had removed the two chief elements of unrest. The Tingram and Leka Sawbwas were still sullen and had made no formal surrender, but the lesser Wuntho Sawbwa, Aung Myat, had been driven out of the country to join his father across the Chinese border, and the establishment of the Thayetta post in the heart of the Kaukkwe valley had practically insured the valley against further serious disturbance.

Further north all was quiet, and Inspector Crowther had been highly successful with the Kachins of the Jade Mines tract in collecting tribute and registering guns. The tract having been quiet and the upkeep of Fort O'Donnell having proved costly and useless, it was determined to abandon it. Unfortunately just before this took place at the end of the open season 1891-92, a police escort was attacked near Lema. This happened through the Myoôk having made a mistake in carrying out orders. The matter could not be settled at the time, but had to be left over, and it was uncertain what turn events would take in the rains. The Maingkwan column had passed through the Hukong valley and found the Kachins there friendly and by no means inclined to be turbulent. The Thama tract was quiet.

East of the Irrawaddy.

77. East of the Irrawaddy we had met with considerable opposition at Sadôn on which Po Saw, the Sadôn Sawbwa, and other of our rebel opponents had focussed their energies at one time. The gathering, however, had been dispersed, a strong post had been built at Sadôn with an intervening one at Namli, and the Kwitu Sawbwa, who was the most dangerous malcontent of those parts, had been deported for continuously harbouring Po Saw after the relief of Sadôn. To the north-east of the confluence the Sadan Kawng Sawbwa, who had once threatened trouble, had been burnt out; and though nothing had been done to the Kachins in the area bounded by the N'maikha on the north, the main Irrawaddy on the west, a line drawn from Waingmaw to Sadôn on the south, and the frontier on the east, beyond marching through their country and collecting information, it was hoped that the results of the punishment inflicted on the attackers of Sadôn would be sufficiently far reaching to keep the others quiet for a time at least. South of this area and down to the Tapin the North-Eastern column by vigorous

action had paved the way for a final settlement in the ensuing cold season, and though trouble at one or two places had threatened, *e.g.*, at Pumpien and the Khaunakha valley, the difficulty had been judiciously surmounted. The post at Nampaung had, in connection with the work of the North-Eastern column, combined to keep the trade routes north of the Tapin free from attack. The hills to the immediate east of the second defile had now, for the first time, been thoroughly explored and settled, and it was evident that no trouble need be expected from them. To the south of the Tapin and between it and the Shweli the whole tract had been visited by columns without any disturbance occurring, and the work of the year before was consolidated. The territory of Matin had unfortunately to be left untouched. Disputes on the trade routes to Namkham had been settled and it was hoped everything would remain quiet. The operations in the neighbourhood of the Sinkan valley had been concluded with partial success. The hills lying between Sinkan and Shwegu had been fairly cleared of dacoits; but, though one of the dacoit gangs under Bo Byu and Bo Po had been rushed, the leaders escaped and we lost severely, while the subsequent action of the Civil Officer unfortunately turned the Lwesaing and Tôn Hôn Sawbwas against us.

Location of the frontier.

78. As regards the frontier line, Major Hobday's boundary had been found defective and the column had visited two tracts, the Khaunakha valley to the east of Talawgyi and the Hukong-Hpalang tract to the east of Bhamo beyond it, without objection being in any way made by the Chinese authorities. On the other hand, when the North-Eastern column visited Kwikhaw on the Kwikhawkha, an affluent of the Upper Molè, they had received a request from the Santa Sawbwa to withdraw, which request was promptly complied with. In the south-east corner of the Bhamo district Captain Gastrell's enquiries had tended to show that a portion of the triangle between the Nammak and Namwan belonged to China. While prosecuting enquiries in that neighbourhood, Captain Gastrell had made fruitless endeavours to get the Maingmaw Sawbwa to deliver up Kan Hlaing, Saw Yan Naing, and the other outlaws who were living just across the frontier.

Events of the rains, 1892.

79. The chief occurrence of note during the rains of 1892 was the incursion of the Pretender known as the Setkyawadi Min. The antecedents of this individual are doubtful, but he first came into prominence in January 1889, when he led a band of mercenary Chinamen into the country of the Upper Molè, where the band was met and promptly dispersed with severe loss by some military police acting under the District Superintendent of Police. This seems to have acted as a check for some time, and nothing more was heard of the "Mintha" till 8th July 1892, when he was reported to have re-appeared at Theinlôn on the Molè with a gang of over 100 men, 12 Chinamen, 20 Kachins, and the rest Shan-Burmans. Prompt measures were taken and he was pursued, but managed to effect the crossing of the Irrawaddy at Kaungchi in the second defile, near which place his band was met and dispersed with the loss of himself and six others killed. Whence he came is uncertain, but the Kachins appear to have first noticed his band at Kadu on the Kadukha that flows from Alawpum to Manwyne and is in the Santa jurisdiction. From letters found on him he appears to have been in communication with the Wuntho Sawbwa. The remnants of the gang made their way into the Leka country, where it was impossible to follow them, and where traces of them were quite lost, they probably having managed to filter back to China in ones and twos.

North of this everything remained quiet, if we except a reported rising to the north-west of Sadôn in June. The police went out with Captain Gastrell, but were compelled to return owing to the inclemency of the weather, and to this day it is unknown what truth there was in the rumour, no column having been permitted during this last cold season to visit that part of the country.

The Thama, Indawgyi, and Jade Mines tracts remained quiet in spite of the Lema affair, and Inspector Jennings succeeded by a clever piece of work in arresting the Manwè Sawbwa, who was the firebrand of the neighbourhood round Kamaing, and who was wanted for murder. South-east of Bhamo the trade routes to Namkham continued quiet, but petty gangs came down from Mowun

and two of our thugyis, those of Manya and Gwegyi, were killed. To the east and north-east of Bhamo up to the Tapin, with the exception of a few intertribal disputes, which did not have the effect of interfering with trade, there was practically no disturbance during the rains. On the north of the Tapin, besides the occurrences already noted, there were two or three crimes of violence on the trade route, in one of which a Chinaman was murdered at Hintha by the Sawbwa of Taleng, a hill to the west of Alawpum. Towards the end of the rains evidence of renewed activity on the part of the Wuntho Sawbwa and other malcontents began to gather.

Programme of 1892-93.

80. The programme for the cold weather of 1892-93 included the establishment of police posts at Sima and at Namkham and the sending out of the following police columns each in charge of a civil officer :—

(*a*) the Sinkan column, the main object of which was, working in conjunction with parties from Möngmit, to clear out once for all the bad characters infesting the hills that lie to the west and south of the Sinkan valley ;

(*b*) the Eastern column, which was to traverse the hills from Khaitikmarè on the south to the Namsang on the north checking and completing the work of previous columns ;

(*c*) the Mogaung column, which was to visit Thama, Kamaing, Indawgyi, and the Jade Mines, and to settle up the Lema affair ; and

(*d*) the Kaukkwe column, to visit the Upper Kaukkwe valley and enforce the submission of the Tingram and Leka Kachins.

Policy pursued.

81. The following extract from the "General Instructions issued to the Civil Officers on duty in the Kachin Hills, season 1892-93," indicates the policy which it was proposed to adopt in dealing with the country to be traversed by the columns :—

The Government of India consider it of the utmost importance not only to keep the operations within the narrowest practicable limits, but also to restrict as closely as possible the area within which future administrative interference will be necessary. The annexation of the territories formerly subject to the Court of Ava has imposed on us the duty of establishing peace and security within the settled districts ; but except for this purpose, there is no need to interfere with the savage tribes along our borders ; and it has always been recognized that it is unnecessary, in cases of this kind, to push forward the administrative frontier as far as the extreme limits within which we claim supremacy.

The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the first principles of our policy should therefore be to entirely exclude foreign influence and to deal with all Kachin tribes of any strength or importance in two main divisions, namely,—

(i) the tribes and clans within our line of outposts and settled villages ; and

(ii) the tribes and clans outside of that line.

* * * * * * * *

As regards the Kachins outside the line, the view of the Governor-General in Council is that they should be dealt with on the principle of political as distinguished from administrative control. So long as they keep the peace all unnecessary interference should be avoided. Only a nominal tribute should be taken from them ; and disarmament should not be enforced except as a special punishment. Along the eastern frontier from Sadôn southwards it is now necessary to take a firm position ; but in dealing with the Kachins on this border it is considered inadvisable to push through a violent measure of disarmament, or to impose taxes which will be felt as severe ; and in the tract on the east of the Irrawaddy, between the administrative frontier and the 'Nmaikha from 'Nsentaru westwards, it will probably be best to assess each hill or tribe in a lump sum to be paid by the chief as revenue, and to make the Kachins register their arms, allowing them to be retained during good behaviour. Civil officers generally, and those employed in this region in particular, should give to their visits as peaceful and conciliatory an aspect as possible.

* * * * * * * *

During this cold weather civil officers will not ordinarily issue appointment orders to Kachin Sawbwas. They will, however, have to settle and communicate to each sawbwa—

(*a*) the territorial limits of the sawbwa's jurisdiction ;

(*b*) the number of arms his villages may possess ;

(*c*) the rate of tribute per household (note, not house) which the sawbwa must pay in yearly by the 1st November ;

(*d*) the place at which payment of the tribute is to be made, *i.e.*, the nearest subdivisional officer's court-house, and in the Bhamo subdivision, the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

The fixing of the above points will be left to the civil officer subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. Appointment orders will only be issued in exceptional cases to important chiefs, and will in no case be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, after the receipt of which the civil officer may issue the appointment order in triplicate, giving one to the sawbwa, keeping one in his file for subsequent use of the subdivisional officer, and sending one to the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo.

As for point (*a*) there will be generally but little difficulty, each sawbwa knowing his own hills; but where there is a regular dispute between two or more tribes and sawbwas, a formal enquiry must be held, evidence taken, and a formal adjudication passed and notified to the parties which, will, subject to revision by the Deputy Commissioner, be final.

As for point (*b*) the guiding principles are—

(1) every hill guilty of disloyalty to us, or guilty of attacks on caravans, &c., to be disarmed;

(2) disarmament of all villages and hill tracts in the interior of the district, *e.g.*, hills up the Kaukkwe and between Bhamo and Shwegu and south and south-east of Mogaung and Indawgyi, to take place as far as possible; selected sawbwas loyal to us being allowed to retain a few guns;

(3) disarmament of frontier and exposed tracts not to be carried out for the present, except of course in case of hostility, disloyalty, or turbulence.

Disarmament was to a certain extent carried out last season, and the Kachins have remained very fairly quiet all the rains. Where the Kachins continue friendly, it is inadvisable to harass them by vexatious searches for arms. This of course does not hold in the case of villages of the nature noted in sub-section (1) above.

Point (*c*).—The rate has been fixed by the Chief Commissioner for the present at Rs. 2-8-0 per household. But the object of the tribute is not to raise revenue so much as to have a palpable token of submission. Hence it will be always advisable to let off the villages easily. The tribute each year must be paid on or before the 1st November, so that a column can go out to remind forgetful chiefs. Special report should be made in each case of remission, and the Kachins should be made to understand that Rs. 2-8-0 is the ruling rate for the next five years certain; that in each case where a village or group of villages pays at a lesser rate this year, it is only in consideration of certain special circumstances, and that next year they are liable for the full rate. This rate will, however, not be applied to villages and tribes whose tribute was fixed for a term of years at a lower rate last season, provided that the tribute then fixed is punctually paid in by the sawbwa at the time and place then prescribed.

The opium rules declare that all Kachins shall pay duty at 8 annas a quarter *pè* or less on poppy cultivation. This should be collected at the same time as the tribute, but shown separately in the returns. The opium rules permit Kachins to manufacture and possess opium grown locally, and the civil officer should not interfere with the manufacture and possession by Kachins of opium of this description. Further, the Kachins have been exempted from the provisions of the excise law with respect to country liquor, and they should be permitted to manufacture, possess, and buy and sell it among themselves without let or hindrance. The excise and opium law must be enforced against caravans. The civil officer must see that opium, liquor, and arms are not smuggled through in bulk to the plains. In the case of caravans bringing opium and liquor, all opium in excess of 15 tolas per head should be confiscated and sent down when opportunity serves to Bhamo, and the liquor should be destroyed. If the civil officer has power to try cases under the Excise and Opium Acts, he should punish infractions of the law committed by members of caravans if he has reason to believe that the law is broken knowingly and that smuggling is carried on as a regular trade by the offender. When the breach of the law is believed to be due to ignorance no punishment should be inflicted, but the opium or liquor in connection with which the offence was committed should be confiscated.

The arms of the caravans, if any, should be taken from them and sent to the nearest frontier post, the owners being given a receipt, which will ensure their recovering the arms on their return journey.

* * * * * * * *

With reference to slaves the civil officers should insist, wherever possible and politic, on the surrender of slaves taken in raids, but should attempt no active interference at present on behalf of slaves who have voluntarily surrendered their liberty to satisfy a debt, or, if hereditary slaves, who are well treated by their masters.

They should, on the other hand, lose no opportunity of impressing upon the Kachins that the whole system of slavery is disapproved of by the English Government; that it is contrary to British law and custom and will therefore receive no support or encouragement from the British authorities; that no illtreatment of slaves will be allowed; and that if a slave runs away, the Government will not assist his master to recover him.

The great difficulty we have to deal with in keeping down disorder among the Kachins is the existence of inter-tribal feuds due to "debts" dating in many instances years back.

It is particularly desirable that all old scores should now be settled once for all, else we shall have constant raids in future. The civil officer will therefore make particular enquiry at every village he reaches whether there is a debt due either to the whole community, or to an individual. Should there be one, he will take steps in accordance with local customs to arrange matters. All Kachin "debts" can be settled by payment of compensation to one side or the other.

The civil officer will see that any compensation ordered by him is paid without delay, failure to pay being treated as a deliberate refusal to pay a fine ordered by Government and being punished accordingly.

It cannot be too often explained to the Kachins that in future we intend to settle their inter-tribal disputes, which must always be referred to the nearest civil officer. Taking the law into their own hands and raiding as hitherto will disqualify the offender from redress, and will render him liable to punishment as well.

Since the close of the year of report the whole question of the administration of the Kachin tracts in the Bhamo and Katha districts and Möngmit State has been reconsidered and detailed proposals have been submitted to the Government of India, including a draft Regulation framed on lines somewhat similar to those of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Establishment of Sima post.

82. The column detailed under the command of Captain Morton to establish the Sima post consisted of 550 men of the military police and two guns. Directly the column advanced beyond N'krang it began to meet with opposition and the Sima post was only founded in the teeth of a strong resistance. This was beaten down, and for a time it was thought things would take a quiet turn, when suddenly and without warning Myitkyina was raided on 14th December 1892, and the court-house and subdivisional officer's house burnt down, and the subadar-major of the Mogaung Levy shot dead. The raiders were the Sana Kachins to the north-west of Myitkyina headed by Sin-raing-wa, a Sawbwa who used formerly to live in Myitkyina itself. While measures were being taken to collect a sufficient force of men to converge on Sana, renewed hostilities broke out at Sima and with redoubled vigour. Unfortunately at the outset Captain Morton was shot; the command devolving on Lieutenant Master, who permitted the enemy to hem him in, with the result that, except for helio communication, Sima was practically cut off. When this became apparent the contingent of 100 military police under Lieutenant Drever, who were being collected at Myitkyina for the punishment of Sana, were ordered off to join Lieutenant Newbold at N'krang and try to open communications, while the Eastern column, which was working south of the Tapin, was ordered off to effect a diversion *viâ* the Molè Valley, being strengthened by 100 men under Captain Atkinson, who had been specially summoned from Namkham to take command. The Kaukkwe column under the command of Captain Alban was diverted from its work and sent across *viâ* Talawgyi, while extra reinforcements under Lieutenants Bulfin, Hogg, Tremayne, and Turner were ordered up from below. This had the result of opening up Sima once more, though meanwhile we had to regret the loss of Lieutenant Master and Mr. Brooke-Meares, Inspector of Police. Owing to the strict orders prohibiting the crossing of Hobday's boundary, the headquarters of the Kumlao country could not be touched; but the fringe of it that lay on this side of the line was thoroughly visited. The operations were confined to the narrowest limits possible; and submission having been offered by the villages on our side of the line and a few villages on the other side of the line, *e.g.*, Kumlao, Long-prong-yang, Waraw-kaung, Uprakhummu, Pumpri, and Lashi Chinkong, which came in with presents of their own accord, the work of the column was brought to a close in the last week of March.

Shortly after, however, another rising, which seemed at first to be serious, was reported at Palap. The rebels attacked and burnt the house at Kazu of Pawmathè, locally known as the Chaungôk, a most influential man and one who has given us great assistance. They also attacked Sima, but were repulsed after having succeeded in the first instance in ambushing a party of police at Palap and shooting a sepoy. A military column consequently started out at once from Bhamo under Captain Davies, 250 strong with two guns, only to arrive at Palap to discover that the bulk of the raiders had disappeared. A picket of the enemy left

behind at Palap was surprised and four killed It subsequently appeared that the raiders numbered about 100 men in all raised by Shao-kong of Lower Palap, one of our most determined opponents.

On its return from Sima the military column marched through the hills to the south of the Molè *viâ* Pumpein where attacks on and thefts from the caravans on the Nampaung trade route were becoming increasingly common. Although this column only marched through hurriedly, its visit was not without effect, resulting in the personal submission of the Pumpein U Ma, who had hitherto kept aloof, and the arrest of the Talang Sawbwa.

The Chinese authorities had been informed of the proposed operations in the Kachin Hills, and on the 1st January 1893 the Santa Sawbwa issued a proclamation to the tribes on the Chinese side directing the border tribes to keep quiet and desiring them, in case the British troops crossed the border, to offer no resistance but to politely request them to withdraw. On the 10th February the same proclamation was re-issued with directions that it was to be posted at Upra, Waraw-kaung, and other places in the Khaunakha Valley which are well outside the Sawbwa's jurisdiction.

The Eastern column.

83. The Eastern column, with Mr. Symns as Civil Officer, had meanwhile, between the 1st December 1892 and the 14th January 1893, the date on which it received orders to proceed to the assistance of Sima, visited the whole tract of the hills east of Bhamo, excepting only Matin, which, by arrangement with the Chinese, is to be left alone until the boundary is finally settled, a small portion round Kyet-yin-Wabaung, and the area lying between Namkham, Luku, and Sitka. Cases of "debt" were settled. Tribes which had been slow in bringing in tribute were made to pay up, and but for an unfortunate affair at Pansè, the operations would have been entirely successful. Pansè, a village of 63 houses, lying, as it does, just on this side of the Namwan and, therefore, close to the border, proved refractory and refused tribute. The column visited the village and, as the villagers still refused to pay, the houses of the Sawbwa and two lugyis were burnt. As the column retired the Pansè Kachins kept up a running fire and wounded one man. It is to be regretted that the column did not immediately return and punish a piece of open contumacy which could not but have a bad effect on the surrounding Kachins; but they had run short of provisions, and the fact of their being shortly afterwards diverted to Sima, prevented anything being done. Of their own accord and unbidden two villages, Kongwai and Mingnwe, in the Hokôn-Hpalang tract (visited by Mr. Ross last year but put out of bounds this) followed up the column when it had gone some days' journey off and proferred tribute. Matin was not entered, but from what the Hotôn Sawbwa told Mr. Symns it appears that Matin would have been quite willing to have paid tribute if called on to do so.

South of the area of the Eastern column's operations is a small portion of the Bhamo hills contained roughly in a triangle between Tuku, Mawsi (on the Namkham road), and Sitkaw (Sitkaw valley) which was left unworked owing to want of time and disturbance round Namkham. This is to be regretted as it contains the Kyusaing hills and the Hopôn-Homa range through both of which areas the dacoit gangs of Kan Hlaing and others find safe passage if they are not actually actively harboured there. Kyusaing was punished in May 1890 by a punitive column for this very reason,—the harbouring of dacoit gangs. For the time being, however, *i.e.*, during the cold season, this tract was quiet as the establishment of the Namkham post and the subsequent risings in the vicinity thereof necessitated the constant passage to and fro of troops.

Establishment of Namkham post.

84. The establishment of the Namkham post had been determined on partly as a protection to North Hsinwi and partly with a view to putting a stop to the constant and hitherto uninterrupted inroads of bands of freebooters who had persistently troubled the Sinkan valley and had extended their operations to within measurable distance of Bhamo as evidenced by the death of the Mankin and Gwegyi thugyis. A column of 200 men under Captain Atkinson left Bhamo on the 26th November 1892 and was subsequently joined by Captain Marrett as Civil Officer.

About the middle of December a jemadar of the military police brought in a false report to Bhamo of his having been attacked by a combination of villagers while in charge of a convoy at Mansin, which caused the Eastern column to be diverted from its course for the time being quite needlessly. It was shown there was no foundation for the story.

Early in January, however, owing to a call for help from North Theinni, which had been attacked and burnt by local Kachins, Captain Marrett proceeded there with 50 men, but Hsinwi receiving reinforcements from Lashio, the Namkham force returned only to hear of rumoured gatherings on the Chinese frontier to the north-east. In order to restore confidence 50 men were detached to hold Sèlan, when it appeared that the rebels gaining confidence passed through Wanteng in increasing numbers and settled in Manhang, a few miles north-east of Sèlan. The rising appears to have been started by the Manhang Myoza possibly at the original instigation of Kan Hlaing. On the 5th February a patrol of 35 men going out towards Musè were attacked by the enemy, but gallantly beat them off, the enemy losing 14 killed. From subsequent information it would appear that the Manhang Myoza went back to China before the fighting commenced, so he can hardly be held responsible. The threatening attitude of the Kachins at Manhang left no alternative after this but to turn them out, and in attempting this task with 75 men Lieutenant Williams met a soldier's death, after having gallantly carried several stockades, on 7th February 1893. Thereafter Captain Marrett, finding he was only just strong enough to hold Namkham, Sèlan, and an outpost on the Nampaw chaung towards Manhang, sent in to Bhamo for reinforcements, simply holding his ground meanwhile.

On receipt of the news a military column was hastily organized, and meanwhile the Sinkan column was ordered to move at once to save time to Namkham, which it reached on the 17th February, the military column, with Captain Eliott as Civil Officer, reaching it some four days later. A proclamation had meanwhile been issued by Mr. Scott, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, calling upon the Kachins to lay down their arms and to submit their grievances to him for settlement. In order to permit of Mr. Scott's proclamation having effect, the column stayed at Sèlan some days without making a movement; but on 26th February Manhang was eventually attacked and burnt without resistance, the marauders having taken advantage of the delay to retire into China. The neighbouring Kachins, however, who had been drawn into the rising proferred submission and after exacting fines the column retired to Namkham only to be recalled on the 4th March to Tapan, where it was stated that Saing-kum-Mung, the lieutenant of the Manhang Sawbwa, was with a large following. These disappeared on closer inspection, but reports of disturbance in the neighbourhood of Möngwi having been received, the column remained at Namkham ready for emergencies. On 18th March a fresh incursion was reported in the Möngko circle, east of Wanteng. The column arrived too late to intercept the raiders and returned to Namkham, whence Mr. Scott having arrived and taken over charge of affairs with his party, the military column returned to Bhamo on 27th March, the Sinkan column having returned about a fortnight earlier.

The Sinkan column.

85. The Sinkan column starting from Shwegu on 5th December had traversed the hills between Shwegu and the Sinkan valley, making a final settlement of the important Kara-Lataung feud which had embroiled most of the villages in that neighbourhood and led to endless crimes within the last 25 years. On arrival at Sitkaw it had co-operated with the column from Momeik under Mr. Daniell in scouring the jungle to the south and south-west, but without avail. Meanwhile, on the 27th January, the Kachins of Nankauktaik had been induced by the efforts of Inspector Maung Po Hla and Head Constable Ma Naw, *ex*-Myoôk of Sitkaw, to succeed in practically destroying the gang of Bo Byu, so long one of the chief terrors of the Sinkan valley. From the papers found on him and Nga Hmat it appeared that Kan Hlaing was sending letters all around these parts seeking assistance from the local officials; and from the confessions of the three dacoits caught—Nga Pyaung, Nga Sein Da, and Nga Kyaw Ho—it became clear that for the past three years, in spite of warnings, fines, special operations, &c., most

of the villages of Upper Sinkan had been contributing from time to time for Kan Hlaing's benefit. The killing of Bo Byu put a stop to the anticipated rebellion in those parts, and very shortly after on the 8th February, the Mangah Kachins, again at the instigation of Ma Naw, succeeded in eliminating another of the petty gangs which Kan Hlaing had been despatching with the intention of fomenting disturbance. This gang was headed by Po Ywet, father-in-law of Kan Hlaing, an implacable foe of ours, who was always beating up recruits for Kan Hlaing. Po Ywet and two of his followers were killed. Unfortunately the beginning thus auspiciously made could not be followed up, the Sinkan column being diverted to the aid of Namkham on 12th February as narrated above and returning only in the middle of March.

The Kaukkwe column.

86. Meanwhile on the west of the Irrawaddy the Kaukkwe column, under the command of Captain Alban, with Mr. Skinner as Civil Officer, after starting originally from Katha on 12th December 1892 and operating a while in the Katha district, crossed the Kaukkwe watershed early in January and visited the tracts lying north of the Namhtan chaung and towards Nyaungbintha. The news of expected resistance at the Leka village of Loemaw proved unfounded and the column proceeded to visit quietly and disarm all the Leka villages. Search was made for Kalingwa's son and the Tingram Sawbwa, the remaining leaders of last year's opposition, but they appeared to have all moved into China. Meanwhile their villagers at Tingram and Lepaigataung proferred submission and tribute and were placed under the control of the friendly Pumkin Sawbwa. That the country was sufficiently quieted was shown by the return of the fugitive Pangwa, the successor of the Lèka chief sawbwa, Saing Bowa, who fled when the latter was murdered by Kalingwa in June 1891. Pangwa is an arrant coward, and so long as he stays at home we may be sure Kalingwa's son and the Tingram Sawbwa are pretty far off. Immediately on finishing the Lèka tract the column was diverted (22nd January 1893) to the relief of Sima, in the neighbourhood of which it operated as above narrated till the end of the first week in March. On 7th March, under Lieutenants Gordon and Bulfin (Captain Alban having been ordered back to Mandalay), it left Talawgyi and proceeded *viâ* Naungkan to visit the hills between Senbo and Mogaung. Everything was found quiet. From Senbo, in order to save time, as the cold season was passing, it split into two parts, Messrs. Skinner and Cloney accompanying each one-half as Civil Officer. Mr. Cloney's route led his party back to Bhamo *viâ* the hills to the immediate west of the second defile and through the Upper Mosit basin. He found that practically all the villages had already paid in tribute, also that there was no likelihood of fresh disturbance by the Gonga Sawbwa, the latter evidently having left the place for good, while his villagers had scattered and settled peacefully in the surrounding villages. Mr. Skinner's party, on the other hand, returned to Thayetta *viâ* the Kara range, finding all quiet *en route*. From Thayetta Mr. Skinner completed operations in the Katha district to the west of the Kaukkwe.

The Mogaung column.

87. Meanwhile to the north of the Kaukkwe and around Mogaung all had remained quiet. The Mogaung column was on the point of starting in December to visit the Kachin Hills in that subdivision when the news of the attack on Myitkyina and the preparations for the punishment of the Sana Kachins caused it to be detained. These preparations, however, taking some time, it was determined, as a check to any possible action of the Thama or Sana Sawbwas in that direction, for the Mogaung column to visit the Thama country starting on 13th January 1893. Meanwhile young Thama (the Thama Sawbwa's nephew) had been in to Mogaung, and the column finding itself met in a friendly way by representatives of all the Thama villages with tribute forbore to visit more than the fringe of the Thama country and continued its march to Kamaing. The only Sawbwa that proved recalcitrant was the Pôntu Sawbwa who, as punishment, was deprived of his guns. At Kamaing, however, the news of the Sima rising and the possibility of the column being required to co-operate necessitated its return to Mogaung, where it was finally broken up, it being determined to continue its other work later on with a smaller party. In the meantime, and while this column was operating in the

Thama tract, the Deputy Commissioner had had an interview with the Kansi Sawbwa at Kamaing, and the Lema business had been finally settled by Kansi agreeing that Lema should pay a fine of Rs. 2,000. Two instalments, of Rs. 500 each, have since been paid in. This settlement of the dispute enabled the Mogaung column to dispense with visiting the Jade Mines as had originally been intended; and the Szi Sawbwa of Taungni, who had been somewhat sullen of late, having been likewise interviewed and had his grievances settled, all prospects of disturbance to the south and south-west of Kamaing were at an end. Subsequently the Subdivisional Officer started with a small party, and between the 1st March and the 28th April 1893 visited all the hills round Indawgyi and those enclosed between the Mogaung and Indawgyi chaungs, collecting tribute as he went and settling cases. He was unable to visit the country west of Indawgyi owing to a strike among the muleteers, but it would seem that there are but few or no villages in that direction. Meanwhile Inspector Jennings had with practically no escort been visiting and checking the villages round Kamaing and to the north-west in the direction of Sinkaung and Law, and (thanks to his energy and perseverance) the villages as far north as Laban to the east of the Mogaung chaung came in to offer submission and tribute. The tribute on the Jade Mines tract was remitted for this year, all the crops during the past season having been destroyed by a plague of rats.

Raids on the Nampaung route after close of operations.

88. As has been noted above the Eastern column was called away to Sima before it had had time to visit the Kyetyin-Wabaung tract south-west of Matin. The Kachins of this neighbourhood have always had a bad reputation as cattle-lifters, and during March and April the number of robberies and thefts from caravans *en route* to the Nampaung along the south of the Tapin increased to such an extent that a special force of 25 military police was sent to Myothit for patrol duty. This, however, did not operate as an effectual check, and on the 20th May 1893 a military police column, 65 strong, under Mr. Rae, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was sent out from Bhamo with orders to discover and punish the offenders. Mr. Rae was successful in tracing some of the raiders. It appeared that the village most to blame was Kadaw near Mantaung, west of Matin. A fine of three buffaloes was inflicted on the Kadaw Sawbwa, and the Kyetyin Sawbwa was fined Rs. 20 and one pony. The column returned to Bhamo on the 28th May. Mr. Rae made enquiries regarding the various dacoities which had been reported at Myothit and was able to trace five of them to Kachins from the neighbourhood of Matin. As the Matin tract has for the present been placed out of bounds, nothing could be done in respect of these cases; and the immunity which this tract enjoys will, it is feared, encourage further raiding. The military police post, which was formerly maintained at Mannaung, is now being transferred to Myothit, and it is hoped that by the aid of constant patrols from this post the trade route may be kept quiet.

Results of the season's work.

89. With the return of Mr. Rae's column to Bhamo the history of the season's operations in the Kachin Hills may be brought to a close. It may be claimed that the whole of the Kachin Hills to the west of the Irrawaddy south of Kamaing have now been practically quieted. In future civil officers will be able to move freely about in this area with small escorts, and it may be hoped that no more large columns will be required. Between the Mogaung chaung and the Upper Irrawaddy the Thama tract remains quiet. In the Amber Mines region north of Laban some of the tribes have taken to seriously interfering with the rubber trade. Several consignments of rubber have been intercepted by the Kachins and messages sent to them from Kamaing have been treated with defiance. Disputes have apparently occurred between the Chinese traders and the Kachins. As for the country east of the Irrawaddy, beginning from the south, the Namkham post should have an important effect in preventing inroads from the Chinese States. East of the Sinkan Valley organized resistance may be said to be dead; but the Kyusaing and other Kachins of this region will have to be again visited next season. The attitude of the Kachins west of the Sinkan valley is entirely satisfactory, and the action of the Hpumkan Kachins in disposing of Bo Byu, Po Ywet, and other dacoits will discourage marau-

ders from again visiting these hills. The hills east of Bhamo are now fairly quiet, and the Kachins come in more freely than heretofore to submit intertribal disputes to the Deputy Commissioner. But until Matin is brought under control a complete immunity from raids is not to be expected. North of the Tapin since the last Sima outbreak, we have not been seriously annoyed, except by the Sadan Kawng Kachins north of the confluence, who committed a cruel raid on Manmahkam and are said to be now making preparations in concert with Po Saw and the Thama Sawbwa for further attacks on our villages and posts. The posts at Sima and Sadôn have no doubt produced a temporary effect in keeping the Kachins quiet; but until the boundary is settled and the Kachin Hills on our side of the line are brought under control, it will be impossible to reckon on the permanent maintenance of peace in these parts.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands (Lower Burma).

Cadastral and forest surveys.

90. Two Survey Parties (Nos. 7 and 20) were employed in Lower Burma during the year. No. 7 Party surveyed cadastrally 896 square miles on the 16-inch scale and $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles on the 32-inch scale in the districts of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, and Shwegyin and completed a traverse survey of 250 square miles of country in the same districts. No. 20 Party, which was employed on forest surveys in the Toungoo district, executed the triangulation of 300 square miles and the traversing of 402 square miles.

Lower Burma topographical surveys.

91. A topographical survey on the 1-inch scale of 610 square miles was executed by No. 7 Party which was employed in the Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, and Shwegyin districts. The Mergui detachment of this party also accomplished the survey of 679 square miles of country on the 1-inch scale in the Maliwun and Tenasserim Circles of the Mergui district at a total cost of about Rs. 37,000. In the Toungoo district No. 20 Party completed the survey of 213 square miles of reserved forests on the 4-inch scale and 113 square miles of 2-inch topography.

Settlement.

92. A portion of the Amherst district, covering 366·47 square miles, was settled in 1892-93. The increase of revenue demand resulting from the settlement was Rs. 64,873. Settlement enquiries were also made in the Tavoy district.

Supplementary survey.

93. During the year under review the Government of India sanctioned the scheme for reorganizing the Land Records establishment of the province. Under this scheme a separate Land Records Department has been constituted containing 23 gazetted appointments of superintendents and probationers on pay ranging from Rs. 800 to Rs. 100 a month, together with numerous subordinate appointments of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, and menials. There was a large increase during the year in the area under supplementary survey, namely, from 14,002 to 16,830 square miles. The greater part of the increase, 1,741 square miles, was the result of settlement in the Thôngwa district; the remainder was due to the operations of the local survey parties. The cost of supplementary survey operations during the year was Rs. 1,22,904 against Rs. 1,09,141 in 1891-92 or Rs. 7-4-10 per square mile dealt with against Rs. 7-12-9 in the previous year and Rs. 8-11-8 in 1890-91. No addition was made during the year to the number of superintendents, but the number of inspectors was increased from 38 to 43. The amount of work done by the supplementary survey staff was much larger in 1892-93 than in the preceding year, the average number of kwins checked by inspectors having risen from 91 to 106 and the number checked by superintendents from 769 to 992. The following statement gives details of the operations of the year:—

Area under Supplementary Survey and Cost of the Operations.

1	2	3			4	5			6		7		8		9		10
					Area assessed or held under temporary exemption.												
District.	Number of circles.		Total area in square miles		Paddy.		Garden and miscellaneous cultivation.		Total.		Actual cost of supplementary survey operations.		Cost per square mile of total area.		Cost per acre shown in column 6.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Pies.	Pies.	
Pegu ...	38	38	2,019	2,019	779,552	816,951	12,476	12,408	792,028	829,359	16,345	15,519	8 1 6	7 11 0	3·96	3·59	
Hanthawaddy ...	37	37	1,818	1,818	514,423	543,767	36,292	37,715	550,715	581,482	16,275	15,761	8 15 3	8 10 9	5·67	5·20	
Tharrawaddy ...	27	27	1,211	1,211	332,076	346,948	17,768	19,121	349,844	366,069	10,792	12,780	8 14 7	10 8 10	5·92	6·70	
Prome ...	52	56	1,266	1,676	258,985	272,694	34,778	45,726	293,763	318,420	11,894	11,876	9 6 4	7 1 4	7·77	7·16	
Bassein ...	57	63	2,603	2,994	571,133	633,901	28,095	28,977	599,228	662,878	19,747	23,964	7 9 5	8 0 1	6·33	6·94	
Henzada ...	51	51	1,785	1,785	378,369	387,102	33,360	50,549	411,729	437,651	13,153	12,556	7 5 11	7 0 7	6·13	5·51	
Akyab ...	74	66	1,839	1,845	459,485	473,691	27,776	29,210	487,261	502,901	13,078	12,889	7 1 9	6 15 9	5·15	4·92	
Thôngwa ...	19	40	1,461	3,202	179,537	717,768	43,147	61,402	222,684	779,170	7,857	16,224	5 6 0	5 1 1	6·77	4·01	
Thayetmyo ...	....	21	...	280	...	33,793	...	16,099	...	49,892	...	1,335	...	4 12 3	...	5·14	
Total ...	355	399	14,002	16,830	3,473,560	4,226,615	233,692	301,207	3,707,252	4,527,822	1,09,141	1,22,904	7 12 9	7 4 10	5·65	5·21	

94. The total area of land sold in Lower Burma in 1892-93 was 280,291 acres against 263,686 acres in 1891-92, the total area mortgaged was 112,747 acres against 63,326 acres in the previous year, the area of land previously mortgaged, which was redeemed, was 49,660 acres against 35,153 in 1891-92. The average price paid for land increased in every district. The average rate in the case of land mortgaged increased in every district except Tharrawaddy, where the rate was stationary, and Prome, where it fell considerably. The large general increase which took place in the value of land was no doubt due to the high price of paddy in 1891-92. The area sublet to tenants in 1892-93 was almost the same as in 1891-92, namely, 722,245 against 722,954 acres.

Statistics of transfers and tenants.

95. The number of grants under the old Waste Land Grant Rules was 104; of these 93 paid revenue against 87 paying revenue in 1891-92.

Grants under the old Waste Land Grant Rules.

96. The area of land granted with temporary exemption from revenue in 1892-93 was 141,023 acres against 113,889 acres granted in 1891-92. The increase took place principally in the Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, and Shwegyin districts. The following statement shows the areas granted in each division during the last five years:—

Area under exemption from revenue.

Division.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arakan	3,272	3,376	4,701	6,989	6,518
Pegu	7,187	26,084	25,384	39,620	66,722
Irrawaddy	31,067	28,302	22,845	39,630	29,660
Tenasserim	7,012	10,298	14,556	27,650	38,123
Total ...	48,538	68,060	67,486	113,889	141,023

97. The number of grants made in 1892-93 for religious and public purposes was 198, the area granted was 87 acres, and the estimated yearly value of the area was Rs. 439.

Grants for religious and public purposes.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Land (Upper Burma).

98. Two cadastral survey parties of the Imperial Survey were employed in Upper Burma in 1892-93. Of these No. 3 Party surveyed 1,766 square miles in Shwebo and Ye-u and No. 12 Party surveyed 1,143 square miles in Minbu and Magwe.

Cadastral Surveys.

99. In Upper Burma No. 3 Party executed 6 square miles of topographical survey on the 8-inch scale during the field season in the districts of Shwebo, Ye-u, and Katha. No. 11 Party was engaged during the season in the demarcation of the Anglo-Siamese Boundary and accomplished the detailed survey of 165 square miles on the ½-inch and 5,853 square miles on the ¼-inch scale. No. 21 Party was employed in geographically surveying the northern parts of Upper Burma and during the year completed the survey of 16,816 square miles of country.

Topographical Surveys, Upper Burma.

100. No. 11 Party while engaged in boundary demarcation work in the Shan States completed the triangulation of 5,723 square miles of country.

Trigonometrical Survey.

101. Final orders have been passed by the Chief Commissioner since the close of the year on the report of the Kyauksè settlement. The rates proposed by the Financial Commissioner have been generally accepted and fixed for a period of five years. The Settlement Report of the Mandalay district has not yet been submitted to the Chief Commissioner. Settlement operations are now in progress in the districts of Sagaing and Minbu. In the Meiktila district a special officer was employed in recording tenures and inquiring into questions connected with State land.

Settlement.

III.—PROTECTION.

102. There is no separate legislature for Burma. The legislative authority is the Governor-General in Council.

Legislation.

Acts of the Legislative Council.

103. The following Acts affecting Burma were passed during the year :—

1892.

VI. An Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure.

VIII. An Act to remove doubts as to the levy and collection of tolls upon the Lansdowne bridge over the Indus at Sukkur in the Presidency of Bombay, and for other purposes.

IX. An Act to further provide for the administration of towns in Lower Burma.

X. An Act to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of the Government to meet the cost of supervision and management.

1893.

I. An Act to extend the provisions of the Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the books of Post Office Savings Banks and Money Order Offices.

IV. An Act to amend the law as relating to partition.

V. An Act to legalise in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory.

The following Regulation applying to Upper Burma was enacted during the year :—

V of 1892, Upper Burma Criminal Justice.

The following Acts were extended to Upper Burma (exclusive of the Shan States) during the year in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act :—

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls), (subject to certain modifications).
Act XV of 1864 (amending VIII of 1851).
Act VIII of 1888 (Tolls), (subject to certain modifications).
Act II of 1892 (validating certain marriages).

Under the provisions of section 8 (1) of the Upper Burma Laws Act (XX of 1886) all the enactments in force in Upper Burma, except those in force in Mandalay only, were extended to the Shan State of Möngmit with its dependency Mönglang in pursuance of the arrangement under which those territories are being temporarily administered as a portion of the Ruby Mines district. This and the incorporation of the States of Wuntho and Kale into Upper Burma made it necessary to issue revised notifications regarding the extension of enactments to Shan States in supersession of those previously existing. Orders under the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1872, similar to those in force in respect of the Chin Hills, regarding the conduct of criminal proceedings against British subjects and persons charged jointly with British subjects were during the year made in respect of the Karenni States.

Police.

104. The most important features in the year's work were a further large reduction in the Upper Burma Military Police force, the cost of which during the past two years has been reduced from Rs. 65,46,403 to Rs. 46,48,201, and from Rs. 46,48,201 to Rs. 38,42,277; the re-organization of the Indian portion of the Lower Burma force; the settlement of the local jurisdiction of all police stations and outposts in Lower Burma, and of the strength and armament of each post, points which have been hitherto left too much to the individual fancies of local officers; the establishment of training schools at the headquarters of districts, and the introduction of a regular system of training recruits and passing the whole force through the training school for a month in each year; the establishment and development of the beat patrol system; the strengthening of the rural police in Lower Burma by the re-establishment of the indigenous ten-house gaung system; the revision of the rules relating to the supervision of released convicts, pardoned dacoits, and suspected characters generally; and the complete revision of the rules relating to the registers to be maintained in District Superintendents' offices and in police stations and outposts.

Lower Burma Civil Police.

105. The total sanctioned strength of the Lower Burma Civil Police force at the end of 1892 was 6,130 officers and men as compared with 8,397 at the end of 1891. The greater part of this apparent reduction was due to the transfer of the Indian portion of the force from the Civil to the Military Police. The sanctioned strength of the latter force was increased from 1,582 to 3,520. Punitive police were employed only in the Akyab district, where a small additional force, consisting at first of 46 officers and men and reduced afterwards to 31 officers and men, was maintained for the greater part of the year. The infliction of fines under the Village Act has to some extent taken the place of the former practice of imposing punitive police, and the marked reduction in the number of punitive police employed in 1891 and 1892 as compared with previous years is no doubt partly attributable to this cause.

Conduct and training of the Civil Police, Lower Burma.

106. The percentage of officers and men who left the force was unusually large in 1892, 36·11 per cent. as compared with 15·65 per cent. in 1891. The large increase in resignations and discharges was due to the re-organization of the Indian portion of the force, to which reference has already been made. Upon the conversion of the Indian Civil Police into a Military Police force, some resigned and a large number were rejected as unfit for the Military Police. There was, however, also a marked increase in the number of desertions and of punishments, which may have been caused either by the enforcement of stricter discipline or by an actual deterioration in the conduct of the men. Punishments were most frequent in Rangoon Town and in Thayetmyo. In Rangoon they were undoubtedly due to the enforcement of stricter discipline, and the good effects of this discipline are now manifest in the improved appearance and conduct of the men. There can be no doubt that for many years past the Civil Police force throughout Lower Burma has suffered greatly from want of training. Men have been enlisted without sufficient care, and on enlistment have been at once placed on duty and have thus never had an opportunity of learning their duties as police constables. To remedy this defect, and to insure that every constable shall not only receive a preliminary training, but also periodically obtain further instruction in his duties, the Chief Commissioner has directed that a regular training school shall be established at the headquarters of every district; that every recruit shall be sent first to this school, and shall be kept there for six months or until he has passed an examination showing that he has acquired a fair knowledge of his duties, and that the whole district force shall be brought in to the headquarters school in batches for a month's training in each year. These schools have now been established at the headquarters of most districts.

Distribution, organization, and administration of the Civil Police, Lower Burma.

107. Much attention was paid during the year to the distribution and general organization of the force. Besides the general re-organization of the force into two separate bodies of Civil and Military Police, steps were taken to clearly define the local jurisdiction of each station and out-

post and fix the number of constables to be maintained at each, and to settle at which posts firearms were to be kept. These were matters which had never before been clearly prescribed. The work is not yet complete, but considerable progress was made in 1892, and it may be hoped that before long there will no longer be any room for doubt on these important matters. Further progress was made towards the reform and regularization of police procedure by the issue of revised rules under section 12 of the Police Act for the administration of the police, by the promulgation of rules for dealing with violent crime, for the proclamation of offenders, for the supervision of conditionally released convicts and pardoned offenders, for police procedure in cases of unnatural and sudden deaths, for the distribution of work and classification and preservation of records in district police offices, for the up-keep of station registers and files, for the introduction of a regular system of target practice, and other similar matters.

Beat patrols and village police, Lower Burma.

108. Considerable progress was also made in the organization of the beat patrol system introduced under Sir Alexander Mackenzie's orders in 1891. District officers are almost unanimous as to the good results which have followed the introduction of this system, which is now in working order throughout the province. The beat constables are beginning to understand their duties and to bring in useful reports, and in several districts it is noted that crimes have been detected through their efforts. The beat constables should receive full co-operation from the village headmen and the village police. As has already been noted, the village police are now being re-organized throughout Lower Burma by the resuscitation of the indigenous institution of the ten-house gaungs. The village police consists of the ten-house gaungs and not of the headmen, the headmen being petty magistrates, and in some cases civil judges, and instructions have been issued to the effect that they are on no account to be treated as subordinate police officers. That the headmen are able, if treated in a proper manner, to render great assistance to the police, is an undoubted fact; but the manner to obtain this assistance, is to recognise and treat them as the actual headmen of their villages, and not as petty police officers at the beck and call of the regular constables. Cases of villagers banding together to resist dacoits are becoming more frequent.

Lower Burma Military Police.

109. One of the weakest points of the Lower Burma Police force under its former organization was the inferior material and want of training in the Indian portion of the force. It has long been recognized that for certain duties, such as sentry and escort, natives of India are more efficient than Burmans, and in every district therefore a portion of the force has always consisted of natives of India. But the recruits for this portion of the force being picked up locally by District Superintendents were many of them taken from the non-fighting races, were often of poor physique, and were, as a rule, but half trained in their duties. To remedy this state of affairs it was decided to introduce into Lower Burma a system of Military Police Battalions, resembling to some extent the organization which has been so successful in Upper Burma. It was at the same time decided to utilize for this branch of the force not only natives of India, but also Karens, and the Karen battalion of Military Police was accordingly transferred to Lower Burma to form the nucleus of one of the Lower Burma battalions. The re-organization of the Lower Burma non-Burman police on the above lines has formed one of the most important features of the police work of 1892. Two battalions have been constituted, with headquarters respectively at Rangoon and Toungoo. The Indian constables throughout the province have been inspected man by man by Military Police Officers; those who were found fit for, and were willing to enlist in, the Military Police were enlisted accordingly; the balance resigned or were discharged. The entire Indian force (with some few exceptions, as in large towns where Indians are required for ordinary Civil Police duties among the Indian population) has now been re-organized into two battalions, having a sanctioned strength of 2,004 and 1,252 men respectively, and a special detachment of 193 men for the Arakan Hill Tracts, and a marked improvement is already observable in the physique and general smartness of the men. The experiment of employing Karens in the Lower Burma Military Police has not so far been entirely successful. The Adjutant finds much difficulty in getting recruits and desertions have

been numerous. But the men had special difficulties to contend with in 1892, some of which have now been removed, and it may be hoped that greater success will be obtained during the current year with this branch of the force. In course of time, too, it is hoped that it will become possible to enlist members of the other more warlike frontier races of Burma, such as Chins, Kachins, Shan-Taloks, and others in the military police.

Upper Burma Civil Police.

110. There was an increase of 14 officers and 350 men in the strength of the Upper Burma regular Civil Police, the strength of the force having been in 1891 630 officers and 6,209 men, and in 1892 644 officers and 6,559 men. The principal increases occurred in the Katha and Upper Chindwin districts. The area of the former district was very largely increased by the annexation of the Wuntho State, and that of the latter by the absorption of Kalè. Additional civil police were necessary in these areas, and additional men were required in other districts to take the place of the military police, whose numbers were largely reduced. The number of civil police in several of the Upper Burma districts will, however, probably bear reduction, and the conditions of each district are now being brought under review with the object of making such reductions as may be found practicable.

Conduct and training of the civil police, Upper Burma.

111. There was a small increase from 16·99 to 18·00 in the percentage of officers and men who left the force. There was a regrettable increase in resignations and also an increase in punishments other than dismissals. On the other hand, there was a satisfactory decrease in desertions and dismissals and an increase in the number of rewards. The orders with regard to training schools have been more fully carried out in Upper than in Lower Burma, a training school of some sort having been established in every district except Shwebo and Minbu.

Beat patrols and village police, Upper Burma.

112. The beat patrol system has been generally introduced and with as much success in Upper as in Lower Burma. It has of course been impracticable to carry out the system fully in certain wild and outlying tracts, but in the more settled districts satisfactory results have been obtained. The village police in Upper Burma consist of the gaungs and other assistants of the village headmen. The relations between the regular police and the village headmen appear to be generally satisfactory. The headmen in Upper Burma have, as a rule, a better position and more influence than the corresponding officers in Lower Burma, whose position has been weakened owing to various causes which an endeavour is now being made to remove.

Upper Burma Military Police.

113. A further reduction was made in the strength of the Upper Burma Military Police, the sanctioned strength having been 15,029 on the 1st January 1892, and 13,221 on the 1st January 1893. Sixteen companies were transferred to the Native Army and now form the nucleus of the 5th and 6th Burma Battalions. Since the close of the year a further reduction of eight companies has been effected simultaneously with the formation of the 7th Burma Battalion. These reductions are the result of the complete pacification of Upper Burma, and, but for the necessity of taking up additional posts in the outlying portions of the Bhamo and Upper Chindwin districts and on the Pakôkku border, further large reductions might have been made. The conduct of the men has been excellent and was apparently even better than in the previous year, the percentage of punishments having fallen from 10·4 to 7·9 per cent. of the average strength. The general health of the men was good, the percentage of "casualties for medical reasons" having been 3·78. As several new posts were taken up in outlying and comparatively unhealthy parts, this figure may be considered decidedly satisfactory. During the latter part of 1892 and the beginning of 1893 a large number of military police were employed on expedition duty in the Kachin Hills. The work done by the columns has been reviewed in the chapter on frontier affairs. Both officers and men carried out their duties in a manner worthy of the high reputation of the Burma Military Police. The columns had to encounter many difficulties and some severe fighting, and the death-roll was heavy. Four officers, Captain Morton, Lieutenant Master, and Lieutenant Williams of the Military Police, and Mr.

Brooke-Meares of the Civil Police, were killed in action in the course of the operations, and the loss among the rank-and-file was considerable.

Violent crime in Lower Burma.

114. Although there was a decrease in the total number of serious offences against person and property, there was an increase in crimes of violence, technically so-called, as indicated in the following table :—

Offences.	Number of cases in 1891.	Number of cases in 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder by dacoits	9	8	...	1
Murder by robbers	9	11	2	...
Murder by poison	...	...	...	...
Other murders	135	178	43	...
Attempts at murder	14	13	...	1
Culpable homicide	37	30	...	7
Dacoity	137	163	26	...
Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	3	2	...
Robbery with hurt	80	98	18	...
Other robberies	154	142	...	12
House-breaking, sections 458, 459, and 466	13	14	1	...
Total ...	589	660	71	...

The largest increase was under the head "Other murders," most of which are said to have been due to jealousy or petty quarrels, but there was also a considerable increase in dacoities and in robberies with hurt. The districts chiefly responsible for the increase were Thôngwa, Toungoo, Pegu, Kyaukpyu, Shwegyin, and Henzada, while the only districts in which there was any decrease in crimes of violence were Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, and Mergui. In Thôngwa an increase in crimes of violence has followed on the enormous increase of population which has occurred in the past few years. Numbers of persons have been attracted by the fertility of the district from all parts of Burma, including, no doubt, many lawless characters from Upper Burma, and administrative arrangements have not fully kept pace with the increase of population. A new district has now been formed out of portions of Thôngwa and Bassein, and it is hoped that violent crime will in future be better dealt with in that part of the Irrawaddy delta. In Kyaukpyu five dacoities were committed by one gang of five men, of whom four have since been convicted. Among the satisfactory features of the year's work should be noticed the destruction in the Bassein district of the notorious outlaws Nga Moza and Nga Hlaung and the capture of Shwe-Meik, and in the Akyab district the breaking up of the Minlaung's gang, of whom four were killed and seventeen captured. The Minlaung's lieutenant La Ba is still at large, but he has no following, and for the present at least is no longer dangerous.

Violent crime in Upper Burma.

115. There was a further and most satisfactory decrease in crimes of violence in Upper Burma as shown by the following table :—

Crime.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder by dacoits	19	13	...	6
Murder by robbers	4	8	4	...
Murder by poison	...	2	2	...
Other murders	68	40	...	28
Attempts at murder	5	7	2	...
Culpable homicide	7	8	1	...
Dacoity	135	88	...	47
Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	2	...	...
Robbery with hurt	48	44	...	4
Other robberies	178	136	...	42
House-breaking with grievous hurt	33	7	...	26
Total ...	499	355	9	144

The decrease was common to all four divisions, the number of crimes of violence having decreased in the Northern division from 234 to 195, in the Central division from 51 to 41, in the Southern division from 133 to 76, and in the Eastern division from 81 to 43. The continued decrease in dacoities is particularly satisfactory, the total number of dacoities having been only 88 as compared with 135 in 1891 and 213 in 1890. There was also a marked decrease in cases of robbery and of house-breaking with grievous hurt. The decrease in crimes of violence was common to every district except Mandalay, the Ruby Mines, and the Lower Chindwin. Mandalay district shows an increase in cognizable crime generally and a falling off in the results of police action, the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested having fallen from 91 to 73 per cent. The increase of crime in the Ruby Mines district is one of the most unsatisfactory features of the year. The district is no doubt a difficult one to work, and the proximity of certain ill-administered Shan States, in which dacoit bands find a ready asylum, adds to the difficulties of the local officials. It must further be remembered that the figures for 1892 include those of the Shan State of Möngmit (Momeik), which is now being temporarily administered as a subdivision of the Ruby Mines district, and that the area of the district has been further increased by the addition of certain townships of the Katha district. But these facts are not sufficient to account for the large increase which has occurred in crimes of violence during the past year. The police and people are to be congratulated on having driven two gangs across the Shan border and on having killed the three dacoit leaders Yi Kahlaung, Nga Saing, and Nga Myat San. Of the 13 cases of violent crime which occurred in the Lower Chindwin district, 5 were murders, 3 of which were prosecuted to conviction, and 7 were robberies, in 5 of which convictions were obtained. It will be seen, therefore, that though the total number of crimes of violence increased from 6 to 13, the character of the crime was not such as to indicate any general increase in lawlessness, and such crimes as occurred were well dealt with. Among the districts which showed a decrease in violent crime Bhamo, Katha, Myingyan, Minbu, and Meiktila may be specially mentioned. The decrease in Bhamo from 72 to 49 cases, notwithstanding the increase in area under administration, is specially satisfactory as indicating that the lawless Kachin Chiefs, who have been for years the curse of this district, are at last being brought under control. The decrease in Katha from 61 to 26 cases is also remarkable and indicates the good results which have followed from the annexation of Wuntho. Myingyan district, which for many years was harried by Yan Nyun, Nga Cho, and other dacoit leaders, is now one of the quietest districts in the province and shows only 6 crimes of violence for the year. The decrease in Minbu from 39 cases to 21 is also satisfactory and a further decrease is expected now that the famous Tauk Ta has been captured. This dacoit leader had numerous relatives in the district by whom he was harboured, and his gang being strong in numbers and well armed was held in great dread. Mr. W. A. Hertz, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was placed on special duty to hunt down this gang in April 1893, succeeded in accounting for the whole of it.

Minor crime, Upper and Lower Burma.

116. There was a small increase in the number of cattle-thefts in Lower Burma from 2,340 cases in 1891 to 2,470 cases in 1892, but, on the other hand, there was an increase in recoveries from 52 to 59 per cent. The increase in the number of recoveries may probably be attributed to the more general application of the Track law, which may also have been the cause of an increase in the proportion of cattle-thefts reported to the police. Of ordinary thefts also there was a slightly larger number (8,637) than in the previous year (8,433), while the percentage of recoveries rose from 21 to 27. There were about the same number of excise and opium cases (1,695 and 1,894) as in the previous year (1,639 and 1,930). The percentage of convictions in excise cases was 79, the same as in 1891, and in opium cases rose from 78 to 83. Gambling cases increased from 1,132 to 1,190, the percentage of convictions rising at the same time from 66 to 75.

In Upper Burma there was a decrease in cattle-theft from 1,112 to 972 cases, but the police action in these cases was less successful than in 1891, the percentage of convictions having fallen from 26 to 24 and of cattle recovered from

43 to 39. These figures are not satisfactory. It might be expected that in Upper Burma, where the Track law is well understood, and, as a rule, rigorously worked, better results would have been obtained. There was a large increase in the number of ordinary thefts from 3,166 to 3,800 and the percentage of recoveries rose from 21 to 27. In excise and opium cases the percentage of convictions (82) was good, the percentage of convictions in gambling cases, of which there were 616 as compared with 630 in 1891, rose from 83 to 84.

Preventive Law.

117. Prosecutions under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased in Lower Burma from 2,442 to 1,766 and the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained from 73 to 68. In Upper Burma 328 persons were prosecuted under the same sections as compared with 403 in the previous year; 66 per cent. were convicted.

Supply and Clothing.

118. The management of the Police Supply and Clothing Department remained in the hands of Captain H. Parkin, I.S.C., throughout the year and underwent no change of system. Sanction to the retention of the department on its present footing up to 31st March 1894 was received during the year and, since the close of the year, its retention for a further period of five years has been sanctioned. The most important work of the department is the supplying of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police. The net expenditure involved (Rs. 4,15,633) was Rs. 1,52,569 more than the amount which would have been payable at the authorized rates as compensation if the men had found their own rations. In many cases, however, it would have been impossible for the men to find their own rations. The reasons why the operations of the department were more costly than in the previous year are the high price of the articles of which rations are composed and the fact that almost all the flour was ground in jails. Although it is more expensive to buy wheat and have it ground into flour in the jails than to buy flour ready ground, the former method is preferred because it ensures a purer, fresher, and better supply and affords a convenient and remunerative form of hard labour for a large number of convicts. The gross expenditure on "Purchase and carriage of supplies" was Rs. 9,70,229, being Rs. 50,000 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the transfer of 16 companies of Military Police to the Army. The amount spent by Battalion Commandants on the carriage of rations to outlying posts was some Rs. 3,000 less than in the previous year. Clothing, arms, equipment, and miscellaneous stores were, as usual, supplied to the Military and Civil Police of Upper and Lower Burma through the agency of the department.

Criminal Justice (Lower Burma).

Cases reported.

119. The total number of criminal cases reported in Lower Burma during the year 1892 was 46,758, of which 1,087 cases were rejected under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 1,708 were declared false, leaving 43,963 true cases. Cases brought to trial increased from 38,755 in 1891 to 39,638 in 1892. There was a marked increase in the number of murders which rose from 135 true cases in 1891 to 180 in 1892. True cases of theft increased from 9,381 to 10,072, and of dacoity and robbery from 390 to 474. Cattle-thefts, outside Rangoon, increased from 2,080 to 2,305 true cases. On the whole there was an increase outside Rangoon of 149 true cases under the Indian Penal Code and a decrease of 883 cases under other laws. The decrease of offences against special and local laws was due chiefly to the trial since March 1892 of cases under the Embankment Act by village headmen empowered under the Lower Burma Village Act. Such trials by headmen are not entered in the returns.

Disposal of cases.

120. The cases disposed of by the Courts numbered 39,514 against 38,837 in 1891. The number of persons accused was 66,577, of whom District Magistrates tried 2,415, Honorary Magistrates 9,464, and subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates 54,400. The last mentioned class of Magistrates absorbed all the extra work, District Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates having respectively tried 290 and 733

cases less than in the previous year. As in 1891, the Deputy Commissioner of Prome had more business than any other District Magistrate, as he adopted the practice of trying himself serious cases of cattle-theft. In the Akyab, Thayetmyo, Henzada, Thôngwa, Amherst, Toungoo, and Mergui districts the work of Deputy Commissioners decreased considerably. In Kyaukpyu and Tharrawaddy there were noticeable increases. At Akyab, Bassein, Henzada, Yandoon, and Prome there was a considerable diminution in the number of cases tried by Honorary Magistrates. In Henzada the decrease is attributed to the trial of embankment cases by headmen, and in Akyab to the necessity of allotting cases to stipendiary third class Magistrates in training. At Pegu the work of Honorary Magistrates increased and was well reported of by the Deputy Commissioner. There were some complaints about delays in the Courts of the two Assistant Magistrates in Rangoon, but the number of persons tried by these officers was actually 649 less in 1892 than in the previous year. The accumulation of arrears in the two Courts was principally due to the remissness of an officer who has since been transferred. The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried fell from 61·85 to 60·89 per cent. There was a slight improvement in the Bassein and Thôngwa districts, but the percentages, namely, 52·44 and 54·98, were still low. In Akyab the percentage fell from 59·74 in 1890 to 52·23 in 1892.

Preventive laws.

121. Outside Rangoon the number of proceedings in which security for good behaviour was demanded fell from 2,691 to 1,781 and the number of persons eventually ordered to furnish security declined from 1,953 to 1,249. The decrease was due to the orders of the late Judicial Commissioner regarding the evidence to be required in instituting such cases. This being so, it was to be expected that the proportion of convictions would materially rise, but in point of fact it fell from 75 to 72 per cent. The proportion of convictions in Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Pegu, and Shwegyin which in 1891 fell below 70 per cent. was still lower in 1892. Bassein showed no improvement; Sandoway, Thôngwa, Tavoy, and Toungoo also gave unsatisfactory results.

Sentences.

122. The statistics of sentences did not materially differ from those of the previous year. The number of persons punished outside Rangoon fell from 29,210 to 29,109. Sentences of whipping outside Rangoon decreased from 1,470 to 1,447 and from 5·03 to 4·97 of the total. In Lower Burma as a whole sentences for not more than fifteen days rose from 697 to 725 and sentences for not more than six months from 4,486 to 4,741. In Rangoon the number of sentences of whipping increased from 359 to 416 and the percentage from 4·1 to 4·5. The proportion of whippings awarded to punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded fell from 25 to 23 per cent. in the whole of Lower Burma. The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 4,09,832 and Rs. 3,35,126 were realized during the year. The percentage of realizations outside Rangoon decreased, but the realizations in Rangoon showed an improvement from Rs. 48,179 to Rs. 53,927. There was a considerable increase in severe sentences. Capital sentences increased from 34 to 52, and sentences of transportation from 312 to 385. Long sentences of imprisonment (*i.e.*, those above two years) fell from 841 to 758, but as the number of persons convicted and referred to the Sessions Judges under Deputy Commissioners' special powers fell by 13 only, and as the number of imprisonments awarded by Sessions Courts rose from 318 to 370, the decrease was due to the imposition of fewer cumulative sentences by subordinate Magistrates and of fewer sentences of four years' imprisonment or less by District Magistrates.

Sessions Courts.

123. The increase in severe sentences above mentioned was a sign of heavier work in the Sessions Courts. In the year of report 449 cases, involving 968 persons, were committed to the Courts of Session against 387 cases and 741 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to persons disposed of was 60·02, a proportion almost the same as in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Irrawaddy division, where it fell from 58·83 to 53·28. The district of Bassein was mainly responsible for this result owing to the careless manner in which

cases were committed by some Magistrates and prosecuted by the Police and Government Prosecutor. In the Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions, where the Sessions work was heaviest, there were 168 and 164 cases respectively. The majority of the cases in these divisions was tried by the Additional Sessions Judge who disposed of 523 out of 694 persons concerned. The Additional Sessions Judge took the cases of seven out of eight districts, but the Commissioners had occasionally to aid him to dispose of particularly heavy assizes. The Commissioners alone would have been unable to cope with the heavy Sessions work in addition to their other duties. The average duration of Sessions cases was 42 days against 38 in 1891. The highest duration was in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions and was ascribed to the fact that the Additional Sessions Judge had sometimes to leave a station before finishing all the cases put down for disposal. The Recorder of Rangoon sitting as a Court of Sessions tried 73 cases, involving 108 persons, of whom only 56 were convicted. The number of persons whose cases were referred under sections 34 and 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 240 against 253 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions fell from 96·32 to 91·91.

Appeals and revision.

124. The number of appeals to all classes of courts outside Rangoon fell from 3,773 to 3,661. Appeals to District Magistrates and Courts of Sessions slightly decreased. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner which had steadily fallen off during the previous five years showed an increase from 494 to 569. The appeals of 189 out of 259 persons whose cases were disposed of by the Recorder of Rangoon were rejected; the Judicial Commissioner rejected 73 per cent. of the appeals preferred to him, and in the Special Court 35 out of 39 appellants were entirely unsuccessful. As in 1891 the Sessions Judge of Pegu had the largest number of appeals and the highest percentage of confirmations. Revision work somewhat declined both among cases sent to, and cases called for by, the Judicial Commissioner. The sentences of 260 persons were reversed and of 213 reduced, against 506 and 152 respectively in the previous year.

Criminal Justice (Upper Burma).

Cases reported.

125. Reports of cases in Upper Burma rose from 16,234 to 18,043. Considerably more use was made of the power of summarily rejecting complaints and more cases were also struck out. True cases numbered 16,998 against 15,525 in the previous year. The increase was mainly contributed by the Northern division and may be ascribed to the progress of administration. True cases of murder decreased from 79 to 54, of dacoity from 172 to 119, and of robbery from 210 to 171. On the other hand, cases of housebreaking increased from 293 to 329, and of cattle-theft from 925 to 952. These figures did not agree with those submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, and in particular the Police returns showed a decrease of cattle-theft instead of an increase. The Judicial returns showed a considerable increase of cattle-theft in Shwebo, namely, from 69 to 201 cases, in Ye-u (where, however, the increase was said to be statistical only) from 8 to 45, and in the Ruby Mines from 1 to 26 cases. Dacoity, robbery, and murder increased in the Bhamo district and dacoity increased in the Ruby Mines district, but dacoity decreased in Katha. The increase of murders reported in Bhamo did not agree with the Police report, where a decrease from 20 to 8 instead of an increase from 5 to 12 was exhibited.

Disposal of cases.

126. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates rose from 182 to 191, but the third class was increased at the expense of the first and second class owing to the fact that the necessities of administration no longer demanded the conferment of second class powers on newly appointed magistrates. There was the same number of Honorary Magistrates as in 1891, but they tried 2,262 cases against 299 in the previous year. The Magistrates dealt with 23,583 persons, convicted or committed 14,491, and acquitted 8,577. The percentage of convictions, namely, 62·82, was worse by 4·36 than in the previous year. Minbu, Meiktila, and Pyinmana districts gave the worst results, and Katha, Ruby Mines, and Upper Chindwin the best. The working of the preventive law was no better than in 1891. The average

duration of cases rose from 6 to 7 days in Magistrates' Courts and fell from 56 to 50 days in Sessions Courts. The district of Ye-u, in which work was light, exhibited the highest average.

Sessions cases.

127. Sessions Judges tried 219 persons, being 74 fewer than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was only 64 against 77, and though it is said that some Magistrates too freely committed doubtful cases, yet careless prosecution was responsible for much of the failure to secure convictions. District Magistrates under their special powers tried 262 persons, finally convicted 100 themselves, convicted and referred to Commissioners 128 persons, and acquitted 34 persons. The Commissioners released four persons and reduced the sentences of eight more, while the Judicial Commissioner reversed thirteen and modified fourteen sentences. The heaviest files were in Bhamo and Katha, and in Katha acquittals were most numerous. On the whole Deputy-Commissioners were by no means overburdened with this class of business.

Sentences.

128. There was a general decrease in heavy sentences consequent on the smaller number of convictions in Sessions Courts. Capital sentences (confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner) fell from 28 to 11, and sentences of transportation from 119 to 60. Sentences of imprisonment for not more than 15 days and whippings of not more than ten stripes increased. The average fine, which was Rs. 15-10-8, was slightly lower than in the preceding year, but was still too high. The total amount of fines imposed was also less, being Rs. 1,62,231 against Rs. 1,75,927. The realization of fines was better than in the preceding year, but enough compensation was not granted.

Appeals.

129. Appeals to Sessions Judges and the Judicial Commissioner naturally decreased in consonance with the decrease in serious crime. Appeals to District Magistrates rose from 62 to 97. In four districts, Bhamo, Katha, Ruby Mines, and Upper Chindwin, there were no appeals to Deputy Commissioners, and the greatest number—in Myingyan—was twenty-four. The proportion of unsuccessful appeals rose from 69 to 71 per cent. in Sessions Judges' and District Magistrates' Courts, but fell from 81 to 78 in the Judicial Commissioner's. The Judicial Commissioner called in revision for 1,957 cases and 185 cases were referred to him. He reversed 212 and reduced 291 sentences and ordered 43 new trials. A substantial amount of revision work was done by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates who called for 1,291 and 1,641 cases respectively. Under the Criminal Justice Regulation, 1886, District Magistrates had power themselves to deal with the sentences of second and third class Magistrates. They exercised this power with some freedom, reducing 148, enhancing 24, and reversing 281 sentences.

Criminal Justice Regulation.

130. The Criminal Justice Regulation, 1886, expired on the 31st December 1892 and was succeeded by the Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892. Some peculiar provisions which were no longer needed were omitted and only in a few necessary points is there now any divergence from the Criminal Procedure Code.

Jails.

General statistics.

131. The number of jails was the same at the end of the year as at the beginning. The new jail at Insein was opened in July, but the Pyinmana Jail was closed on the 31st December. There were 11,557 prisoners of all classes in confinement in the jails of the province at the commencement of 1892, and 27,405 were admitted during the year. The number of discharges during the same period amounted to 27,021, and at the close of the year there were 11,941 prisoners in confinement. But although these figures show 2,059 "admissions" more than in 1891, and an increase of 2,073 "discharges" as compared with that year, the daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year (11,844) was not proportionately higher than the corresponding number in 1891, and the number of persons freshly convicted and sent to jail was actually less, the numbers for the

two years being 14,381 in 1892 and 14,527 in 1891. The increase in "admissions" and "discharges" was fictitious, being due mainly to a much larger number of transfers from jail to jail than in the previous year. The increase was also caused partly by the accommodation in jail of a larger number of under-trial prisoners. The number of convicts transported beyond seas was 115, the same as in the previous year. The number of women who suffered imprisonment increased. Altogether 647 females were sentenced to imprisonment, or 40 more than in 1891.

Judicial.

132. Death sentences increased from 75 to 93, of which 38 are shown against the Rangoon Jail. The actual number of executions rose from 58 to 66. Sentences of transportation were almost the same in number as in 1891. But on the whole the statistics showed that the severity of judicial sentences continued to diminish. Thus of the aggregate number of committals to jail under sentences of imprisonment, the number of persons sentenced to terms under six months and over six months respectively were 8,816 and 5,032 as compared with 8,496 and 5,518, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year. The proportion of previously convicted prisoners whose former convictions had been discovered before their admission to jail varied but little, and the percentage of prisoners discovered to be old offenders subsequent to their admission was also about the same as in 1891. The number of habituals of all classes committed to jail during the year was 1,844, or 73 more than in 1891. Experiments in the Bertillon system of anthropometry were conducted during the year with satisfactory results, but the advantages of the system will not be fully apparent until it has been introduced on an extensive scale.

Discipline.

133. Only two escapes occurred and in both cases the prisoners were recaptured, while six others who had escaped from jail in previous years were also captured. There was a large increase in the aggregate number of prison offences, but the increase relative to the average number in confinement was trifling and a larger proportion than usual were petty offences relating to work. The total of enhanced tasks fell from 1,347 to 754, that is to say, by nearly one-half. There was also a decrease in the number of occasions on which solitary confinement was combined as a punishment with reduced diet. Although the year's record in respect of discipline was on the whole satisfactory, it was marred by a serious outbreak in the Akyab Jail, which was not quelled until the European Jailor had been murdered by the prisoners, six of whom were killed or wounded by gunshots. The conspiracy which led to it was hatched by a Burman under-trial prisoner who had been arrested for attempting to create a rebellion in the hills of the Akyab district, and it illustrated the credulity with which Burmans receive the claims of persons pretending to supernatural powers.

Financial.

134. The total expenditure of the year aggregated Rs. 8,69,262, or Rs. 1,23,953 more than in 1891, and the average gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 73 as compared with Rs. 65 in the previous year. The expenditure on rations amounted in all to Rs. 4,67,612, a sum very nearly a lakh in excess of the previous year's outlay. The increase was mainly due to the exceptionally high prices which ruled in the rice market throughout the year. Exclusive of the figures in respect of the European population of the Rangoon Jail, the average cost of rations per head was heaviest at Kindat, Katha, and Bhamo. The figures for the jails at these three places were Rs. 66, Rs. 62, and Rs. 62 respectively. The smallest outlay per head in the whole of Burma was in the Sandoway Jail, where each prisoner was fed at a total cost of Rs. 17-15-8 per annum, the jails at Ma-ubin, Kyaukpyu, and Tavoy coming next with averages of Rs. 24-4-5, Rs. 26-3-9, and Rs. 26-4-3 respectively. In Upper Burma the cost of rations per head was as in the previous year lowest at Mônywa, and in Lower Burma the heaviest outlay was incurred in the new jail at Insein, where the arrangements for rations were at first incomplete and vegetables had mostly to be bought. The aggregate value of the vegetables consumed by prisoners amounted to Rs. 46,107, and, of the total amount, vegetables to the value of Rs. 39,874 were supplied from the jail gardens main-

tained in the province. Establishment charges rose during the year from Rs. 2,64,011 to Rs. 2,80,868, but as the number of prisoners was higher than in the previous year, the total cost of establishment rose by only a little over 10 annas per head. The hospital charges of the year exceeded those of 1891 by Rs. 5,734. The gross expenditure on account of clothing did not differ appreciably from that of the previous year, but there was a slight decrease in the average cost for each prisoner. Notwithstanding the unusual number of transfers of prisoners, there was a marked diminution of the contingent charges on this account. The net earnings of the prisoners confined in the jails of the province amounted in all to Rs. 3,25,011 as compared with Rs. 3,22,733 in the previous year. The majority of the jails showed a considerable variation in their figures under this head as compared with the figures for 1891. In the earnings of the jails at Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Bassein, Myanaung, and Pagan marked decreases were apparent. On the other hand, there was a rise in the receipts of the Mônywa, Myingyan, Pakôkku, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamèthin Jails.

Accommodation.

135. By the opening of the Insein Jail, the occupation of the new jails at Katha and Kindat, and the expansion of certain district jails, the accommodation for prisoners of all classes was increased during the year from 12,928 to 14,159. There was ample accommodation for all the prisoners in confinement in Burma, and no overcrowding would have been experienced had the conditions been such as to permit an even distribution of the jail population. As it was, the congestion was confined to fewer jails than in the previous year, being seriously felt only at Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Mandalay. The question of accommodation in the jails of Lower Burma was thoroughly considered during the year and it was determined to reduce the population of the Rangoon Jail to 2,000 and that of the Thayetmyo and Bassein jails to 1,000 each, and the accommodation to be provided permanently at the jails of Ye-u, Pakôkku, and Taungdwingyi was definitely fixed. Orders were also issued limiting the jail population of Toungoo to 400 owing to the unhealthiness of that jail, which is due partly to structural defects. It was at the same time decided that the construction of another central jail is unnecessary as in times of pressure the reserve accommodation in some of the larger jails of Lower Burma can be used.

Health statistics.

136. There was a large increase, from 52 to 107, in deaths from cholera which prevailed in epidemic form in 8 out of the 31 jails of the province and which caused 25 deaths in Myingyan, 24 in Toungoo, 12 in Magwe, and 11 in Moulmein. There were no deaths from this disease at Rangoon and Insein. Apart from the heavy mortality from cholera the health of the jail population throughout the year was generally satisfactory. The ratio per mille of prisoners admitted to hospital increased, but exclusive of cholera there was a death-rate of only 24 per mille as against 25·58 per mille in 1891. Respiratory diseases, dysentery, and diarrhœa, and remittent fevers all contributed to the decrease. Inclusive of deaths from cholera, the death-rate per mille for the year of report was 33·09. Only five cases of smallpox occurred during the year, and only one case was fatal. Altogether 23 deaths were caused by fevers and 52 deaths were due to respiratory diseases. The system for testing the water-supply of jails introduced in 1891 was continued during the year. The reports of the Chemical Examiner regarding the Toungoo water were still unsatisfactory, and influenced the local Government in reducing the population of the jail. The reports about the water used in the remaining jails of the province were on the whole satisfactory. The fortnightly weighments of prisoners introduced in May 1891 were systematically carried out throughout the year.

Juvenile prisoners.

137. There were 75 boys in the Paungdè Reformatory at the commencement of the year. During the year there were 43 admissions and 42 discharges, and the number remaining at the close of 1892 was 76. The returns showing the conduct of the boys, as indicated in the number of punishments inflicted, were less satisfactory than in the previous year, but the increase in punishments was due to the large increase

in the number of new arrivals unused to discipline and supervision. The health of the inmates of the Reformatory was generally good. No deaths occurred. Judged by the success of the pupils at the examinations, the educational work of the Reformatory was well performed, as out of a daily average of 73, a total of 41 boys passed by one or other of the educational standards. The total cost of the Reformatory was Rs. 9,321 against Rs. 9,482 in 1891, and the net cost of maintaining each boy was Rs. 125-8-0, or Rs. 1-4-0 more than in the previous year.

Opium smokers in jails.

138. Altogether 2,839 convicts (including 10 women) out of the total of 14,381 convicts admitted during the year, or nearly 20 per cent., confessed to the habit of opium consumption before conviction. These figures showed a rather higher proportion of opium consumers than in 1891. As heretofore the percentage was highest (46) in the jails of Arakan where the habit is more deeply rooted than in any other division of the province, and where the efforts made to check it have not met with much success. There is only one shop for the licit sale of opium in the whole of the Arakan division and that is at Akyab. In the Kyaukpyu district there is not a single shop for the sale of opium, and yet more than half the convicts in the jail of that district were professed habitual opium consumers. In the Upper Burma jails the proportion of convicts addicted to opium increased from 8 to 10 per cent., owing mainly to the incarceration of a large number of opium consumers—many of them probably of frontier races—in the Bhamo Jail, which was the only jail outside Arakan in which more than one-half of the convict inmates were habitual consumers of the drug.

Civil Justice (Lower Burma).

Amount and classification of litigation.

139. The year 1892 exhibited an increase of civil litigation which was distributed over the whole province. The number of suits instituted rose from 36,214 to 41,929. The bulk of the increase was contributed by the Township Courts (which are now shown as such and not, as formerly, inaccurately called Village Courts). In those Courts the number of institutions was 28,967 against 23,351. The increase was most marked in the Sandoway, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, Thôngwa, and Shwegyin districts. The largest proportional increase was in suits for immoveable property mainly owing to the high price of paddy in the dry season of 1892 and the consequent enhanced value of land. In the Rangoon Small Cause Court the number of regular suits rose from 5,395 to 5,789, the largest absolute increase being in suits on written contract, but the largest proportionate increase in suits on unwritten contracts. The value of suits instituted decreased from Rs. 61,65,598 to Rs. 53,07,003, but the comparison was deceptive as there was a suit valued at Rs. 18,40,400 in the Moulmein Town Court in 1891. There was also a decrease of over two lakhs in the Recorder's Court. But the remaining districts of Lower Burma, with a few trifling exceptions, exhibited an increase, to which the Thôngwa district contributed more than two lakhs and the Prome district more than one lakh.

Disposal of business.

140. Out of 41,625 cases disposed of, 14,508 or 34·9 per cent. were contested and 9,842 of these contested cases were won by plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were proportionately less successful than in the previous year, a result which confirms the theory that the increase of litigation was due to some extent to the raising of unfounded claims to land. The Courts were unable to keep pace with the increase of business and 1,900 cases were pending at the close of the year as compared with 1,421 in the previous year. The duration of cases was somewhat longer than in the previous year. In Rangoon the average duration of contested cases was 27 days and of uncontested cases 27 days, as compared with 25 and 30 days respectively in the preceding year. In the Courts in the interior the general average was 25 days for contested and 16 days for uncontested cases. The protracted duration in the disposal of cases was common to almost every Court. The number of cases pending for over three months also increased from 70 to 151 in the Courts

outside Rangoon. In Moulmein Town, however, the average duration of contested cases decreased from 79 to 45 on the superior side of the Judge's Court and from 20 to 18 on the Small Cause side. On the whole the average duration of cases was not excessive, and the chief reason for its increase was the general increase of executive and revenue work. In Rangoon Town the Small Cause Court increased its pending file from 371 to 476 and the duration of contested cases averaged 27·10 days, being 2·35 more than in 1891. In the Recorder's Court the average duration increased considerably, namely, from 134 to 226 days, but the number of cases pending for over three months was reduced from seven to five.

Execution of decrees.

141. The number of applications for execution of decrees reached the total of 13,926, or 2,329 more than in the previous year. The number pending at the close of the year was 928 against 717 in 1891. In 6,558 cases, or nearly half the total, satisfaction was obtained in whole or in part through the Courts, the amount recovered being Rs. 6,51,360. Processes for imprisonment were issued in 625 cases as compared with 592 in 1891, and the number of persons actually imprisoned rose from 163 to 214.

Appeals.

142. The number of regular appeals during the year was 2,118 as compared with 1,634 in 1891; appeals to Deputy Commissioners rose from 1,250 to 1,582, and the increase was common to every district except Kyaukpyu, Thayetmyo, and Mergui. The additional business was disposed of with reasonable promptitude; the average duration only rose from 27 to 31 days, and at the close of the year only two appeals remained which had been pending over three months. The continued employment of an additional Sessions Judge for the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions enabled the Commissioners of those divisions to dispose of their appellate work more quickly. The number of regular appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, namely, 231, was much in excess of any previous year. The percentage of confirmation was, however, only 51 as compared with 66 in the preceding year. Out of seven appeals from the Recorder of Rangoon which were pending in the Calcutta High Court at the end of 1891 three remained pending at the end of 1892, while none of the appeals filed during 1892 were heard before the close of that year.

Cost of litigation.

143. The total costs in original suits amounted to Rs. 6,73,547, or 12·57 per cent. of the total value of the suits. In the previous year the proportion of costs to value of suits was 9·42 per cent. The average cost varied from 7·33 per cent. in Salween to 24·44 in Kyaukpyu. The cost of executions was almost the same in both years, but the cost of appeals was more than double what it was in 1891. The number of processes issued in Courts outside of Rangoon increased from 112,483 to 142,332. The fees increased by Rs. 9,848, but the charges, owing to reductions effected in process-serving establishments during the year, diminished from Rs. 40,292 to Rs. 38,436. The result of the amalgamation of the revenue and judicial process-serving establishments was so far satisfactory. On the criminal side also the new rules worked well and the department was supported by its fees.

Civil Justice (Upper Burma).

Amount and classification of litigation.

144. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of Upper Burma continued to increase and for 1892 stood at 10,566. The business of the Mandalay Town Court, however, again declined, though not to a large extent. Suits for land increased from 1,570 to 1,741 and were most numerous, as in 1891, in the drier districts. Land is said to be increasing in value and, as in Lower Burma when the delta of the Irrawaddy began to be opened up to supply the rice export trade, disputes regarding ownership arise between former and present occupiers. The total value of suits increased from Rs. 10,87,630 to Rs. 11,39,238. There was no diminution in the number of petty cases of value not exceeding Rs. 20. The clear intention of the law is that the people shall not be forced to resort to the village headmen, even when empowered under

section 8A of the Village Regulation; if therefore the people preferred the regular courts, those tribunals were obliged to deal with their cases. The average value of suits fell from Rs. 115 to Rs. 108.

Disposal of business.

145. The average duration of cases was 20 days for contested and 14 days for uncontested cases. The number of cases pending at the close of 1892 for over three months was 28 against 34 in the previous year. The plaintiffs succeeded in 2,862 and the defendants in 1,454 of the contested cases, but plaintiffs gained also 2,706 cases on confession or *ex-parte*. Many of the Myoôks who are natives of Upper Burma were reported to be steadily improving in law and procedure.

Execution of decrees.

146. Applications for execution increased from 1,832 to 2,263; full satisfaction was got in 1,189 cases and partial satisfaction in 455. In Mandalay Town, where the Civil Procedure Code and the Debtors Act, 1888, are in force, eleven men were imprisoned.

Appeals.

147. Appeals to Deputy Commissioners diminished from 585 to 567, but there were also 420 applications for revision. The average duration was 28 days for appeals and 31 days for revisions. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, where there were 38 appeals, the decisions of Subordinate Courts fared somewhat worse than in the previous year, as only 18 were confirmed. There were also 267 revision cases, in 152 of which the Lower Court's order was approved.

Cost of litigation.

148. In original cases Yamèthin district with 18·23 showed the highest percentage of costs, while Katha with 9·22 showed the lowest. The general average rose from 11·25 to 12·66. The deficit on the process-serving establishment was less than in 1891, and it will probably disappear, as regular establishments have been sanctioned for serving processes of all kinds.

Registration.

Lower Burma.

149. Three new registration offices were opened during the year in Lower Burma, one in the Tharrawaddy and two in the Thôngwa district. The number of offices then stood at 120. The total number of registrations during the year 1892-93 amounted to 17,369, to which figure it has risen steadily from 1889-90, when it was 10,822. In the Hanthawaddy district the high prices of rice in 1891-92 and the low prices of 1892-93 alike produced an increase of registrations. But the increase in the Thôngwa district was attributed to speculation in land grants obtained by non-agriculturists and then let out to immigrants from Upper Burma. The same speculation was reported in the Amherst district, and probably the increase of registrations in the Shwegyin district was partly due to the same cause. In the Pegu district also the people mortgaged houses and lands to a considerable extent. Four of the sub-registry offices in the Tenasserim division again submitted blank returns. The aggregate value of the property affected by registered documents increased from Rs. 1,55,33,239 in 1889-90, and Rs. 1,52 01,882 in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,17,80,027 in 1892-93. Of the total number of documents registered, 15,652 related to immoveable property as compared with 10,909 in 1891-92 and 9,766 in 1890-91. The number of optional registrations of immoveable property showed no steady increase, being only ten more than in 1889-90. The figures for the registration of moveable property were more favourable, as they had increased every year for the last four years. The gross income of the Registration Department in 1892-93 was Rs. 54,752 against Rs. 40,218 in 1891-92, and Rs. 36,054 in 1889-90. The increase was mainly derived from ordinary fees. The expenditure increased from Rs. 16,948 in 1889-90, and Rs. 18,066 in 1891-92 to Rs. 21,856 in 1892-93. The surplus of receipts over expenditure rose from Rs. 19,105 in 1889-90 and Rs. 22,152 in 1891-92 to Rs. 32,896 in 1892-93.

Upper Burma.

150. Four new offices were opened during the year, namely, in Maymyo, Shwebo, and Meiktila Cantonments and in Ye-u Municipality. The provisions of section 32 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, render it necessary to establish a registration office in every cantonment. There were in all twenty registration offices in Upper Burma

at the close of 1892-93. Although, at the Chief Commissioner's request, the registration of documents other than those of which the registration was compulsory, was prohibited from October 1892, the number of documents registered increased from 2,099 in 1891-92 to 2,402 in the year of report, Taungdwingyi, Myingyan, and Mônywa being the only places in which there was a falling off. Most of the registration offices were started in July 1889, and the number of documents registered in 1889-90 was 1,534. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 6,130 as compared with Rs. 5,827 in 1891-92 and Rs. 4,404 in 1890-91. The cost incurred on account of registration was Rs. 3,248 as compared with Rs. 2,093 and Rs. 2,955 in 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively.

Municipal Administration (Lower Burma).

Number of municipalities.

151. No new municipalities were constituted in Lower Burma during the year, the total of 25 therefore remained unchanged.

Financial statistics.

152. The opening and closing balances and the income and expenditure of each municipality are shown below:—

Town.	Opening balance.		Income.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon ...	3,02,717	1,06,478	17,47,197	16,56,169	19,43,436	16,48,859	1,06,478	1,33,788
Moulmein ...	10,132	9,818	1,40,179	1,15,823	1,40,493	1,00,408	9,818	25,233
Akyab ...	20,301	18,475	92,999	1,02,004	94,825	97,710	18,475	22,769
Prome ...	11,817	5,912	1,11,199	1,78,534	1,17,104	1,49,038	5,912	35,408
Bassein ...	32,900	37,793	1,13,454	1,00,645	1,08,561	1,04,504	37,793	33,934
Toungoo ...	27,530	22,553	78,951	1,03,441	83,928	77,163	22,553	48,831
Henzada ...	33,501	16,328	69,048	64,778	86,221	69,764	16,328	11,342
Pegu ...	26,527	15,492	46,216	39,261	57,251	43,306	15,492	11,447
Paungdè ...	8,513	4,143	28,370	41,313	32,740	25,067	4,143	20,389
Yandoon ...	20,751	15,547	28,773	23,402	33,977	29,389	15,547	9,560
Kyaukpyu ...	1,633	2,739	11,011	10,679	9,905	10,935	2,739	2,483
Sandoway ...	496	272	8,353	7,073	8,577	7,812	272	533
Zalun ...	25,376	26,861	11,275	8,804	9,790	12,665	26,861	23,000
Myanaung ...	5,144	10,835	18,881	14,291	13,190	9,154	10,835	15,972
Myaungmya ...	3,222	2,998	4,683	7,732	4,907	5,991	2,998	4,739
Ramree ...	2,608	1,891	8,334	4,893	9,051	5,064	1,891	1,720
Kyangin ...	3,592	10,174	19,021	15,037	12,439	13,261	10,174	11,950
Thatôn ...	3,992	3,491	12,993	13,266	13,494	15,297	3,491	1,420
Tavoy ...	21	1,067	27,845	26,000	26,799	24,499	1,067	2,568
Mergui ...	7,557	4,115	19,165	17,113	22,667	18,469	4,115	2,759
Thayetmyo ...	42,463	38,216	40,330	29,261	44,577	38,877	88,216	28,600
Ngathainggyaung-Daunggyi ...	2,578	6,566	17,385	14,182	13,397	11,353	6,566	9,395
Shwegyin ...	12,150	4,567	22,667	19,440	30,250	19,186	4,567	4,821
Ma-ubin ...	4,403	4,049	13,513	28,639	13,867	19,782	4,049	12,906
Kyaikto ...	3,877	7,926	15,727	15,186	11,678	10,919	7,926	12,193
Total ...	6,13,801	3,78,306	27,07,569	26,56,926	29,43,064	25,67,472	3,78,306	4,67,760

Sources of revenue.

153. The following statement contrasts the receipts of the municipalities in Lower Burma for the past two years:—

Heads of receipt.	Amount.	
	1891-92	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taxes on houses and lands ...	4,62,182	4,57,281
Taxes on animals and vehicles ...	9,974	15,466
Tolls (on roads and ferries) ...	36,286	41,606
Water-rate ...	1,52,995	1,66,782
Lighting-rate ...	49,391	56,346
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) ...	1,12,887	1,35,987
Total Rates and Taxes ...	8,23,715	8,73,468
Realizations under Special Acts ...	33,163	32,101
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation ...	7,68,335	7,94,106
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	6,00,041	4,44,487
Miscellaneous ...	24,842	1,50,430
Extraordinary and debt ...	4,57,473	3,62,334
Total ...	27,07,569	26,56,926

The income from taxation shows a slight advance of 6·04 per cent. over the collections of the previous year. The Akyab, Bassein, and Pegu municipalities introduced a scavenging-tax; Pegu and Toungoo a lighting-tax; the Bassein, Pegu,

Paungdè, and Kyangin municipalities a cart-tax; and the Zalun and Ma-ubin municipalities a house-tax.

Details of expenditure.

154. The following table shows the expenditure incurred by Lower Burma municipalities during the year as compared with the previous year. In the second part of the table the debt accounts are left out of consideration:—

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
General administration and collection of taxes ...	2,28,231	7·75	2,19,290	8·54
Public safety	1,16,531	3·96	1,14,906	4·48
Public health and convenience	14,83,624	50·42	14,15,770	55·14
Public instruction	2,00,632	7·02	1,62,124	6·31
Contributions	6,759	·23	6,933	·27
Miscellaneous	2,23,605	7·60	2,04,355	7·96
Extraordinary and debt	6,77,382	23·02	4,44,094	17·30
Total ...	29,43,064	...	25,67,472	...
General administration and collection charges ...	2,28,231	10·07	2,19,290	10·33
Public safety	1,16,531	5·14	1,14,906	5·41
Public health and convenience	14,83,924	65·50	14,15,770	66·68
Public instruction	2,00,632	9·12	1,62,124	7·64
Contributions	6,759	·30	6,933	·33
Miscellaneous	2,23,605	9·87	2,04,355	9·62
Total ...	22,65,682	...	21,23,378	...

Rangoon.

155. At the beginning of the year the committee consisted of 23 members exclusive of the President. At the general election in November 1892, 15 members were elected and 8 members, exclusive of the President, were nominated by the local Government. The newly appointed members took office on the 1st January 1893. Eight special and 5 general meetings were held, besides 56 sub-committee meetings.

The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,06,478 and the income, exclusive of abnormal items, amounted to Rs. 13,35,275 against Rs. 12,62,062 in 1891-92. The increase was shared among almost all the major heads: the general municipal-tax yielded Rs. 10,165, pig slaughter fees Rs. 9,584, bazaar rents Rs. 14,180, rents of land Rs. 20,000, scavenging-tax Rs. 17,838, and fines under Municipal bye-laws Rs. 4,973, more than in the previous year. The rise in pig slaughter fees was due to a change of system; the right of farming the pig slaughter-house was not put up to auction, but sixteen houses in Kamakasit were licensed for the slaughter of pigs and a fee was levied for each pig slaughtered. The cattle slaughter-house receipts declined by nearly Rs. 2,000, partly because of the scarcity of cattle and partly because of a butchers' strike. The new *ad valorem* scavenging-tax came into force in the fourth quarter of 1892; it did not produce so large an increase as was expected. The expenditure, excluding Debt accounts, amounted to Rs. 13,95,652 as compared with Rs. 14,56,541 in 1891-92; it exceeded the estimates by Rs. 35,040. The principal decreases were under "Civil works," Rs. 73,675; "Water-tax fund," Rs. 11,596; "Superannuation allowances and pensions," Rs. 4,860, and "Scavenging-tax fund," Rs. 4,208 There were increases of expenditure on day conservancy, street-watering, and general administration of Rs. 14,095, Rs. 9,461, and Rs. 6,969 respectively. The decrease under the head "Civil works" was due to the outlay of less money on buildings and miscellaneous public improvements. In 1891-92 extensive additions and alterations were made to the General Hospital, and reclamation works were undertaken in Stockade Road. The rise from Rs. 89,639 to Rs. 1,03,734 under the head "Scientific and other Minor Departments," was consequent on the employment of a larger staff of day scavengers and to experiments connected with the disposal of rubbish. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" was caused by the payment of higher rates for the hire of bullocks for water-carts and to the execution of repairs to old water-carts. The increased expenditure under "General Administration" was due principally to the President's leave allowance, of which, however, Rs. 3,215 were recovered

from Government. The liabilities on account of loans amounted on the 31st March 1893 to Rs. 36,16,789 against Rs. 36,31,749 on 31st March 1892. Fresh liabilities to the extent of Rs. 2,70,000 were incurred, of which Rs. 20,000 were obtained from Government for constructing drains in Block G-2, on which the new public buildings have been erected, and Rs. 2,50,000 from the Bank of Bengal for equipping Block J with roads and drains and for the new Monkey Point Road. Of the loan of 2½ lakhs only Rs. 50,000 were drawn during the year. The closing balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 1,13,788, being Rs. 7,310 better than that of the previous year.

The total number of patients treated at the Rangoon General Hospital fell from 48,230 in 1891 to 45,667 in 1892. The decrease is attributed to the diminution of the floating population caused by general depression of trade and to the opening of private dispensaries in different populous quarters of the town. The falling off was only in the out-door patients, the number of in-door patients having risen from 5,808 to 6,278. The improvements to the General Hospital cost altogether Rs. 89,481, of which Rs. 19,982 were spent in the year of report. The number of births registered was 2,811, being an increase of 184 over the number registered in 1891. The number of deaths was 6,112 or 33·89 per mille against 6,688, or 37·09 per mille in 1891. The number of deaths from cholera increased by 4, but there was less mortality from smallpox, the number of deaths recorded being 26 against 107 in 1891 and 167 in 1890.

The Shone sewage system was further extended, 878 house-connections being completed, and ten temporary night-soil depôts being closed during the year. In consequence of the insertion of new junctions, there were frequent stoppages in the gravitating sewers, but these stoppages will, it is expected, decrease in proportion as the house-connections are completed. The number of deaths in the area served by the Shone system was 2,225 in 1890, 2,163 in 1891, and 1,476 in 1892. The improvement of the road-side drains, which is estimated to cost six lakhs of rupees, has not yet been undertaken, but they were better cleansed than in the previous year. Night conservancy operations were extended in the suburbs, the Botataung and Yegyaw circles being regularly scavenged. After much discussion new rules for the regulation of markets were passed by the Committee and approved by the local Government. Proposals for reclaiming the low-lying area at the east end of the town have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and arrangements have been made for the necessary funds by selling leasehold land in the centre of the town. The similar but distinct scheme for raising Block J and equipping it with roads and drains and re-aligning a portion of Monkey Point Road work was finally agreed on. Two schemes for improving and increasing the water-supply were under consideration. One makes greater use of the present supply by the construction of a reservoir in the Pagoda Hill and the provision of increased pressure. This plan, which involves borrowing Rs. 7,10,000, has been agreed to by the Committee and sanctioned by the local Government. It is estimated that it will meet the wants of the town until 1898. The other scheme is for enlarging the Victoria Lake and is still under consideration. The maintenance of the water-system cost Rs. 69,567. Some hydrants of a new self-closing type were erected, but complaints are still made regarding the waste of water. Three sorts of filters were tried, but were reported not to have produced much effect on the nitrogenous organic matter contained in the unfiltered water. The Chemical Examiner considered that the unfiltered water of the Royal Lake was a drinking water of fair quality. The total of fires reported was 13, being three more than in the previous year, but the value of property destroyed was only Rs. 1,43,325 against Rs. 3,26,500. The new building rules and the supply of water to houses have much diminished the risk of fire in the centre of the town. Proposals for lighting the town by electricity were made by the Manchester Edison Swan Electric Lighting Company and are under consideration.

Moulmein.

156. A general election was held in November 1892, but did not excite much interest, except among the Mahomedan community. No candidates presented themselves for election as representatives of the Burmese community. The committee consisted of 19 members,—4 *ex-officio*, 6 nominated, and 9 elected. Twenty special, 1

ordinary, and 27 sub-committee meetings were held. The opening balance of the fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,818. This balance was illusory as the accounts of the year 1891-92 showed that the committee had outstanding liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,361 and held deposits to the extent of Rs. 14 100. The total receipts of the year aggregated Rs. 1.15,823, or Rs. 24,356 less than in 1891-92. The decrease was due principally to the withdrawal of the Provincial contribution of Rs. 10,000 and to a falling off of Rs. 6,365 in the proceeds of taxes on houses and lands and of Rs. 1,196 in the proceeds of the tax on animals and vehicles. The receipts under the two latter heads in 1891-92 were considerably enhanced by the collection of arrears of previous years. The principal increases in receipts were from the lighting-rate (Rs. 1,324) owing to collections of outstandings from the previous year, and from fees from slaughter-houses (Rs. 1,920). The ordinary expenditure of the year declined by Rs. 37,552. The reduction in expenditure was effected in the cost of roads (Rs. 20,639), lighting (Rs. 7,117), and street-watering (Rs. 5,004). At the request of the Chief Commissioner a special report was drawn up and submitted by the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division and the Executive Engineer, Amherst, on the state of the finances of the Moulmein municipality. On the recommendations made by them for rescuing the fund from impending insolvency and improving its revenues orders have been passed. Here it is sufficient to say that the financial condition of the Municipality is still unsatisfactory, though it may be out of debt by April 1894. The Chief Commissioner also appointed a committee to prepare a scavenging scheme. The committee, which consisted of Captain Dodd, Leong Chye, C. Singaravelu Pillay, Maung Shwe Yo, and Mirza Abdul Hussain, went very thoroughly into the question and drew up an excellent report which was sent to the Municipal Committee for its guidance. A scavenging-tax was sanctioned to take effect from the 1st January 1892, but the committee only collected Rs. 714, and then, having organised no night conservancy system, suspended the levy of the tax. The collection of other taxes somewhat improved. The remissions fell from Rs. 13,843 to Rs. 2,126 and the uncollected balance from Rs. 10,854 to Rs. 6,185. The closing balance was Rs. 25,233, but the committee's outstanding bills amounted to Rs. 62,088. The Chief Commissioner was unable to comply with the request for a loan made by a committee in this financial condition.

Akyab.

157. The old committee consisted of 16 members,— 10 elected, 2 *ex-officio*, and 4 nominated; the new committee came into office on the 1st January 1893, the retiring members of the committee with one exception being re-elected or re-appointed. The old and new committees held 6 special, 7 ordinary, and 23 sub-committee meetings. The opening balance was Rs. 18,475 and the total income of the year from all sources was Rs. 1,02,004. The expenditure was Rs. 97,710, and there remained at the close of the year Rs. 22,769. Taxes gave an increase of Rs. 4,784. The scavenging-tax, which was introduced from the 1st January 1893 and levied in advance, amounted to Rs. 3,943 for half a year; taxation on houses and lands increased by Rs. 142, and on vehicles by Rs. 656. Contributions from local funds were more than in the previous year by Rs. 2,600 owing to a subvention of Rs. 3,000 made by the District Cess Fund towards the maintenance of the Akyab General Hospital. The Government grant of Rs. 15,000 was made for the last time in the year of report. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 97,710 against Rs. 94,825 in the previous year. Conservancy cost Rs. 19,441 as compared with Rs. 16,262, four new public latrines being erected and three new carts purchased during the year. On the hospital Rs. 15,877 were spent, being Rs. 1,321 more than in the previous year. The health of the town was bad. Seventy-five persons died from cholera and 196 from smallpox. The committee began a system of house-scavenging and paid attention to the levels of roadside drains.

Bassein.

158. The committee consisted of 4 *ex-officio* and 11 elected members at the beginning of the year, but one of the latter resigned in May and the strength of the committee remained at 14 till the 1st January 1893, when the new committee, consisting of 4 *ex-officio*, 1 nominated, and 11 elected members, took their seats. Eight ordinary, 15 special, and 18 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The fund

opened with a credit balance of Rs. 37,793, being Rs. 4,893 more than in the previous year. The income fell from Rs. 1,13,454 to Rs. 1,00,645, owing to the withdrawal of the grant of Rs. 20,500 from Provincial funds. Leaving out of account this Provincial grant, the income of the fund was higher than in 1891-92. The principal increase was under the heads "Municipal rates and taxes" and "Revenue derived from municipal property." The increase under the former of these heads was due chiefly to the introduction of a wheel-tax from 1st June 1892, a bullock cart-tax from 1st January 1893, and a lighting-tax from 1st October 1892. The committee imposed a scavenging-tax at the rate of 4 per cent. on the annual rental value of buildings and lands scavenged by municipal sweepers. This tax was finally sanctioned at the close of the year of report and will be enforced from the 1st January 1894. The proceeds of the leases of town lands having been made over to the municipality by the local Government, there was an increase from Rs. 2,366 to Rs. 3,786 in the rents of lands. The construction of a wing to the bazaar and the re-arrangement of stalls caused an increase in bazaar rents of Rs. 1,917. The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,08,561 to Rs. 1,04,504. The principal decreases were under the heads "Public health and convenience" and "Public instruction." The municipal assignment for education was reduced from Rs. 16,500 to Rs. 13,000. The hospital sub-committee did good work during the year, and the hospital continued to maintain its good reputation. The number of both indoor and outdoor patients increased considerably, and the subscriptions and donations to the hospital improved. The health of the town was better than in the previous year. There were 897 deaths, of which 94 were from cholera against 1,029 and 138 respectively in 1891-92. The sanitation of the town received special attention, and an improvement was made in opening out conservancy lanes worked by the tramway in one quarter of the town. Another mile of tramway will complete the whole town so far as conservancy is concerned. The committee spent more than its income, its receipts being Rs. 1,00,645 and its expenditure Rs. 1,04,504. Moreover, it postponed to the present year payments due on account of the year of report, and savings were effected in ways which cannot be continued, such as not buying medicines, not painting waggons, and the like.

Prome.

159. The Municipal Committee of Prome consisted of 4 *ex-officio*, 1 nominated, and 10 elected members. Seventeen special, 1 ordinary, and 47 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The opening balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 5,912 and the income to Rs. 1,78,534 against Rs. 11,817 and Rs. 1,11,119, respectively, in 1891-92. The increase in the income was merely nominal and was due to the receipt of a sum of Rs. 95,431 as insurance for the bazaar which was burnt down in March 1892. A sum of Rs. 6,584 was realized on account of water-tax, which was levied from the 1st July 1892. There was an increase of Rs. 1,340 in ferry receipts, because the Municipality got half the proceeds of the Prome-Shwedaung- and Prome-Padaung ferries, of Rs. 4,096 in "Slaughter-house receipts," because the farm of the pig slaughter-house sold for Rs. 6,000, and of Rs. 2,371 in "Cattle-market receipts," because the Mahathaman cattle-market was transferred to Prome. On the other hand the Government grant of Rs. 15,500 was discontinued and there were decreases of Rs. 5,903 in the proceeds of the general municipal-tax, of Rs. 1,664 in ground rents, of Rs. 16,362 in bazaar stall rents, and of Rs. 1,922 in payments for connecting houses with the water-supply system. The decrease in the yield of the municipal-tax was chiefly due to slackness in collection, and a large amount remained uncollected at the close of the year. In the previous year arrears of ground rent had been collected and therefore the year of report showed a decrease. There was some excitement over the question of ground rents; after the great fire of March 1892, numerous applicants for permission to rebuild their houses were called on to show their titles and those who had none were required to take out leases. The Chief Commissioner decided that those who had complied with the tiling rules of 1865 should be allowed exemption from ground rent for 30 years. The burning of the cloth bazaar on the 29th March 1892 caused a loss to the municipality of about Rs. 1,400 a month in stall rents. The chief cause for the rise in expenditure from Rs. 1,17,104 to Rs. 1,49,038 was an item of Rs. 45,037, which represented half the cost of reconstructing that bazaar. A fire-

engine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,480 for use in case of fires breaking out. There was an increase of Rs. 1,085 under the head "Survey of land" which was due to the engagement of a surveyor as a temporary measure and to the cost of demarcation posts put up for town blocks; a decrease of about Rs. 4,000 under the head "Public health and convenience" is accounted for by the fact that the previous year's expenditure included the cost of 19 Horbury's patent iron latrines. Exclusive of the large item above-mentioned, the expenditure on public works decreased. The repair of roads cost Rs. 13,547. The municipal assignment towards education was Rs. 13,000 against Rs. 12,000 in 1891-92. The results attained at the examination were satisfactory. The committee spent Rs. 6,517 on clearing a recreation ground, and a new quarter is springing up to the east of this ground which is being laid out on a sanitary system. The water-supply was slightly extended in the east of the town. The works were kept in good order throughout the year; water was supplied daily from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M., after the 1st July 1892 and during festivals water was also supplied at night.

Toungoo.

160. The committee consisted of 13 members, of whom 3 were appointed and 10 elected. A general election was held in November 1892. The new members came into office on the 1st January 1893. The committee held 12 ordinary, 5 special, and 33 sub-committee meetings during the year. The opening balance of the fund was Rs. 22,553, its income Rs. 1,03,441, and its expenditure Rs. 77,163. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 48,831. Excluding the sum of Rs. 38,100 received from the insurance companies on account of a portion of the bazaar burnt down, the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 65,341 as compared with Rs. 78,951 in 1891-92. The grant from Government, which in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 15,500, was reduced to Rs. 2,000; the receipts from slaughter-houses increased by Rs. 2,254. There was a small decrease in the proceeds of the municipal house tax. The receipts from pounds and sales of unclaimed cattle were more than doubled. The partial destruction by fire of the market on the 2nd February 1893. caused a decrease in the receipts from stall rents, but this was partly made up by an increase in fees from petty stalls. The expenditure was Rs. 6,765 less than in 1891-92. The day conservancy establishment was reduced and street-watering was stopped; less was spent on roads, and the assignment for education was lowered from Rs. 8,550 to Rs. 5,550. Street-lighting cost Rs. 6,262 and was charged against general revenues. A lighting-tax has now been imposed. Nothing was done towards improving the scavenging arrangements. The number of deaths from cholera was 112.

Henzada.

161. The committee was composed of 3 *ex-officio* and 10 elected members as in the previous year. Twelve general and 4 special meetings were held, at which it is reported that almost every member was present. The opening balance of the fund, which in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 30,501, was in 1892-93 Rs. 16,328. The income of the year was Rs. 64,778, or Rs. 4,270 less than in 1891-92. The decrease was due to the withdrawal of the Provincial contribution of Rs. 11,250. Irrespective of this item the income of the fund increased, the receipts from bazaar stall rents, which were raised all round, being more by Rs. 9,929. The large falling off of Rs. 1,433 in receipts from hack-cart licenses is attributed to the stagnation in the paddy trade. Receipts from gambling fines and escheats declined by Rs. 1,222. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 86,221 to Rs. 69,764. The contribution towards the school fund was reduced by Rs. 4,500, and expenditure on public works was curtailed. A scheme for the general conservancy of the town was considered and it was resolved by means of experiments in the most thickly populated part of the town to ascertain what measures it would be most advisable to take and to determine the cost. The amount spent in improving the roads was Rs. 20,388, twenty new culverts were made and several old ones repaired during the year. The falling in of the river bank and the consequent retirement of the marginal embankment necessitated the removal of a large number of houses and caused some loss of revenue to the municipality. To provide accommodation for building-sites a new road was constructed from the Tangasè bazaar to the Main Bund. The closing balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 11,342. The municipal assignment to education was reduced from Rs. 19,500

to Rs. 15,000, but school fees brought in Rs. 115 more than in the previous year. In November 1892 the old school was burnt, the furniture, apparatus, books, and records being all destroyed. The new school which was then under construction was not finished till April 1893. It cost Rs. 12,370, of which Rs. 8,279 were paid by the committee in the year of report. Excluding this abnormal item the expenditure of the School Fund was nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Pegu.

162. A general election was held in January 1893, but, except among the European community, members were elected without contest. The committee consisted of 4 *ex-officio*, 3 nominated, and 9 elected members. During the year 10 ordinary, 19 special, and 60 sub-committee meetings were held. The opening balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 15,492 and the income to Rs. 39,261 against Rs. 26,527 and Rs. 46,216 respectively in 1890-91 and 1891-92. This large decrease is accounted for by the withdrawal of the Provincial grant of Rs. 10,750, and was somewhat reduced by increased receipts on account of wheel-tax (Rs. 1,158), bazaar stall rents (Rs. 2,679), and slaughter-house licenses and receipts (Rs. 1,102). The expenditure was reduced from Rs. 57,251 to Rs. 43,306. The principal decreases were in the outlay on repairs to roads (Rs. 12,030) and in the assignment towards education (Rs. 3,500). On the other hand, there was a considerable increase of expenditure (Rs. 3,373) on repairs to the bazaar. During the year the committee, with the sanction of the local Government, imposed four new taxes, namely, a tax on hack-carts, a tax on carts and vehicles, a scavenging-tax, and a lighting-tax. The closing balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 11,447. The hospital is reported to be too small for the requirements of the town.

Minor Municipalities and Town Committees.

163. In Paungdè a cholera epidemic caused 114 deaths. At Kyaukpyu the town was surveyed for sanitary purposes. The Ramree and Zalun Municipal schools were closed and that of Kyangin was reduced to the primary grade. Street-lighting was started in Myaungmya. In Thayetmyo 136 cesspits were closed and two new latrines constructed. The Mergui committee built a new bazaar. In several Municipalities the Provincial assignment was withdrawn and in most of these expenditure on education and other objects decreased. The aggregate income of the ten Town Committees amounted to Rs. 1,36,874 and their expenditure to Rs. 1,32,607. The Town schools at Shwedaung and Lemyethna were abolished. A new bazaar was built at Letpadan and at Gyobingauk the endeavour to obtain good water succeeded by the boring of a well.

Municipal Administration (Upper Burma).

Number of municipalities.

164. The Yesagyo Municipality was abolished on the 1st May 1892. No new municipalities were constituted.

Financial statistics.

165. The following table gives the financial condition of each municipality :—

Town.	Opening balance.		Income.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandalay ...	76,059	42,281	3,35,990	5,45,500	3,69,768	5,00,607	42,281	87,174
Bhamo ...	16,722	14,102	15,517	13,816	18,137	8,540	14,102	19,378
Shwebo ...	3,232	239	12,777	11,949	15,770	10,213	239	1,975
Sagaing ...	5,752	7,228	33,051	18,209	31,575	23,219	7,228	2,218
Ye-u ...	4,753	3,598	17,818	8,122	18,973	10,782	3,598	938
Mônywa ...	7,287	6,786	14,832	12,234	15,333	14,360	6,786	4,660
Myingyan ...	5,131	5,023	14,494	62,267	14,602	53,062	5,023	14,228
Yesagyo ...	7,976	1,638	3,384	263	9,722	1,901	1,638	...
Pagan ...	2,134	401	3,413	5,455	5,146	3,897	401	1,959
Pakôkku ...	5,168	6,996	37,011	24,593	35,183	21,399	6,996	10,190
Minbu ...	1,253	3,325	11,452	12,114	9,380	14,070	3,325	1,369
Salin ...	9,332	14,005	15,059	16,792	10,386	19,936	14,005	10,861
Taungdwingyi ...	5,857	7,665	20,056	9,832	18,248	13,115	7,665	4,382
Kyauksè ...	7,643	733	10,611	38,746	17,521	31,988	733	7,491
Yamèthin ...	1,511	5,131	13,891	14,943	10,271	10,528	5,131	9,546
Pyinmana ...	16,122	11,317	36,079	32,304	40,885	31,040	11,317	12,581
Total ...	1,75,932	1,30,468	5,95,435	8,27,139	6,40,900	7,68,657	1,30,468	1,88,950

The incomes of all the Upper Burma municipalities, excepting Mandalay, Myingyan, Pagan, Minbu, Salin, Kyauksè, and Yamèthin decreased during the year, the assets and liabilities of the Yesagyo Municipality were taken over by the Pakôkku District Fund. Cart-taxes were sanctioned for Shwebo, Sagaing, Salin, Kyauksè, Yamèthin, and Pyinmana Municipalities. The total receipts and expenditure of the various municipalities during the past two years are distributed under the principal heads in the followng statement :—

Income.

Heads of receipt.	Amount.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on houses and lands	1,91,903	2,41,451
Tax on animals and vehicles	1,837	4,578
Tax on professions and trades	786	27
Tolls on roads and ferries	1,815	12,608
Total Rates and Taxes ...	1,96,341	2,58,664
Realizations under Special Acts	13,884	11,772
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation ...	3,34,598	3,55,441
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	2,682	35,770
Miscellaneous	6,573	2,275
Extraordinary and debt	41,357	1,63,217
Total ...	5,95,435	8,27,139

Expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
General administration and collection charges	78,170	12·20	80,082	10·41
Public safety	1,47,357	22·99	1,40,469	18·28
Public health and convenience	3,64,153	56·82	3,85,402	50·14
Public Instruction	2,996	·47	6,175	·80
Contributions	20,560	3·21	21,564	2·81
Miscellaneous	10,192	1·59	6,657	·87
Extraordinary and debt	17,472	2·72	1,28,308	16·69
Total ...	6,40,900	...	7,68,657	...
General administration and collection charges	78,170	12·54	80,082	12·51
Public safety	1,47,357	23·64	1,40,469	21·94
Public health and convenience	3,64,153	58·41	3,85,402	60·19
Public instruction	2,996	·48	6,075	·95
Contributions	20,560	3·30	21,564	3·37
Miscellaneous	10,192	1·63	6,657	1·04
Total ...	6,23,428	...	6,40,249	...

166. Fourteen general, 4 special, and 36 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The attendance of the members was better than in the previous year. The opening balance of the Fund was Rs. 42,281, and the year's receipts amounted to Rs. 5,45,500 against Rs. 3,35,990 in 1891-92. Rupees 1,10,000 of the increase was, however, due to deposits made by bidders for the lease of the Zegyo bazaar. There was an improvement in the collection of municipal-taxes. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,00,374 against Rs. 1,41,821, or an increase of Rs. 58,553, and the outstandings at the close of the year were only Rs. 15,381 as compared with Rs. 68,642 at the close of 1891-92. Bazaar rents yielded an increase of Rs. 23,094, part of which was due to the leasing of the Zegyo bazaar in February 1893 for Rs.

Mandalay.

15,100 per month, being Rs. 9,100 per month more than the previous lessee, who constructed the bazaar in 1883, had paid. Government contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the up-keep and maintenance of roads and Rs. 3,088 as its share of the cost of the town survey incurred in 1891-92. Receipts from fisheries declined by Rs. 2,245, from fines by Rs. 7,574, and from hack-cart licenses by Rs. 3,579. The last mentioned decrease was chiefly due to the adoption of spoked wheels in most of the rural carts which entered the town and therefore is not to be regretted. The ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 3,93,897, or Rs. 27,107 more than in the previous year. There were increases in respect of the Telephone exchange, the commission on municipal-tax, the town survey, and the water-works scheme, but the main increase of expenditure was in repairs to roads which cost Rs. 60,254 against Rs. 17,838 in the previous year. There was a marked improvement in the condition of the roads. The closing balance of the fund was Rs. 87,174, or Rs. 44,893 more than in the previous year. A conservancy scheme elaborated by the committee is under the consideration of the local Government; and in the meantime the existing staff has been reorganized with a view to the better working of the conservancy arrangements. The committee had also under consideration a scheme for supplying the town with water. The number of patients (indoor and outdoor) attending the town dispensary and civil hospital showed a steady increase, but the dispensary was not in a good position and arrangements were made for removing it to another site. Rules were passed for registering births and deaths. A technical school was started by an independent committee, but it received pecuniary aid from the Municipality. The Municipal Committee also subscribed to the Lepers' Home.

Bhamo.

167. The committee consisted of 11 members, 7 of whom were *ex-officio* and 4 appointed by the Chief Commissioner. Two special and 10 ordinary meetings were held, in none of which was the attendance of the unofficial members regular. The receipts of the municipality decreased by Rs. 1,701. The revenue from bazaars and bazaar-stall rents was seriously affected owing to the opening of permanent shops in various parts of the town and to the preference shown for the bazaars on the flats attached to the cargo steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which ply between Mandalay and Bhamo. The proceeds of the municipal-tax decreased, partly because the previous year included abnormal arrears, partly because the year of report included an abnormal remission of Rs. 700 to the China Inland Mission. For the second year in succession the receipts from hack-carts declined. The falling off is said to have been caused by a decrease in the number of carts plying for hire, contractors finding it cheaper to buy and use their own carts. Grazing fees fell because the caravans encamped outside municipal limits. The receipts from slaughter-houses increased from Rs. 1,025 to Rs. 2,300, but owing, it is said, to the action of the Cantonment Committee in setting up a rival slaughter-house and permitting the sale of meat, the committee had to remit a portion (Rs. 160) of the fees realized. The decrease in expenditure was due to a smaller sum having been expended on public works.

Sagaing.

168. The committee consisted of 8 official and 5 non-official members. Twelve meetings were held during the year. The income of the fund amounted to Rs. 18,209. The house-tax was collected at the rate of only one rupee per house. The sanctioned rate is two rupees, and this rate was levied in 1891-92, but as, in consequence of delay in assessment, the collections for two years came close together, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the levy of half rates for one year. The bazaar receipts decreased as, owing to a plentiful fall of rain, the people resorted to cultivating their fields in preference to selling in the bazaar. On the other hand, the slaughter-house yielded Rs. 1,466 against Rs. 823, and on the whole the receipts were nearly the same as in the previous year excluding the loan of Rs. 15,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,219. Owing to want of funds new works were not undertaken. A new bazaar is said to be much required at Daweze; but the municipal fund was not in a position to build one. The municipal police force was increased from nine constables to two sergeants and nineteen constables; the total cost of the increased force was Rs. 3,440 per annum.

169. The committee consisted of 9 official and 6 non-official members and held 12 general and 4 special meetings during the year. The fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 5,023. The receipts amounted to Rs. 62,267 against Rs. 14,494. They included a loan of Rs. 23,000 obtained from Government for the purchase of the bazaar which was erected by private persons in 1886. Excluding this item, the receipts of the two years were Rs. 14,494 and Rs. 39,267 respectively. The proceeds of the municipal-tax, owing to the collection of Rs. 3,326 of arrears, increased from Rs. 2,623 to Rs. 7,426, tolls on carts from Rs. 5,995 to Rs. 8,530, and revenue from markets from Rs. 800 to Rs. 18,198. The receipts from the Pyaungbya creek ferry were made over to the municipality for the first time. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,062 against Rs. 14,602 in 1891-92. Owing to the purchase of eight bullocks and nine moveable latrines conservancy expenses rose from Rs. 3,186 to Rs. 5,106. There was an increase in medical expenditure of Rs. 1,330, which was caused by repairs and additions to the hospital. A vaccine station was built at a cost of Rs. 85 and a vaccinator was appointed from the 1st April 1892. The purchase of the bazaar buildings cost the committee Rs. 21,000, besides Rs. 1,666 for the land on which they stood, and the construction of two new market sheds cost Rs. 7,337. During the year rules were framed for the proper enforcement of the Vaccination Act and also to check the slaughter of stolen cattle. The committee proposed that in lieu of the house-tax levied on the principle of the thathameda-tax, an annual tax, calculated at the rate of one pie per square foot on land covered by houses, and Rs. 3 per acre on land not so covered, should be substituted. This proposal was sanctioned, but the committee subsequently proposed to change it to a tax calculated at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ pies per square foot on all land covered with buildings. This revised tax was finally approved by the Chief Commissioner in June 1893. The closing balance of the Myingyan municipal fund amounted to Rs. 14,228.

Myingyan.

170. The committee consisted of 5 *ex-officio* and 9 appointed members. Eleven ordinary and 4 special meetings were held during the year. The fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 6,996.; its income during the year amounted to Rs. 24,593 as compared with Rs. 37,011. This decrease in receipts was due mainly to the collection and credit in the accounts of 1891-92 of abnormal arrears of house-tax. Owing to competition for the stalls, the bazaar yielded Rs. 1,128 more than in the previous year. Trade was good and the cattle-market and slaughter-house receipts increased. The cart-tax for the same reason rose from Rs. 4,045 to Rs. 5,157. Half the proceeds of the Ywamaing ferry were credited to municipal funds. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,399 against Rs. 35,183 in 1891-92. The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 743 against Rs. 12,117 in 1891-92. The closing balance of the fund was Rs. 10,190. The Vaccination Act was extended to the municipality during the year, and rules under the Act were framed and passed. The committee wish to abolish cesspools and experimented during the year of report in one block of the town with the pail system.

Pakôkku.

171. The committee held 13 meetings during the year and consisted of 5 *ex-officio* and 6 nominated members. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 32,304 against Rs. 36,079 in 1891-92. The decrease in the yield of the municipal-tax was due to the postponement of the collection in order that it should not be made at the same time as the thathameda. The auctioning of the bazaar stalls separately caused a falling off in the receipts from this source, which was, however, temporary as the receipts of 1893-94 show an improvement. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 9,845 less than in 1891-92. Rupees 4,000 were spent on conservancy, Rs. 10,000 on roads, and Rs. 2,000 on improvements to the bazaar. The fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 12,581. A new system was introduced for working the Shan camps which diminished the income from this source, but is expected to attract more Shans to the town. The slaughter-house rules were revised so as to provide for the observation of cattle before slaughter and for thus hindering the slaughter of stolen animals.

Pyinmana.

Other Municipalities.

172. The Shwebo committee fell into difficulties and was unable to pay its debts. At Minbu a hospital was built, partly from municipal funds. The Salin committee continued to save money for building a new bazaar. Hospitals were handed over to municipalities and, where necessary, provincial grants were made for their maintenance.

Military.

Strength and distribution of the troops.

173. The total strength of the troops in Upper and Lower Burma at the beginning and end of the year was as follows:—

	European	Native.	Total.
1st April 1892 ...	5,045 including 236 officers	11,987 including 231 officers	17,032 including 467 officers.
1st April 1893 ...	4,144 including 212 officers	10,805 including 201 officers	14,949 including 413 officers.

and their distribution was—

	Rangoon district.		Mandalay district.		Myingyan district.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
1st April 1892 ...	1,907	2,506	2,045	5,368	1,093	4,113
1st April 1893 ...	1,335	3,757	1,892	2,535	917	4,513

Military expenditure.

174. The following statements show the net charges incurred in the several departments during the year 1892-93 on account of troops stationed in Burma and the corresponding figures for 1891-92:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay	68,90,894	63,75,103
Commissariat	55,33,627	48,36,744
Clothing	2,44,829	2,14,468
Medical	2,69,577	2,03,623
Ordnance	33,469	26,966
Total ...	1,29,72,396	1,16,56,904

Volunteers.

175. During the year the Rangoon Volunteer Engineer Corps was constituted. This corps, with the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery and the Naval Volunteers, form an Administrative Battalion called the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers. The other Volunteer corps in Burma are the Moulmein Artillery, the Moulmein Rifles, the Rangoon Rifles, the Burma State Railway Rifles, and the Upper Burma Rifles. The aggregate enrolled strength of the corps on the 31st March 1892 and 1893 respectively was as follows:—

	1892.	1893.
Adults	1,740	2,131
Cadets	275	256
Total ...	2,015	2,387
Efficients	1,709	1,893

The number of Reservists was—

	281	299

The capitation grant earned for the year was Rs. 57,160-8-0 as against Rs. 44,220 for the previous year.

Marine.

Royal Navy and Indian Marine vessels, and visits of Foreign Men-of-war.

176. Two British ships of war, H. M. S. *Boadicea* and *Brisk*, visited the port of Rangoon during the year. The R. I. M. S. *Dalhousie* relieved the R. I. M. S. *Mayo* and did general duty as station vessel. The Indian Marine vessels *Irrawaddy*, *Sladen*, *Bhamo*, and *Pagan* were employed on transport duty in Upper Burma. The number of these vessels remained unchanged. No foreign vessel, of war visited the province in 1892-93.

Local Government vessels.

177. Five new launches, the *Katinka*, *Indaw*, *Buccaneer*, *Corsair*, and *Bandit*, and two flats "H" and "J," all built at the Kidderpore Dockyard, were added to the local Government flotilla during the year, making the total number of vessels in the flotilla forty-

eight. A steam launch for the Akyab district is under construction at the Kidderpore Dockyard. The *Chin* and *Katinka*, built for the Sandoway and Akyab districts respectively, were found to be not adapted for the salt-water creeks and were withdrawn and transferred elsewhere. The *Katinka* took the place at Moulmein of the Forest Department launch *Attaran*, which has been condemned as unserviceable for the work of that department. During the year two vessels of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company were hired at a cost of Rs. 11,175 to meet an urgent demand for the conveyance of troops to Bhamo. Most of the Upper Burma launches were fully utilised during the year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture (Lower Burma).

178. The season of 1892-93 was on the whole favourable. In all the principal rice-producing districts and in most of the smaller ones the rainfall was regular and well distributed and the rice crop was as good as or better than the average. The rains were unfavourable in four small districts only, namely, Sandoway, Thayetmyo, Mergui, and Tavoy, in all of which the rainfall was insufficient and below the average. The season was marked by no agricultural calamities requiring notice.

The season.

179. An area of 41,943 acres was added to the grazing-grounds of the province and 1,346 acres of grazing-ground were thrown open to cultivation. The principal additions made to grazing-grounds in 1892-93 were made in the Thôngwa district and were the result of proposals of the Settlement Officer.

Fodder reserves.

180. The Mergui experimental garden was maintained during the year. As the results obtained from this garden have not for some time past been commensurate with the expenditure on it it has been decided to abandon it. Agricultural shows were held at Pegu, Thamaing, Thônzè, and Moulmein. The shows were a success and were well attended.

Agricultural experiments.

181. Fifteen Veterinary Assistants were employed in Upper and Lower Burma during the year. These men did much useful work, but were too few for the requirements of the province. Their number is being largely increased as pupils pass out of the Veterinary School which was established in 1891. The number of cases treated by Assistants is reported to be 8,161, of which 7,460 were cured. The bulk of the cases treated were cases of foot-and-mouth disease.

Veterinary establishments.

182. Eight stallions were kept during the year in Upper and Lower Burma at a cost of Rs. 3,320. One hundred and twenty-six mares were covered and 39 foals born. A sum of Rs. 221 was realized in fees.

Horse-breading.

183. The principal feature in the history of prices in 1892-93 was the fall in the price of paddy. During the rice season of 1891-92, *i.e.*, from December 1891 to April 1892, prices were higher, on the average, than in any previous year, and in April 1892 the price of paddy in Rangoon was Rs. 138 per 100 baskets. During the season of 1892-93, on the other hand, the ruling price was Rs. 76 to Rs. 79 per 100 baskets. This great fall is said to have been due to a combination among the Rangoon rice merchants. Prices in the other seaports of Burma followed the course of prices in Rangoon.

Prices.

184. The total area under cultivation amounted to 5,607,192 acres, being an increase of 492,502 acres on the area of 1891-92. A considerable part of this increase was nominal and represents the accurate measurements of areas recorded by the Survey of India in the Thôngwa district and by the local survey parties in other parts of the province. The rest of the increase was due to extension of cultivation, to which a marked impetus was given by the abnormally high price of paddy in 1891. The districts in which the increase in area was largest were Thôngwa (155,521 acres), Pegu (53,591 acres), Amherst (44,848 acres), Tharrawaddy (39,389 acres), and Bassein (32,775 acres). The area under cultivation in the Thôngwa district has increased by no less than 255,122 acres or 50·58 per cent. in the last two years. Current fallows amounted to 397,706 acres against 431,913 in 1891-92. There was a large reduction in the area of fallows in Pegu, Thôngwa, and Tharrawaddy, while in Thayetmyo the area increased by 54,025 acres. This increase

Area of cultivation.

was mainly nominal, as the figures for 1892-93 include that part of Thayetmyo which is administered under Upper Burma Regulations, whereas the figures of 1891-92 excluded it. The area under rice cultivation increased from 4,648,921 to 5,086,853 acres, and there was a considerable proportional increase in the area cultivated with sessamum and tobacco.

Cattle-disease.

185. The number of deaths from cattle-disease in 1892-93 was 48,355, being nearly 2,000 less than the number in 1891-92. The most fatal disease in 1892-93 was anthrax, which caused 12,257 deaths; foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest carried off 11,951 animals; the remaining deaths were due to various causes. The districts which suffered from epidemics were Akyab, where 4,553 animals died from anthrax and 2,864 from foot-and-mouth disease; Bassein, where 2,248 died from anthrax and 2,037 from rinderpest, and Henzada, where 854 died from the former and 931 from the latter cause.

Agriculture (Upper Burma).

General character of the season.

186. Except in the Upper Chindwin, Minbu, Pakôkku, Magwe, and Yamèthin districts and in the Upper Burma portion of Thayetmyo, the rainfall of the year was in excess of that of 1890-91 and 1891-92, and as a consequence the harvest was as a whole better than in those years. The only districts in which anything in the nature of scarcity was experienced were those of Shwebo, Meiktila, and Yamèthin. In Shwebo the rainfall was more plentiful than in either of the two preceding years, but an uneven distribution of the rain resulted in a very poor crop. The relief works which were opened in November 1891 were kept open till August 1892. During the rest of the year of report the people were able to support themselves without special relief. In Katha and Mandalay the harvest was good and the crops were sufficient. Throughout the Central division the harvest was favourable; in Ye-u and the Upper Chindwin the people were able to export grains to the neighbouring districts, and though in the Lower Chindwin district the outturn was below the average, it was larger than in 1891-92. The rainfall in the Southern division was generally somewhat below the average, but except in portions of the Pakôkku district, the food-supply was sufficient for the requirements of the people. In the Thayetmyo district the rainfall was below the average and some scarcity was experienced. In the Kyauksè and Pyinmana districts of the Eastern division the food outturn sufficed for the requirements of the people, but in Meiktila the rainfall was inadequate, the paddy and jowar crops were very poor, and grain had to be obtained from outside of the districts, while in the Pyawbwe subdivision of Yamèthin there was an entire failure of crops which led to considerable distress among the poorer inhabitants. Notwithstanding the partial failure of crops in parts of the country, the only district in which it was necessary to open relief works was Meiktila. The affected area in this district was the Wundwin subdivision, containing an area of 1,430 square miles. Relief works were opened in the beginning of November and kept open till the 15th June 1893. At the end of November the number of labourers on the works was 1,244, after which the number diminished gradually till the works were closed.

Prices.

187. With an improved crop-outturn the price of the chief staple, rice, fell generally in Upper Burma during the year. In only three districts, those of Shwebo, the Ruby Mines, and Meiktila, did the price of rice exceed that paid in the previous year, and even there the excess was slight, while the decrease in the greater number of the other Upper Burma districts on the figures of 1891-92 was, in some instances, very marked. In the Upper Chindwin the price fell from Rs. 454 to Rs. 300 per 100 baskets, in Minbu from Rs. 400 to Rs. 275, and in the Lower Chindwin from Rs. 448 to Rs. 331.

Agricultural experiments.

188. The principal of the agricultural experiments carried on in Upper Burma is the Lashio farm, where experiments are carried on in the growing of various kinds of produce and in the rearing of stock. Fair success was obtained in the crop experiments of 1892-93, and it is satisfactory that after the failures of previous years a crop of

wheat was brought to maturity in 1892-93. The stock of cattle and sheep suffered considerably from disease during the year. The expenditure on the farm amounted to Rs. 21,074. The experiments conducted in the Southern Shan States by the Superintendent and Political Officer, Mr. Hildebrand, though much less costly, were more successful than those at Lashio. Mr. Hildebrand has succeeded in introducing wheat and potatoes in the States, and is satisfied that the cultivation of these valuable staples will spread rapidly. Various kinds of English vegetables also are being acclimatized in the Southern Shan States. Experiments on a small scale with wheat and other food-grains were made in various parts of Upper Burma with, on the whole, encouraging results.

Cattle-disease.

189. There was no violent epidemic of cattle-disease in Upper Burma during the year. The malady most prevalent was foot-and-mouth disease, which caused 575 deaths in the Bhamo district and 511 in the Pyawbwe township of Yamèthin, and also prevailed in Shwebo, the Ruby Mines, and some districts of the Southern division.

Rice Trade Statistics.

Rice trade statistics.

190. The following table gives the quantities of rice exported from Lower Burma in each of the past ten years and during the present year:—

Year.	Exports of rice from Burma to			Total.
	Europe and America.	India, China, and Straits.	Upper Burma.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881	754,467	164,714	5,243	924,424
1882	801,639	238,227	39,764	1,079,630
1883	754,414	156,390	37,840	948,944
1884	632,835	130,966	87,127	850,928
1885	694,018	234,820	96,363	1,025,201
1886	660,711	293,223	77,044	1,030,978
1887	709,957	243,707	125,177	1,078,841
1888	613,534	162,864	150,668	927,066
1889	708,930	245,129	58,504	1,012,563
1890	749,564	430,079	53,838	1,233,481
1891	852,799	303,423	77,840	1,234,062
1892	824,151	242,367	152,804	1,219,322
1893 (for eleven months)	774,666	499,880	112,189	1,386,735

Weather and Crops.

191. The following statement shows the rainfall in inches in ten representative districts in Upper and Lower Burma—

Lower Burma.

District.	January to May.		June to September.		October to December.		Total.	
	1892.	Mean of preceding five years.	1892.	Mean of preceding five years.	1892.	Mean of preceding five years.	1892.	Mean of preceding five years.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Akyab	12·58	12·53	153·45	162·47	23·58	9·46	189·61	184·46
Hanthawaddy	14·75	9·37	70·14	74·28	8·38	7·48	93·27	91·13
Pegu	17·25	12·82	92·89	97·18	8·06	8·78	118·20	118·78
Tharrawaddy	14·68	6·68	66·44	72·13	7·85	7·46	88·97	85·67
Prome	7·15	3·53	27·31	34·04	5·85	6·29	40·31	43·86
Thôngwa	15·16	*	66·92	*	7·29	*	89·37	93·92
Bassein	13·34	7·91	80·78	98·44	7·32	9·77	101·44	116·12
Henzada	10·37	6·24	76·51	75·22	6·88	7·89	93·76	89·35
Amherst	31·63	23·49	134·61	153·09	7·03	8·27	173·27	184·85
Shwegyin	22·46	12·36	101·04	119·44	7·41	6·04	130·91	137·84

* Details not available.

Upper Burma.

District.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Mandalay	11·11	14·13	12·92	38·16
Bhamo	12·35	51·07	12·56	75·98
Katha	11·59	50·62	15·92	78·13
Shwebo	11·43	12·08	5·00	29·11
Ruby Mines	27·82	84·71	28·59	141·12
Myingyan	3·27	15·15	4·69	23·11
Pakôkku	3·03	7·32	4·47	14·82
Minbu	4·53	15·79	3·65	23·97
Magwe	4·85	19·25	1·78	25·88
Yamèthin	9·36	20·56	3·56	33·48
Pyinmana	9·69	43·20	6·79	59·68

Horticulture.

192. The number of the members of the Burma Agri-Horticultural Society at the close of the year was 162, or four more than at the end of 1891, the number of resignations during the year was five and the total of new members who joined the Society was nine. The record of the Society's transactions during the year was satisfactory. A number of useful plants and seeds were introduced from Ceylon, India, the Straits Settlements, Borneo, Sumatra, and Europe, and in a large number of cases were found to thrive successfully in the country. The introduction of the cocoa plant appears to have been attended with special success. Supplies of potatoes were obtained from Malta and England and were sent to Meiktila for experimental cultivation in that station, and a number of cloves and other exotic spices which had been reared in the Rangoon gardens were despatched to the Shan States for introduction there. Useful work was done by the Society in the extension of roadside tree-planting in the town of Rangoon. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 15,754, or nearly Rs. 2,000 in excess of those of the previous year, and the expenditure aggregated Rs. 16,944. Since the close of the year the Society have addressed the Chief Commissioner with a view to the Phayre Museum, which is at present administered by them, being placed under the immediate control of the local Government. This measure, if carried into effect, will enable the Society to devote more funds to horticulture.

Forests (Lower Burma).

193. The following paragraphs cover a period of fifteen months, *i.e.*, from the 1st April 1892 to the 30th June 1893. This change in the period dealt with is due to orders issued by the Government of India in 1892 that in future years forest reports should deal with the forest year, *i.e.*, the period from the 1st July to the 30th June.

Reservation.

194. The area of reserved forests was increased by 169 square miles during the year under review. This area was composed of 52 square miles of padauk forest in the Salween-Attaran division, Tenasserim Circle, 60 square miles of cutch forest in the Thayetmyo division, Pegu Circle, and 57 square miles of teak forest, 14 of which were situated in the Salween division, Tenasserim Circle, and 43 in the Rangoon division, Pegu Circle. Enquiries with a view to the reservation of several areas of considerable size were also made in the Western and Shwegyin divisions. The areas in respect of which these enquiries were held have been notified as reserves since the close of the year. The total area of reserved forest in Lower Burma at the end of 1892-93 was 5,789 square miles, of which 456 were burdened with taungya privileges. One hundred and twenty miles of boundaries were demarcated during the year and 536 miles of boundary were repaired. The expenditure on this work was Rs. 4,382.

Forest surveys.

195. Imperial Survey Party No. 20 was employed during 1892-93 in the reserves of the Toungoo division. The season's work consisted of the detail survey of 213 square miles

on the 4-inch and 113 square miles on the 2-inch scale, the traverse survey of 402 square miles, and the triangulation of 300 square miles. The Imperial Forest Survey triangulated 319 square miles of forest in the Tenasserim Circle and executed detail and linear surveys of 160 square miles.

Working plans.

196. The usual Working Plans party was employed in the Pegu Circle during the year under review. About 198 square miles of forest were dealt with at a cost of Rs. 12,733. Working plans of the Shwele, Nawin, and Kangyi forests, the result of the work of 1891-92, were sanctioned during the year.

Offences against forest rules.

197. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 43, all in the Pegu Circle, the number of cases occurring in the year was 2,456, of which 2,023 took place in the Pegu and 433 in the Tenasserim Circle. There was a large increase in the number of cases as compared with 1891-92, even when account is taken of the fact that the period under review covered 15 months. The increase was contributed mainly by the Thayetmyo division and is attributed by the Conservator to increased energy in the protection of teak and other reserved trees. Out of a total of 2,408 cases disposed of during the year 2,357 resulted in convictions and 51 in acquittals. Eighty-four cases were pending at the close of the year.

Fire-protection.

198. Fire-protection was very successful in the Tenasserim Circle in 1892-93. Of an area of 148 square miles attempted the whole was successfully protected, with the exception of 78 acres, at a cost of Rs. 64-5-0 per square mile against Rs. 56-14-0 per square mile in 1891-92. In the Pegu Circle the year's fire-protection operations were not so successful. The area attempted was 367 square miles, of which 333 square miles were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 58 per square mile. Some progress was made during the year in classifying forests according to their liability to fires. Sketch maps and returns exhibiting the various classes of forests were prepared for several divisions in both circles.

Productions and improvement of forest growth.

199. An addition of 1·95 acres was made to the 23 acres of regular teak plantation in the Tenasserim Circle. In the Pegu Circle 33 acres were added to the Magayi teak plantation. Of taungya plantations 929 acres or, omitting areas with density of 0·4 or less, 674 acres were planted in the Tenasserim Circle in 1892-93. In the Pegu Circle 1,279 acres of teak, 105 acres of cutch, and 306 acres of mixed teak and cutch were planted. These figures include 63 acres with a density of 0·4 only.

Girdling.

200. In the Tenasserim Circle 500 teak, 200 padauk, and 100 pyinma trees were girdled in accordance with the rough working plan of 1881. In the Pegu Circle 8,898 teak trees were girdled in reserved and 10,326 in unreserved forests. The numbers girdled in 1891-92 were 6,832 and 12,101 respectively.

In the Tenasserim Circle 617,114 cubic feet of teak were extracted by Government agency during the period of report. The extractions during the financial year amounted to 501,650 cubic feet against 185,150 cubic feet in 1891-92. The extractions by Government agency of woods other than teak amounted to 224,738 cubic feet. In the two financial years 1891-92 and 1892-93 389,800 cubic feet and 213,950 cubic feet respectively were extracted. The diminution was due to a falling off in the demand for pyinma and, consequently, in the extraction of this class of timber. The extraction of reserved timber by purchasers amounted to 333,669 cubic feet. The figures for the financial years were 546,509 cubic feet in 1891-92 and 275,700 in 1892-93. The quantity of timber extracted by Government agency in the Pegu Circle amounted to 2,106,793 cubic feet during the period of report as well as during the financial year against 1,940,694 cubic feet in 1891-92. The extractions consisted, as usual, almost entirely of teak. Purchasers extracted 7,938,255 cubic feet of timber during the period of report and 6,888,852 cubic feet during the financial year against 7,376,037 cubic feet in 1891-92.

Revenue and expenditure.

201. The gross forest revenue of the period under report amounted to Rs. 41,43,118; the revenue of the financial year was Rs. 35,83,372 against Rs. 28 58,114 in 1891-92. The following statement exhibits the revenue under the various heads :—

	Period of report.	Financial year		Increase or decrease in financial years.
		1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	25,47,558	18,96,246	22,10,712	+ 3,14,466
From timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers. — Timber	8,49,094	5,27,005	7,77,535	+ 2,50,530
— Firewood and charcoal...	40,119	22,473	27,871	+ 5,398
— Bamboos	57,538	15,217	49,555	+ 34,338
— Grazing and fodder grass	505	409	489	+ 80
— Other minor produce ...	89,446	51,224	67,323	+ 16,099
Confiscated drift or waif wood	1,17,870	89,321	96,052	+ 6,731
Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce ...	3,78,187	2,14,992	3,05,019	+ 90,027
Miscellaneous	61,901	41,227	48,816	+ 7,589
Total ...	41,43,118	28,58,114	35,83,372	+ 7,25,258

The revenue of the Tenasserim Circle in 1892-93 exceeded that of the previous year by almost a lakh and-a-half of rupees. The increase was due partly to the higher price of teak, partly to the enhancement of the duty on thingan, and partly to larger realizations from the 7 per cent. *ad valorem* duty levied at Kado. The revenue from this latter source increased by nearly a lakh of rupees in consequence of larger importations of timber. The gross revenue of the Pegu Circle during the financial year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 27,87,596 against Rs. 22,07,514 in 1891-92. The increase is contributed nearly in equal shares by timber extracted departmentally and timber extracted by purchasers.

The net forest revenue of Lower Burma in the last two financial years was :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tenasserim	3,01,087	4,06,016
Pegu	12,86,688	18,71,748
Total ...	15,88,375	22,77,764

Imports and exports of teak.

202. The following statement shows the exports of teak from Rangoon and Moulmein during the last five years :—

Year.	From Moulmein.		From Rangoon.		Total.		
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Average value per ton.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	93,465	77,21,810	62,969	48,99,547	156,434	1,26,21,366	80·7
1889-90 ...	80,871	70,05,857	103,560	81,84,843	184,431	1,51,90,700	82·4
1890-91 ...	64,227	47,01,434	110,888	78,75,794	175,115	1,25,77,228	71·8
1891-92 ...	62,320	41,88,267	99,647	75,13,397	161,967	1,17,01,664	72·2
1892-93 ...	106,850	72,57,412	109,336	91,85,043	216,186	1,64,42,455	76·06

Of the exports from Moulmein 17,250 tons went to Europe and 86,063 to Indian ports. Rangoon sent 36,654 tons of its exports to Europe and 75,424 tons to Indian ports.

Forests (Upper Burma).

203. The following paragraphs deal with the same period as that dealt with in the preceding paragraphs regarding Lower Burma. The Upper Burma Forest Circle was, with effect from the beginning of the financial year, divided into two—the Eastern and the Western Circles—each under the charge of a Conservator, with headquarters at Mandalay. During the year the Chindwin division was transformed into two Deputy Conservators' charges, the Upper and Lower Chindwin divisions, and three new subdivisions were constituted, namely, those of Paungbyin, Mingin, and Gangaw.

Reservation of forests.

204. The total area of reserved forests in the Eastern Circle on the 30th June 1893 amounted to 1,447 square miles. Of this an aggregate of 627 square miles was reserved during the year. The new reserved forests were six in number, one with an area of 36 square miles being in the Bhamo and the remaining five in the Katha forest division. During the open season of 1892-93 two officers were employed as Settlement Officers in the Eastern Circle and held enquiries in regard to areas, amounting in the aggregate to 783 square miles, which it has been proposed to reserve in the Bhamo, Katha, and Mu divisions. In the Western Circle the area of reserved forests was increased by 583 square miles in the Upper Chindwin and Minbu divisions. Three Forest Settlement Officers held enquiries in regard to the reservation of forests in this division during the year. The enquiries covered an area of 1,133 square miles, which left a total of 799 square miles notified before and during 1892-93 still to be enquired into at the close of that year.

Examination of forests.

205. The large amount of settlement and demarcation work done during the year prevented Forest Officers in the Eastern Circle from making much progress in the examination and exploration of teak forests in their charges. A certain amount of work was, however, performed under this head in the Bhamo, Katha, and Mandalay divisions and in the Southern Shan States. The total area of protected forests in this circle at the close of the year was 9,347 square miles as compared with 5,797 square miles at the end of 1891-92. In the Western Circle the area of protected forests was increased from 10,594 square miles to 15,393 square miles. The examination of forests was carried on to a certain extent in all four divisions of this circle.

Surveys and working plans.

206. In the Eastern Circle a detachment of the Imperial Forest Survey was engaged during the year in the survey of portions of the Pyinmana forest division. In the other divisions of the Eastern Circle surveys were carried out by the agency of local Forest Officers. In the Western Circle such surveys as were made were carried out entirely by local agency. A total of 170 miles of linear survey was completed in the Upper Chindwin division, and in the same division a portion of the tract of country watered by the Chaunggyi stream and its tributaries was mapped out. In the Lower Chindwin division areas in the Kanni township and in the Mahamyaing forest were surveyed. Valuation surveys were executed during the year in the Bhamo, Katha, and Mandalay divisions of the Eastern, and in the Upper and Lower Chindwin and the Minbu divisions of the Western, Circle. Two hundred and ninety-five miles of reserved boundaries were demarcated in the Eastern Circle during the year of report. In the Western Circle only 13 miles were demarcated.

Forest Rules.

207. A revised edition of the rules under the Upper Burma Forest Regulation was published in April 1893. The principal modifications made in the rules were as follows. The rule requiring licenses to be taken out for the extraction of unreserved timber for trade purposes was extended to the whole of Upper Burma, the form of cutch licenses was altered in order to provide for the sale of such licenses by auction and to afford additional security against illegal felling; and changes were made

in the forms of licenses for felling reserved timber for the purpose of preventing wasteful working. Simultaneously with the publication of the revised rules, notifications were issued enhancing the royalty levied on timber of all kinds extracted for trade purposes in Upper Burma. The enhancement was made on a consideration of the value of timber, the condition of the local trade, and the necessity of securing to Government a fair share in the value of timber extracted.

Forest offences.

208. In the Eastern Circle the number of cases of breach of forest rules was 461, or more than double the corresponding number for 1891-92. The increase was partly due to the fact that the period under review covers fifteen instead of twelve months, partly to greater activity on the part of Forest Officers. Of the above cases, 243 were eventually taken into court, and in 203 cases convictions were obtained. The number of cases compounded in this circle was 197, and a sum of Rs. 3,907 was realised in the shape of compensation accepted under the provisions of section 62 of the Forest Regulation. The total of new forest cases reported during the year in the Western Circle was 175, which, with 13 cases pending from the previous year, made the total for disposal 188. Of this total, 185 cases were actually disposed of and three remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Sixty-eight cases were taken into court, and in 56 of these cases convictions were obtained. A total of 117 cases were compounded under the provisions of section 62 of the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, the compensation amounting in these cases to a total of Rs. 3,175. These figures are not complete as the records of a large number of cases occurring in the Upper Chindwin were destroyed in the Kindat Forest Office which was burnt down in the early part of 1893. The number of new cases in 1891-92 was 158.

Fire-protection.

209. In the Yanaungmyin reserve in the Pyinmana division systematic fire-protection operations were undertaken during the year, and the total area protected was considerably enlarged. At Bernardmyo and Mogôk steps were taken to protect the plantations and orchards. As in 1891-92 no systematic operations were undertaken during the year in the Western Circle to protect forests from fire. It will probably not be possible to do much in the direction of fire-protection in Upper Burma until the forest establishments are considerably increased.

Experimental cultivation.

210. In the Eastern Circle the departmental orchards and plantations in the districts of Bhamo and the Ruby Mines and at Maymyo in the Mandalay district were maintained during the year. The experimental cultivation of the various species of eucalyptus was continued at Bhamo and Mogôk, but no marked progress has been made in the introduction of the tree. The fruit trees at Bernardmyo did rather better than in the previous year. No experimental cultivation was carried on during the year in the Western Circle.

Girdling.

211. A total of 1,715 teak trees were girdled during the year in the Eastern Circle for lessees and on Government account; of this total 891 trees were for the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, 185 for the lessee of the Shweli forest, and 383 for the Möngpan Sawbwa. The whole of the girdling undertaken during the year in the Western Circle was for the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. In the Upper Chindwin division 14,971 trees were girdled on this account and in the Yaw division 455.

Extraction of timber.

212. A total of 652 logs, containing 32,238 cubic feet of timber, were brought out by Government agency in the Eastern Circle during the year, and realized a sum of Rs. 13,948 when sold. The timber extracted by lessees in this circle between the 1st April 1892 and the 30th June 1893 amounted in all to 82,137 logs, weighing 96,792 tons, on which royalty to the amount of Rs. 9,55,203 was paid. The amount of revenue paid on the timber extracted by lessees during the financial year 1892-93 was Rs. 9,53,374, against a revenue of Rs. 3,89,138 only of 1891-92. The reason for this increase was the exceptionally favourable nature of the year for floating work. The total of timber extracted from the forests in the Southern Shan States was 16,965 logs, weighing 15,080 tons. Under trade licenses 88,594 tons

of timber were extracted from the forests in the Eastern Circle; of this total 13,709 tons consisted of pyingado cut for the construction of railway sleepers. There was a very considerable increase in extractions both of teak and unreserved woods in 1892-93 as compared with the extractions of 1891-92. In the case of teak the increase was due to the more favourable floating season, in the case of unreserved timber to the more extended use of woods of this class. No timber was worked out by Government agency in the Western Circle. Under the head of timber extracted by lessees the figures for the year show 38,082 tons of teak extracted by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation from the forests in the Upper and Lower Chindwin and the Yaw and Minbu divisions. The amount of teak extracted during the year under licenses or brought to revenue stations in the Western Circle was 3,428 tons, and that of timber, reserved and unreserved, other than teak, 7,665 tons.

Minor forest produce

213. In the Eastern Circle a revenue of Rs. 2,34,615 was derived from minor forest produce. The largest item in this total was a sum of Rs. 2,19,498, which represented revenue derived from rubber in the Bhamo district. The royalty on this product was raised from 8 to 12 annas from the 1st January 1893, as a result of the enquiries made by the Forest Officer who visited the Hukong Valley in the cold weather 1891-92. This officer found that the price paid for rubber to the Kachin extractor had increased enormously during the last five years, while the price in Rangoon had remained stationary. The royalty was accordingly raised as it appeared just that Government should receive some share in the increased profits of the Kachins. From cutch revenue a sum of Rs. 10,270 was obtained, while the total realised from minor produce of other kinds was Rs. 4,847. The revenue from minor forest produce for the financial year 1892-93 was Rs. 1,31,461 as compared with Rs. 1,66,579 in 1891-92. The decrease occurred under the head of cutch, for which less than one-tenth of the total of licenses issued in 1891-92 were issued during 1892-93. Revenue to the amount of over a lakh of rupees was derived from rubber between the 1st April and the 30th June 1893, and it was the addition of this sum to the revenue previously realised which raised the total for the period under review to the sum mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph. The revenue of the Western Circle from minor forest produce during the year under review was Rs. 1,05,384 and during the financial year Rs. 94,955 against Rs. 69,955 in 1891-92. There was a large reduction in the outturn of cutch in this circle, but in consequence of the raising of the license fee from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 per cauldron the revenue increased.

Revenue and expenditure.

214. The revised estimates of receipts and expenditure in the two forest circles of Upper Burma for the financial year 1892-93, as finally sanctioned by the Government of India, were as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts	20,75,000
Charges	4,45,000
Surplus ...	16,30,000

The actuals of the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts	20,76,629
Expenditure	4,41,747
Actual net surplus ...	16,34,882

that is, Rs. 4,882 more than the estimate finally sanctioned by the Government of India. The gross receipts were higher, in round numbers, by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees and the net receipts by one lakh than those of any previous year. The gross and net receipts were higher than those of the previous year by, in round numbers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs respectively. As has been explained in the preceding paragraphs the large increase of revenue in 1892-93 was due mainly to larger extractions of teak by lessees and local purchasers. The increase in expenditure took place mainly under the head "Establishment" and was due to increases

of the forest staff which were rendered necessary by the development of forest operations.

Further examination of the forests in the Southern Shan States was carried on by a Forest Officer during 1892-93. In consequence of the recommendations of this officer a change was made in the system under which royalty is paid by the Shan Sawbwas on the forests in their States. The practice until 1892-93 had been to calculate the royalty on the number of elephants employed in working the forests, but this practice was found to be in many ways objectionable and it was decided in 1892-93 to prescribe fixed sums as the royalty which each State was to pay for a series of years. In accordance with this decision the royalty payable by the principal teak-producing States has been fixed on a consideration of the profits derived by the Sawbwas from the forests for a period of four years, *i.e.*, to the end of 1896, at sums ranging from Rs. 10,000 yearly in the case of Möngnai and Möngpan to Rs. 1,000 in the case of Kengkham. Shortly after the close of the forest year the Southern Shan States and the Myelat were formed into a forest division of the Eastern Circle, called the Southern Shan States division, with its headquarters at Fort Stedman.

Mines and Quarries.

Jade.

215. No change was made during the year in the system of deriving revenue from jade. The farm of the license fees from the 1st October 1892 to the 30th September 1893 was sold for Rs. 36,000. Since the end of the year the period for which the farm is sold has been increased from one to three years. This change has been made because the business of jade-mining is of a very speculative character and persons engaged in it hesitate to pay a heavy price for the farm if their possession of it is limited to one year. This change has been justified by results, the farm for the next three years (1st October 1893 to 30th September 1896) having recently been sold for Rs. 52,100 a year.

Rubies.

216. The ruby mines in the Ruby Mines district were worked during the year by the Ruby Mines Company.

Oil-fields.

217. There was a large increase during the year in the outturn of petroleum or earth-oil in Burma. The quantity extracted rose from 219,633 gallons in 1892 to 308,091 gallons in 1893 in Arakan, and from 5,753,581 to 8,390,333 gallons in Pakôkku and Magwe. A concession was granted to the Burma Oil Company in the Minbu district, but operations were not commenced during the year under report. The negotiations which have been going on for some years with Sir Lepel Griffin's syndicate with reference to the grant of an oil-mining concession in the Yenangyaung field came to a close shortly after the end of 1892-93. The syndicate abandoned its enterprize on the ground that it could not form a company on the terms sanctioned by Government. Another syndicate, represented by Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company, applied for concessions covering several square miles at the end of 1891. Negotiations concerning the grant of this concession are now in progress.

Coal-mines.

218. The lease of the Lingadaw coal-mines in Shwebo, which was granted to Mr. Hermann in 1891, was transferred to a company in 1892-93. Work in the mines was started at the beginning of 1893. The Lingadaw coal is used on the Burma State Railway and by Government river steamers.

Tin.

219. During the year under report the negotiations which have been carried on since 1891 for the grant of a tin-mining concession in the Maliwun township of Mergui were concluded. A lease was granted to Captain Menzell of Singapore of all tin-bearing areas not occupied by native miners in the Maliwun township. It has further been arranged that all tin extracted by native miners shall be sold by them to Captain Menzell at a price to be settled between them, or, in case of disputes, by the Deputy Commissioner. The lease requires all tin to be exported *viâ* Victoria

Point and to pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and it provides that if the lessee utilizes it in a satisfactory manner, a further lease for 21 years shall be granted to him on its expiry. Captain Menzell began operations in the latter part of 1892 and is prosecuting them vigorously, the quantity of tin exported from Victoria Point between April and September 1893 having amounted to 741 cwt. against 367 cwt. exported between April and September 1892.

Coal in Mergui.

220. During 1892-93 Mr. Bose, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, made an exploration of the coal deposits in the Tenasserim valley, Mergui district. The facts ascertained by him were as follows. Coal of two distinct ages, upper carboniferous and tertiary, is found in the Mergui district. The upper carboniferous is more widely distributed than the tertiary, but is economically worthless. The tertiary coal is found in two localities, Kyamithwe and Kamapyin on the western bank of the Tenasserim river. The total deposits of this coal are estimated at 980,000 tons. It is of very superior quality.

Gold.

221. Gold is washed down in small particles by rivers in many parts of Burma, and in several places the industry of sifting gold from sand exists on a small scale. In what was formerly the Shan State of Wuntho and is now part of Katha, it is reported that gold is found *in situ* and in sufficient quantities to pay for its extraction by scientific methods on a large scale. Rumours first became current in 1891 that gold existed in this locality, and early in 1892 the Subdivisional Officer of Kawlin reported as follows on the subject:—

"Gold occurs in the Mawnaing township of my subdivision in the Mawnaing, Nanbyan, Gyodaung, and Mawka circles. The natives of these places wash the alluvial gold-bearing deposit in shallow round troughs known as 'ins.' These washings are generally carried on in the beds of hill-streams. The working season is in the rains, when water is plentiful in them. These 'ins' are manipulated by experts on the surface of the water by giving it a gentle circular rocking motion, by which the dross earth, &c., is separated and washed off, leaving the heavier particles of gold behind in the form of dust. The outturn of gold varies according to the locality and luck of the worker. Three or four men working and washing regularly, they inform me, can obtain from one-half to one tical of gold a month, sometimes not even that."

At the end of 1891 and at the beginning of 1892 applications were made by three persons for prospecting and mining licenses in this locality, and at the end of 1892 and beginning of 1893 six other persons applied for mining or prospecting licenses, and the locality was visited by several Europeans for exploring purposes. The field was visited at the beginning of 1893 by Dr. Noetling, Government Palæontologist, who examined the localities in which gold was said to exist and collected a number of specimens. These specimens were assayed in Rangoon and Calcutta and some of them were found to contain gold in small quantities. Concurrently with the geological examination of the field a topographical survey was undertaken. This survey was executed in order that materials might exist for dealing satisfactorily with applications for concessions. Several of these have been made during 1893, but no mining leases or prospecting licenses have yet been issued.

Manufactures.

222. The principal manufactures of Upper and Lower Burma were specified in the report for 1889-90. There is nothing calling for special mention in connection with manufactures in 1892-93.

Commercial Marine.

223. The number of vessels and the aggregate tonnage engaged in the seaborne trade of this province in each of the past three years was as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1890-91	6,594	3,678,411
1891-92	6,575	3,671,590
1892-93	6,742	3,736,874

This tonnage was distributed in the following proportions among the four chief ports and the smaller ports :—

Port.	1890-91.				1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Rangoon ...	1,235	1,173,474	1,235	1,165,960	1,284	1,175,470	1,231	1,173,917	1,275	1,201,735	1,224	1,168,991
Akyab ...	499	180,028	446	172,248	49[illegible]	184,65[illegible]	459	179,9[illegible]4	5[illegible]6	170,9[illegible]0	49[illegible]	176,836
Bassein ...	66	83,061	69	8[illegible],[illegible]1	9[illegible]	74,9[illegible]9	[illegible]8	67,[illegible]0	43	55,860	41	51,029
Moulmein ...	561	275,222	595	276,[illegible]6	549	257,2[illegible]1	6[illegible]7	25[illegible],0[illegible]1	[illegible]91	280,672	647	284,605
Smaller ports ...	960	129,619	948	134,032	887	150,703	912	150,[illegible]05	966	16[illegible],739	951	176,467
Total ...	3,321	1,843,404	3,273	1,835,107	3,308	1,842,993	3,267	1,828,[illegible]97	3,381	1,878,946	3,361	1,857,928

224. There was a considerable falling off in the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade of this province during the year as compared with that of the previous year, the decrease being noticeable in the case of steamers only and being caused by the slackness of the European rice market. Four hundred and eighty-seven vessels of 570,844 tons entered and 528 vessels of 634,837 tons cleared during the year against 601 vessels of 713,520 tons and 618 vessels of 750,386 tons respectively in 1891-92.

Foreign trade.

225. The shipping engaged in the coasting trade increased both in number and tonnage. There was an increase in both steam and sailing vessels. The figures for the two years are as follows: in 1891-92 3,138 steamers of 2,075,628 tons and 2,218 sailing vessels of 132,056 tons, making a total of 5,356 vessels of 2,207,684 tons; and in 1892-93, 3,442 steamers of 2,367,175 tons and 2,285 sailing vessels of 164,018 tons, making a total of 5,727 vessels and of 2,531,193 tons.

Coasting trade.

226. No serious casualty to shipping occurred during the year at any of the ports of the province. There were two cases of stranding and one collision in the Port of Rangoon. No damage was sustained in any of these cases. Investigations were held into two cases, and in one case the license of the pilot concerned was suspended for one month. The British Indian barque C. C. *Vettivaloo* struck on the rocks off the Savage Island light-house on the coast of Akyab. The Court recommended the suspension of the Nacoda's license for one month, and as the license was granted by the authorities in Ceylon that Government was addressed on the subject.

Wrecks and casualties.

227. The tidal and levelling observations at Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein, and Mergui were maintained throughout the year. The tidal registrations at Rangoon were most satisfactory; the observations at Mergui were also satisfactory, no interruptions of any moment having occurred. The tidal observatory at Mergui was connected by spirit levelling with the Mergui base line of verification. At Akyab the comparisons between the actual and predicted times and heights of high and low water showed that while the height predictions remained satisfactory, the time predictions were not so good as usual. The Diamond Island observatory has been completed, and arrangements have been made to set up the tidal apparatus and to start the observations. From the 14th November 1892 to the 13th May 1893 the Tidal Levelling Department was employed on a continuous line of double levelling from Elephant Point to Rangoon and thence to Mandalay, in the course of which many Bench marks of various departments were connected.

Marine surveys and tidal observations.

228. The annual inspection of the light-houses of the province was carried out shortly before the close of the year by the Superintendent of Light-houses accompanied by the Superintending Engineer. Both officers were satisfied generally with the result of their inspection. All the light-houses along the coast, with the exception of the Eastern Grove, were visited at intervals during the year by the R. I. M. vessels *Mayo*, *Dalhousie*, and *Elphinstone*, and the Savage Island light was inspected regularly

Light-houses and Light-vessels.

by the Port Officer, Akyab. Inspection and other visits to the Eastern Grove light-house at the entrance of the Rangoon river were performed in boats or launches from Rangoon. The year was on the whole unhealthy. Four deaths occurred from *beri-beri*, and there was more sickness than usual among the native light-keepers. The receipts from Burma coast light-dues during the year amounted in all to Rs. 2,58,386 or Rs. 4,464 less than in 1891-92. At Rangoon there was but a slight decrease, and the receipts at Moulmein increased, but at the ports of Akyab and Bassein there was a considerable falling off. The receipts at Bassein have declined steadily for the past three years, the amount collected in 1892-93 being little more than one-half the amount collected in 1890-91; the decrease corresponds to a falling off in the number of vessels visiting the port. The total expenditure on the lights aggregated Rs. 1,31,844 as compared with Rs. 2,42,864 in 1891-92. Exclusive of the amount devoted to public works, there was no important variation in the provincial expenditure as compared with the outlay of previous years except in the expenditure on European stores, which was exceptionally heavy in 1892-93 as it included the cost of a new lantern for the *Krishna* light-vessel. A considerable sum was also expended in the purchase of mineral-oil from England. The most important single work undertaken during the year was the fitting of the new light on the *Krishna* light-vessel. Owing to certain defects in the revolving apparatus of the light, which had been constructed in England by Messrs. Chance Brothers, this work was not completed before the close of the year. The construction of the composite light-vessel to be stationed at the Baragua flats was commenced at the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore. The lantern has been made in England and will be fitted on the vessel before it is despatched to Burma.

Pilot Service.

229. Eleven 1st grade and two 2nd grade pilots were employed at Rangoon during the year; there were in addition two probationers. The net monthly earnings of the full-draft pilots aggregated Rs. 938 against Rs. 1,031 in 1891-92. A revised scale of pilotage rates for the port of Rangoon was issued by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of Government of India in December 1892. Fees for night-work were reduced and diminished rates were prescribed for vessels of deep draft. There are two pilots at the Port of Akyab. Their total earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 11,861 as compared with Rs. 13,448 in 1891-92 and Rs. 8,286 in 1890-91. Both are well advanced in years, and it is under consideration to appoint a third pilot, so that no inconvenience may be caused if either of the present pilots is suddenly incapacitated for work. The Pilot Service at Bassein consisted of eight licensed pilots,—seven Europeans holding 1st grade licenses and one native holding a 3rd grade license. The total amount of pilotage earned during the year was Rs. 15,636, or Rs. 6,118 less than in 1891-92, due to the falling off in the number of vessels visiting the port. At Moulmein there were 10 licensed pilots, the same number as in the year 1891-92. Of these, six were Europeans and four natives. The average net monthly earnings of the full-draft pilots amounted to Rs. 450, and of the two temporary grade licensed pilots to Rs. 112 and Rs. 75 respectively.

Port Funds.

230. There was no change in the number of Port Funds during the year. Exclusive of the debt accounts, the receipts of the Rangoon Port Fund amounted to Rs. 11,51,842, or Rs. 45,637 more than that of the previous year. The increase was confined almost entirely to the branches of revenue which the Port Trust derives from the Strand bank and the remunerative works which have been constructed thereon. The increase of revenue enabled the Port Commissioners to reduce by 20 per cent. the fees charged for the use of the jetties, thereby relieving shippers of charges aggregating about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The ordinary expenditure of the year (Rs. 11,91,549) was considerably less than in 1891-92, in which year there was an unusually large outlay on buoys and moorings. The total income of the remaining Port Funds aggregated Rs. 2,14,626 and the expenditure Rs. 1,69,747. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,31,771. The several funds are in a solvent condition. The Akyab and Moulmein Port Funds closed the year with large balances of Rs. 1,23,796 and Rs. 58,068 respectively.

Seaborne Trade.

General statistics.

231. Notwithstanding the abnormal condition of the rice trade of the year the seaborne trade of the province, excluding treasure, was still higher than that of the preceding year, which was the highest till then recorded. Its value was Rs. 23,89,47,331, of which Rs. 23,54,82,519 represent private trade and Rs. 34,64,812 Government stores against Rs. 23,42,57,424, Rs. 23,17,28,125, and Rs. 25,29,299 respectively in 1891-92. The private imports from foreign countries fell off by about six lakhs of rupees owing to a depressed market for cotton, silk, and woollen goods, while the combination during the early months of 1893 among rice-millers to keep down the price of paddy, following on the heavy shipments made during the closing months of 1891-92, resulted in a decline of 8·74 per cent. in the exports of 1892-93. The imports coastwise rose by 10·64 per cent., chiefly in articles of country produce and manufacture, while in exports coastwise the increase was 30·28 per cent. The increase took place mainly in exports of rice to Bombay and Madras, the trade with which was stimulated by the low price of rice in Rangoon. The chief increases in private imports of merchandise during 1892-93 were under country provisions, metals, oils, tobacco, sugar, seeds, gram and pulse, umbrellas and fruits, and vegetables; while the decreases were in cotton, silk and woollen goods, cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags, coals, and machinery. Considerable quantities of raw cotton of superior quality were brought down from Upper Burma and extensive shipments of it were made to China and India. Teak timber, as a result of cheap rates of freight, was also largely exported to Europe and Bombay. The principal decrease compared with 1891-92 was in exports of rice to foreign countries which fell in value by over 104 lakhs, but this decline was to a large extent counterbalanced by the increase in exports of rice to Bombay and Southern India.

The progressive value of the private trade of Burma for the following years since 1866-67 is given below.

Year.	Rangoon.			Other ports.			Total for the province.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	1,74,95,330	1,18,80,320	2,93,75,650	80,57,520	1,12,60,300	1,93,17,820	2,55,52,850	2,31,40,620	4,86,93,470
1871-72	2,28,11,560	2,29,71,550	4,57,83,110	87,68,300	1,48,30,620	2,35,98,920	3,15,79,860	3,78,02,170	6,93,82,030
1876-77	3,66,21,660	3,39,16,470	7,05,38,130	1,04,72,380	2,12,50,070	3,17,22,450	4,70,94,040	5,51,66,540	10,22,60,580
1881-82	5,05,02,560	4,73,42,340	9,78,42,900	1,33,49,280	3,22,29,070	4,65,78,350	6,38,49,840	8,05,71,410	14,44.21,250
1883-84	5,78,24,800	5,46,18,600	11,24,43,400	1,53,09,710	3,25,83,960	4,78,93,670	7,31,34,510	8,72,02,560	16,03,37,070
1886-87	6,34,26,350	5,67,65,120	12,01,91,470	1,36,36,400	3,01,51,260	4,37,87,660	7,70,62,750	8,69,16,380	16,39.79,130
1887-88	8,71,99,660	5,74,55,060	14,46,58,720	1,41,51,790	3,16,76,380	4,58,28,170	10,13,51,450	8,91,35,440	19,04.86,890
1888-89	7,98,97,650	5,84,91,120	13,83,88,770	1,33,72,640	2,39,05,360	3,73,69,000	9,32,70,290	8,24,87,480	17.57.57.770
1889-90	8,21,11,440	7,20,00,890	15,41,12,330	1,35,14.230	2,96,52,740	4,31,66,970	9,56,25,670	10,16,53,630	19.72,79,300
1890-91	8,70,24,350	8,94,66,920	17,64,91,270	1,39,86,380	3,41,09,800	4,81,96,180	10,10,10,730	12,36,66,720	22.46,77,450
1891-92	9,02,87,495	9,00,82,192	18,03,70,087	1,47,18,352	3,66,39,686	5,13,58,038	10,50,06,247	12,67,21,878	23,17,28,125
1892-93	9,31,46,595	9,33,34,742	18,64,81,337	1,65,88,854	3,24,12,328	4,90,01,182	10,97,35,449	12,57,47,070	23,54,82,519

Trade of the several ports in 1892-93.

232. The major portion of the seaborne trade of the province enters and leaves by Rangoon. The share of the import trade of each port during 1892-93 was Rangoon 84·88 per cent., Akyab 4·56 per cent., Moulmein 8·18 per cent., Mergui ·69 per cent., Tavoy 1·02 per cent., and other small ports ·67 per cent. Of the export trade the proportion contributed by Rangoon was 74·23 per cent., by Akyab 8·06 per cent., by Bassein 4·29 per cent., by Moulmein 11·63 per cent., and by the remaining ports 1·79 per cent. Imports into Rangoon rose 3·17 per cent. over those of 1891-92, chiefly in the coasting trade, but in exports to foreign countries there was a small net decrease; the very active trade, however, in raw cotton, teak timber, paraffin, wax, jade stones and raw caoutchouc made up to a certain extent for the heavy falling off in exports of rice. In exports coastwise there was an advance of 18·63 per cent., principally in shipments of raw cotton, cutch, and rice. At Akyab there was an improvement in the coasting trade imports. The import trade of Moulmein from the Straits Settlements increased by nearly two lakhs chiefly in sugar, sessamum, provisions, and matches, and in the coasting traffic the trade was 13·96 per cent. more than in the previous year, owing to larger receipts of tobacco and sessamum from Calcutta and the

Madras Coast and of other country produce from ports within the province. Imports into Tavoy and Mergui also improved, while at Bassein there was a falling off. The rice crop in Arakan was not so plentiful as in 1892. Most of the rice harvested was bought up rapidly for shipment to the Southern Indian markets. The Bassein crop, though good in quality, did not begin to be shipped to Europe till the end of February as the cultivators held back their stocks till then in the hope of forcing up prices. The decrease in shipments of rice from Moulmein was due to the 1891 crop having been brought to market very early in 1892 on account of the high prices then ruling and also to the comparatively low rates current for the new crop of 1892 from January to the end of March 1893. From Mergui the exports of rice and block tin fell off, the former owing to a short harvest and the latter to a fall in price. The local pearl fishing industry is rapidly becoming large and productive. Tavoy exported a large quantity of clean rice to the Straits Settlements.

Import trade.

233. The total value of private merchandise imported during 1892-93 was Rs. 10,97,35,449, of which Rs. 5,44,49,904 represent foreign imports and Rs. 5,52,85,545 coasting imports against Rs. 5,50,38,022 and Rs. 4,99,68,225 respectively in the preceding year. The decrease in value of the imports from foreign countries is probably attributable to the unfavourable state of exchange, and towards the close of the year to some extent to the fall in the price of paddy. From the United Kingdom there were smaller imports of cotton, silk and woollen goods, hardware, machinery, crockery and coal; from Austria, Belgium, and France more general merchandise was imported, while from Germany the trade fell off to the extent of 11 lakhs in value, chiefly in salt, cotton goods, woollens, and candles. From Holland larger supplies of gin, provisions, and coloured cotton piece-goods were received, but from Italy the trade in piece-goods fell off altogether. More coal and stone ballast came from South America, as also a trial shipment of 653 tons of salt. New York sent more kerosine oil, Arabia fewer shipments of dates, and Ceylon more unbleached piece-goods and cocoanuts. From China there were no direct imports of sugar, and the quantity of coal brought from Japan was much smaller than the imports in the previous year. From the Straits Settlements the trade in provisions, sugar, raw silk, groundnut oil, and matches was considerable, and from Australia a larger quantity of coal was received. An increase took place in the values of goods brought from India, also in the trade carried on between ports in the province, country produce being 9·77 per cent. over that of 1891-92 and foreign merchandise 13·60 per cent.

Export trade.

234. The value of the private export trade of the year both foreign and coasting amounted to Rs. 12,57,47,070, being about ten lakhs less than in 1891-92. Shipments to Europe fell off to the extent of 9·26 per cent. (chiefly in rice) as will be seen from the statement given below.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,61,75,190	2,25,53,380	1,58,58,370	2,08,51,628	2,70,31,242
France	3,42,870	5,78,560	4,59,110	2,74,112	2,85,182
Germany	7,400	1,43,120	90,060	16,90,788	12,36,689
Italy	3,14,980	1,89,820	3,200	82,531	18,465
Spain	5,78,210	2,70,960	1,32,980	1,71,208	2,95,908
Egypt	2,01,95,100	2,38,45,510	2,96,81,580	3,85,36,939	3,15,37,815
Malta	36,44,810	29,39,120	69,76,700	58,13,606	7,03,645
Other countries (Europe) ...	26,830	58,700	1,80,170	76,347	1,35,556
Total ...	4,12,85,390	5,05,70,170	5,33,91,170	6,74,97,159	6,12,44,502

To the United Kingdom, more rice, teak timber, cutch, and caoutchouc were sent direct than in the previous year, to France and Spain more timber, and to Holland more cutch. The shipments of cutch, rice, rice meal, and teak to Germany direct, and of cutch to Italy were not so large as in 1891-92, and the number of steamers cleared from Port Said and Malta for orders with cargoes of rice

and other staple produce was also considerably less owing to the lateness of the rice season. South America and Canada took more rice, but the rice trade with the Straits Settlements was smaller than in 1889-90 and succeeding years. Ceylon took more teak timber, rice, and lubricating oil, and China more raw cotton, cutch, rice, jadestones, and rice-bran. An unusual shipment of 1,080 tons rice was made during the year to the port of Vasa in Russia. Exports to India and ports in Burma increased very largely particularly in country produce. To the Bombay and Madras Presidencies rice was shipped in large quantities towards the close of the official year, and to Calcutta and Bombay larger shipments of raw cotton were made. The Province of Sind took larger quantities of wooden sleepers and timber. There was a more active trade than in 1891-92 in rice and other articles of country produce between ports in Burma.

Inland Trade.

Arrangements for registration and general statistics.

235. There were at the close of the year five stations for the registration of trade between Lower Burma and Siam, Karenni, and the Southern Shan States, as compared with eight in the previous year. The number of stations in Upper Burma for registering the trade between the upper province and China, the Shan States and the Kachin Hills, was raised during the year from five to seven. The two new stations in Upper Burma were those of Pyawbwè and Pyinmana. The stations at Manaung and Hlaingdet were closed during the year, and the trade registration establishments employed there were moved to Myothit and Kywèlebin respectively. The value of this frontier trade for the year, 1892-93 was Rs. 1,47,80,972 as compared with Rs. 1,16,13,774 in 1891-92, that is to say, 27·27 per cent. higher. This increase was contributed uniformly by each portion of the trade of both the Upper and the Lower province. The system of trade registration has been thoroughly revised since the trade registration department was placed under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and has been rendered more uniform and simple than hitherto.

Lower Burma.

236. The value of the Lower Burma inland trade amounted in all to Rs. 72,89,023, or to Rs. 15,29,275 more than in 1891-92. The figures for the year show that the falling off in the import trade from Siam, which occurred in 1891-92, was temporary. For the year of report there was an increase of Rs. 2,79,584, or 57·21 per cent., over the figures for 1891-92, the total for 1892-93 being slightly in excess even of that for 1890-91, and the expectation entertained last year that there would be a revival in the Siam trade has so far been justified. The principal imports into Lower Burma were timber, ponies and mules, cattle and silk (raw and manufactured), and the main exports were piece-goods and treasure. The total value of the timber floated down the Salween during the three years ending on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 1,00,78,724, or Rs. 58,93,193 less than that of the timber brought down during the previous triennial period 1887—90. The decrease is attributed to various causes, one of which was the deficient rainfall in Zimmè during the years 1890 and 1891. It is also said to have been due to the reckless manner in which the Zimmè forests have been worked in the past and to the reduction from six to three years of the period for which timber leases are granted by the Forest Department.

Trade with China.

237. The China trade is registered at Bhamo, Myothit, Sawadi, and Maymyo. Both Myothit and Sawadi are, however, so remotely situated with reference to Bhamo, that adequate supervision from that place is practically impossible, and as all the traffic passing through them reaches Bhamo eventually they are at present being maintained as a temporary measure only for the purpose of providing a check on the registration at Bhamo. To prevent the possibility of trade into and from Bhamo escaping registration, the station was split up during the year into four lesser stations, situated in different subdivisions of the town. This alteration has necessitated the entertainment of an additional registration establishment. The amount of the Chinese trade passing through Maymyo is insignificant. The total value of goods imported from Western China during the year was Rs. 6,20,420, or Rs. 1,57,060

more than in 1891-92, and the aggregate cost of the exports was Rs. 9,36,443, or Rs. 1,08,943 less than in the previous year. The increase in the value of the import trade is attributed to the bridging of the Tapin river and to the removal of the registration station from Manaung to Myothit. The decrease in the export trade was due to a falling off in raw cotton and cotton piece-goods. The Kachin rising, which took place during the cold weather of 1892-93, is also said to have affected trade. The main imports from China are gold, horns, orpiment, and raw silk, and the principal exports are raw cotton, twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods.

Trade with the Shan States.

238. The total value of the imports from the Northern Shan States was Rs. 23,39,180 as compared with Rs. 24,00,840 in 1891-92, and that of the exports Rs. 13,70,620, or Rs. 1,14,803 less than in the previous year. The trade with the Northern Shan States was hampered during the closing months of the year by the disturbances among the Kachins in the North Hsinwi State, and much of the trade which would ordinarily have been registered at Maymyo was diverted to the route *viâ* Möngmit. After full enquiry it has been decided to establish a registration station at this latter station for the purpose of recording the trade passing along the new route. The total value of the goods exported to the Southern Shan States was Rs. 11,22,951, or Rs. 8,64,743 more than in 1891-92, and that of the goods imported from these States was Rs. 11,02,335, or Rs. 9,01,526 more than in that year. The very large increase in the values shown for 1892-93 was the result of improved registration arrangements, the additional stations at Pyawbwè and Pyinmana having effectually intercepted trade which had in previous years escaped record. The most important imports were ponies, fruits, lac, and silver, and the principal exports cotton, cotton piece-goods, salt, salted fish, and manufactured silk.

Internal trade of Burma.

239. The registration of the boat trade by the Irrawaddy and Sittang at Allanmyo and Toungoo and of the trade by land at Allanmyo, Kyaukpadaung, Padaukpin, Kunôn and Toungoo in the Thayetmyo and Toungoo districts, began on the 1st May 1892. The river station at Toungoo was closed on the 1st November 1892 as no trade was registered there from the date it was opened. The statistics of the traffic by steamers, railway and timber rafted are compiled from statements furnished by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Railway and Forest Departments.

The internal trade of the province increased by 35·39 per cent., imports from Upper Burma to Lower Burma increased by 41·27 per cent., and exports from Lower to Upper Burma by 30·11 per cent. Trade by river increased by 47·73 per cent. and by rail 2·26 per cent. The proportion of the traffic carried by the various means of transport was by land 1·6 per cent., by river 74·2 per cent. (*i.e.*, by boats 12·5, steamers 36·3, timber rafted 25·4) and by rail 24·2 per cent. compared with 68 per cent. (by steamers 47 per cent. and timber rafted 21 per cent.) and 32 per cent. in 1891-92.

Large increases in the import trade are noticeable in cotton (raw) dyes, oils, gingelly and petroleum, tilseed, dried fruits and nuts, chillies, sugar (unrefined) and timber. The increases in the export trade are chiefly under paddy and rice, tilseed and provisions. Owing to scarcity in certain districts of Upper Burma during a part of the year, the traffic in twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, kerosine, and salt declined.

Public Works (Lower Burma).

General.

240. The Administration of Public Works in Upper and Lower Burma is controlled by a Chief Engineer assisted by five Superintending Engineers in charge of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Irrigation circles, respectively. The appointment of Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation Circle was created during the year to provide for the effective surpervision of the numerous irrigation works which have recently been undertaken in Upper Burma.

Expenditure under all heads.

241. The total outlay in Lower Burma for the year from all sources on public works is given in statement below; it amounted to Rs. 40,62,486 against a final grant of Rs.

42,39,649. The corresponding figures for 1890-91 are Rs. 30,08,483 and Rs. 30,23,076; and for 1891-92 Rs. 38,57,088 and Rs. 40,01,516.

Departmental heads.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Incorporated Local.		Contributions.	Total.
	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Civil Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Civil Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works ...	13,661	9,038	13,04,010	4,44,757	2,32,924	4,492	26,904	20,35,786
Repairs ...	81,916	17,182	6,97,005	1,11,264	87,020	3,095	1,494	9,98,976
Establishment ...	21,389	5,525	4,62,737	1,31,589	72,544	1,733	834	6,96,351
Tools and plant ...	1,389	341	51,208	42,052	4,731	113	54	99,888
Suspense ...	...	2,081	2,15,938	—6,164	...	...	...	2,11,855
Profit and loss ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Barrack Department—								
New supplies ...	16,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,420
Repairs and carriage ...	3,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,911
Establishment ...	4,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,829
Total ...	1,43,515	34,167	27,30,898	7,23,498	3,97,219	9,433	29,286	40,68,016
Deduct—								
Expenditure in England ...	...	3,687	...	...	...	...	...	3,687
Loss by exchange ...	...	1,843	...	...	...	...	...	1,843
Total ...	...	5,530	...	...	...	...	...	5,530
Net outlay in India ...	1,43,515	23,637	27,30,898	7,23,498	3,97,219	9,433	29,286	40,62,486
Final grants ...	1,50,000	28,000	28,79,989	7,25,956	4,02,098	10,253	43,353	42,39,649

Military works.

242. All military works at Rangoon are carried out by the Military Works Department, so that expenditure by the Public Works Department under this head was very small in Rangoon. At Thayetmyo, however, No. 7 Half-company barrack was converted into a British Infantry Regimental Institute, and No. 9, a Band barrack, was converted into a School for British Infantry with quarters for Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress. The total cost of both was Rs. 4,235. The armourer's shop for British Infantry was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,246. Quarters for an Apothecary were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,969. Fire-ladders were placed over the roofs of buildings in the British Infantry lines at a cost of Rs. 5,954. Toungoo was abandoned this year as a Military Cantonment.

Expenditure on Military Works.

243. The total expenditure on Military Works during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
On original works	13,661
On repairs	81,916
Total ...	95,577
Add for Establishment, Tools and Plant	22,778
Barrack Department	25,160
Total ...	1,43,515

Civil Works—Buildings.

244. In Rangoon division the following large works were continued and commenced during the year:—

Central Jail at Insein for 2,000 prisoners.—The eastern half of the jail was ready for occupation in July 1892 and 800 prisoners were admitted. Owing to one of the wells connected with the water-supply of the jail having silted up the further admission of prisoners has been delayed, though the whole jail is practically finished. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 2,49,945 and total expenditure to end of year from commencement Rs. 8,93,641.

Extension of and alteration to Currency Office, Rangoon.—The alterations involve the complete re-arrangement of the Comptroller's office, on the ground floor, the treasury rooms being moved from the east to the west end, and the records, &c., from the west to the east. The work is well in hand.

New Public Offices, Rangoon.—This work which has been fully described in the report for last year has been nearly completed. Work to the value of Rs. 1,42,182 was done during the year. The total expenditure to date is Rs. 6,74,728. The offices have been partly occupied.

New Government-house, Rangoon.—Work was started in April 1892 and during the year the expenditure was Rs. 1,16,960. The total expenditure so far has been Rs. 1,49,846. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 5,85,821.

Mr. Hoyne-Fox, A. R. I., B. A., prepared the design and estimate. The style is the Queen Anne Renaissance style. The rooms have been arranged on the barrack principle; they are all lofty and large. It is intended to light the house by electricity throughout.

Besides the foregoing numerous other works were carried out in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Sandoway, Ma-ubin, Bassein, Pegu, besides quarters for an Assistant Commissioner and Military Police post at Victoria Point.

The new Cathedral, Rangoon.—This is not a Government building, but funds have been partly provided by a loan of a lakh of rupees from Government. The work is now in charge of Mr. Hoyne-Fox, Executive Engineer, and is about three parts finished. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 23,219.

Expenditure on civil buildings.

245. The total expenditure on Civil Buildings in Lower Burma from all sources was*:—

	Rs.
On original works	11,05,116
On repairs	1,16,027
Total ...	12,24,143

Communications.

246. The total length of road communications maintained in Lower Burma during the year was as follows:—

	Miles
Metalled road	890⅛
Unmetalled roads raised and bridged	692⅝
Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads	644½
Bridle paths	470¼
Total ...	2,697¾

Twelve miles of metalled road and 18 of unmetalled raised and bridged were opened during the year.

Among the more important works are—

The iron girder bridge across Thônzè chaung, at the 76th mile of the Rangoon-Prome road with a clear waterway of 260 feet just commenced; estimated to cost Rs. 71,004.

Raising, widening, and strengthening Nyaungyaung-Pantanaw embanked road, 22 miles long; completed for Rs. 30,876.

Shwegôn-Hlaingbwe road, Amherst division, 14 miles long, nearly completed; cost Rs. 63,356.

Bridge across the Thebyu chaung, Kyaikto-Bilin road, Pegu division, all but completed, at a cost Rs. 45,063.

First and second sections, Minbya-Taungpu road, 16 miles long, all but ready, at a cost of Rs. 54,725.

Expenditure on Communications.

247. The total expenditure from all sources in Lower Burma on Communications during the year was*:—

	Rs.
Original works	3,87,348
Repairs	5,57,773
Total	9,45,121

Minor Works, Irrigation and Navigation.

248. The following are some of the more important works of this class which have been in hand during the year under review:—

* Approximate figures.

Pagandaung and Kayan navigation drainage channel, about two-thirds finished, at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Strengthening Abya flood escape, Pegu and Sittang canal. A bed of clay puddling was put in the minor apron of the escape at the beginning of the year, but as it failed during the rains work on the outer apron was stopped. The work cost Rs. 18,783.

Strengthening Abya flood escape, Pegu and Sittang canal. The work on this (the second) estimate consisted of removing the fallen apron on the canal side and in filling in hollows, &c. The work cost Rs. 8,561.

Raising Ngawun embankment, miles 1 to 19, 20 to 47, and 48 to 75½. The raising of the first length was completed at a cost of Rs. 35,121. The second and third lengths became so much out of repairs in the rains of 1890 that the entire length from mile 20 to mile 75 became dangerous. The crest of these two lengths has now been formed 8 feet in width with slopes of 3 to 1 throughout. Total cost of second and third lengths has been Rs. 2,89,226.

Raising Henzada embankment, Irrawaddy Branch; miles 33 to 53 were raised at a total cost of Rs. 48,392.

Retirements Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Ngawun embankment. All four retirements were finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 48,994.

Raising and widening Part I of the Ma-ubin embankment. Between miles 38 and 47, owing to the construction of 11 miles of new embankment, the work of raising and strengthening was not carried out in full. A marginal 3-feet crest embankment to full required height was, however, put up and the slope strengthened at a cost of Rs. 47,334. The whole of Part II of this embankment has also been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 71,239.

Retirement between miles 10 and 13, Ma-ubin embankment. This retirement was necessary owing to the erosion of the river bank at the head of Ma-ubin island. The retirement was practically completed before the rains of 1892. The slopes have since been dressed and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 64,216.

Drainage cuts Nos. 3 and 6 in the Thatôn plain, Amherst division. Up to the end of March 810,560 cubic feet of earthwork has been done at a total cost of Rs. 6,167. The entire work is estimated to cost Rs. 23,409.

Improving the drainage of the Pegu plain. This is a scheme for improving the drainage of the plain with a view to bringing the ground under cultivation. There are three cuttings in all, 42,343 feet in total length, with a bottom width of 20 feet and side slopes 2 to 1. They have been completed at a cost of Rs. 24,861.

Expenditure on Irrigation and Navigation.

249. The total expenditure under this head from all sources was:—

	Rs.
Original works	4,49,249
Repairs	1,14,359
Establishment	1,33,322
Tools and plant	42,165
Suspense	—6,164
Total	7,32,931

250. The most important works under this head are:

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Light-house, Oyster Island, completed for Rs. 2,09,731 last year. All the payments had not been made for the work done. The estimated cost was Rs. 2,50,463.

* Approximate figures.

The Tidal Observatory, Diamond Island. The work has turned out tedious and difficult owing to the collection of sand under water necessitating the adoption of a caisson to lay each length of piping. The work of laying pipes and fixing cylinders will be completed very soon. But the machinery cannot be fixed until the cold season. The work has cost already Rs. 14,149.

Bazaars have been completed and are in hand at Paletwa, Kyauktan, Pyapôn, Sinbaungwe, and Tawa.

Landing steps and jetties, Wakèma, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 10,859 for the convenience of the public in landing and in loading boats and steamers.

Expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

251. The total expenditure for the year under this head was as follows* :—

	Rs.
On works	79,624
On repairs	24,892
Total ...	1,04,516

Expenditure on Civil Works.

252. The total expenditure under Civil Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements was :—

	Rs.
Original works...	15,67,346
Repairs	8,02,701
Establishment	5,41,640
Tools and Plant	56,334
Suspense	2,18,019
Total Civil Works ...	31,86,040

Public Works (Upper Burma).

General.

253. During the year under report no less than five new divisions were opened in Upper Burma. They were, the North Chin Hills division, the South Chin Hills division, the Northern Irrigation division, the Central Irrigation division, and the Eastern Irrigation division. The first two divisions were opened to allow of the construction of barracks required at Tiddim, Fort White, Haka, and Falam in the Chin Hills for the accommodation of the garrison to be permanently located there and are both in the Second Circle of Superintendence. The three Irrigation divisions were constituted in consequence of the formation of an Irrigation circle with a view to the vigorous prosecution of Irrigation works in Upper Burma. The three Irrigation divisions already formed are conterminous with the Eastern, Northern, and Central Civil divisions. A fourth division conterminous with the Southern Civil division will be formed later on.

The Wuntho division was amalgamated with the Katha division in March 1893.

The Mandalay Garrison division was also practically transferred from the Military Works Department to the Provincial Public Works Department during the year. The orders for the transfer were received and the transfer in part effected during March. The actual transfer was, however, not effected until the 1st of April 1893.

Expenditure.

254. The total outlay during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 51,16,953 against a final grant of Rs. 51,34,939. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs.

* Approximate figures.

55,28,749 and Rs. 55,27,197 respectively. The outlay for the year is shown in detail in the following table :—

Departmental heads.	Imperial.			Incorporated Local.	Contribution.	Total.
	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Civil Works.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	9,00,849	15,87,974	6,63,912	36,418	801	31,89,954
Repairs	1,17,109	4,27,111	1,95,540	1,702	...	7,41,462
Establishment	3,12,437	4,92,755	2,66,194	11,818	...	10,83,204
Tools and Plant	15,118	53,332	12,873	572	...	81,895
Barrack Department.						
New supplies	11,259	...	...	...	...	11,259
Repairs and carriage	9,806	...	...	...	...	9,806
Establishment	8,107	...	...	...	...	8,107
Suspense	...	—8,606	5,647	...	...	—2,959
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,74,685	25,52,566	11,44,166	50,510	801	51,22,728
Deduct expenditure in England ...	...	3,606	...	...	...	3,606
Loss by exchange	...	2,169	...	...	...	2,169
Total ...	...	5,775	...	...	...	5,775
Net outlay in India	13,74,685	25,46,791	11,44,166	50,510	801	51,16,953
Total Final Grants ...	12,80,000	26,01,000	11,95,000	53,744	5,195	51,34,939

Military works.

255. Under the head Military 119 major works besides minor works and repairs were in progress during the year. Most of these were completed. The most important major works commenced or carried out were the following :—

1. Barracks with subsidiary accommodation for 400 men, Native Infantry, at Tiddim in the North Chin Hills ; estimated cost Rs. 2,02,530.
2. Barracks with subsidiary accommodation for 100 men at New Fort White in the North Chin Hills ; estimated cost Rs. 40,818.
3. Barracks with subsidiary accommodation for 400 men at Falam in the South Chin Hills ; estimated cost Rs. 1,79,403.
4. Barracks with subsidiary accommodation for 200 men at Haka in the South Chin Hills ; estimated cost Rs. 1,29,935.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, want of labour, and the outbreak in the North Chin Hills in October 1892 fairly satisfactory progress was made on these barracks. In addition several Commissariat buildings were erected in the Chin Hills, roads improved, and bridges built.

In other parts of Upper Burma the following are the more important Military works undertaken during the year :—

(i) Commencement made towards rebuilding barracks at Bernardmyo burnt down in February 1893.

(ii) Commencement made on erecting experimental barracks for 100 men at Taunggyi in the Southern Shan States.

(iii) Hospital for 30 beds, British Infantry, at Shwebo.

(iv) Improvements to water-supply at Shwebo Cantonment.

(v) Hospital for 30 beds at Meiktila.

Besides several works of minor importance at Shwebo, Bhamo, Meiktila, and Myingyan.

Expenditure on Military Works.

256. The total expenditure on Military Works during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
On original works	9,00,849
On repairs	1,17,109
Total ...	10,17,958
Add for Establishment and Tools and Plant	3,27,555
Barrack Department	29,172
Total ...	13,74,685

Civil buildings.

257. Under the head Civil Buildings, the major works undertaken during the year were 106 in number. These comprised police thanas, lines for both military and civil police, new jail and improvements to existing ones, new subdivisional and myoôks' Court-houses, dwelling houses for Superintendents of the Shan States, Political Officer, Chin Hills, Deputy Commissioner, Civil Subdivisional Officers, and Assistant Superintendents of Police, the most important being—

(i) Residence for the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, at Lashio; estimated to cost Rs. 35,500.

(ii) Residence for the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, at Taunggyi; estimated to cost Rs. 32,241.

(iii) Houses for Commissioner, Eastern Division (cost Rs. 19,094), Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo (estimated cost Rs. 17,000), Deputy Commissioner, Katha (estimated cost Rs. 16,000), Deputy Commissioner, Kindat (cost Rs. 14,067).

(iv) Civil Police lines, Minbu (cost Rs. 40,615), new military police lines, Kindat (cost Rs. 28,403), Civil police lines, Shwebo (cost Rs. 39,521), Military police post Myitkyina (estimated cost Rs. 30,600), besides several thanas, special guards, &c.

(v) New District Jail at Minbu (total cost Rs. 99,810), new District Jail at Kindat (estimated cost Rs. 82,376), besides several other jail works of minor importance.

(vi) Myoôk's court and thana, Legaing (cost Rs. 11,172), Myoôk's court and thana, Sinbyugyun (cost Rs. 9,929), combined subdivisional and myoôk's court-house, Amarapura (cost Rs. 10,607.)

Expenditure on Civil buildings.

258. The total expenditure on Civil Buildings (excluding Establishment, Tools and Plant) during the year was:—

	Rs.
On original works	9,25,352
On repairs	81,575
Total ...	10,06,927

Communications.

259. Under the head Communications 86 major estimates were being worked on during the year. No large important roads were commenced. For the greater part attention was devoted to widening, metalling, and improving (i) the road from Thabeitkyin to Mogôk and Bernardmyo; (ii) the road from Hlaingdet to Taunggyi (known as the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th sections of road from Myingyan to Fort Stedman); to completing the road from Mandalay *viâ* Maymyo and Thibaw to Lashio, and to improvements to communications in the Chin Hills and in the Kachin Hills to the east of Myitkyina. On the Mandalay-Lashio road two iron-girder bridges were practically completed during the year. These are the bridges over the Chaungzôn nullah (cost Rs. 18,610) consisting of one span of 80 feet carried on masonry piers with land spans of timber and the bridge over the Namsein river consisting of one span of 80 feet, carried on masonry piers, with 138 running feet of land spans.

In the Kachin Hills a mule path was opened out from Waingmaw to Sadôn and will be further improved during the next working season. In the Chin Hills attention was for the main part devoted to improving both the mule and bridle

paths already constructed and existing Chin paths. No new road of any importance was opened out.

Expenditure on Communications.

260 The total expenditure on Communications (excluding Establishment, Tools and Plant) from all sources was:—

	Rs.
On original works	5,92,420
On repairs	3,08,964
Total ...	9,01,384

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

261. The expenditure incurred under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements was almost entirely confined to conservancy operations on the Chindwin river and improvements to rapids of Myittha river. The cost of conservancy operations on the Upper Irrawaddy and the Mogaung river was not met by the Public Works Department.

The operations carried out on the Chindwin river consisted of improvements to the river channels where sandbars had formed and the removal of snags and rocks by blasting.

Expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

262. The total expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements was:—

	Rs.
On original works	53,272
On repairs	...
Total ...	53,272

Expenditure on Civil Works.

263. The total expenditure under the head Civil Works, *i.e.*, Civil Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements from all sources was:—

	Rs.
Original works	16,19,418
Repairs	4,28,813
Establishment	5,04,573
Tools and plant	53,904
Suspense	—8,606
Total Civil Works ...	25,98,102

Irrigation and Navigation.

264. As above noticed the formation of an Irrigation circle was sanctioned during the year; and three Irrigation divisions were opened out. Two of these divisions, namely, the Northern and Central divisions are survey divisions. Surveys were commenced during the year in the Northern Irrigation division for a canal to be known as the Mandalay canal which, taking off from the Madaya river, where it issues from the hills, will irrigate the country to the north and east of Mandalay, and for two canals in the Shwebo and Ye-u districts which, taking off from the Mu river, would irrigate the country on both banks of this stream.

Very little actual construction was done during the year. Some of the smaller irrigation works commenced during 1891-92 as famine relief works were completed, the Nyaungyan-Minhla tank was nearly brought to completion, the Meiktila lake was provided with two new sluices, and the channels leading therefrom were improved. For the main part, however, attention was devoted to survey work and the maintenance of existing irrigation works.

Expenditure on Minor Works, Irrigation, and Navigation.

265. The total expenditure for the year under the head Minor Works, Irrigation, and Navigation is as follows:—

	Rs.
On original works	6,63,912
On repairs	1,95,540
On establishment	2,60,194
On tools and plant	12,873
On suspense	5,647
Total ...	11,44,166

Railways.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

Length of line.

266. The total length of line open at the end of the year 1892-93 was 717½ miles as under.

	Miles.
Irrawaddy section	161
Toungoo-Mandalay	386
Suburban line	9
Mandalay to Mandalay Shore	2½
Myohaung to Amarapura Shore	6
Sagaing to Shwebo	53
Shwebo to Wuntho	100
Total ...	717½

Work in progress.

267. During the year land was acquired for Mandalay Shore line, diversions between Taikgyi and Wanetchaung, and for the Meiktila Branch line. The line between miles 299 and 305, Toungoo-Mandalay Extension, was well earthed up and turfed. The bridge over the Kambèchaung at mile 85, Sittang line, and over the Botataung creek were completed, and protective works at the Pyuntaza bridge were taken in hand. The Meiktila Branch line was proceeded with and completed, but not opened to traffic during the year. Complete survey and estimate for its extension to Myingyan were also prepared. New refreshment-rooms were provided at Kyauksè and Meiktila Road.

No satisfactory trials could be made with the Thingadaw coal ordered from the Burma Coal Company and referred to in last year's report owing to its late supply by the company.

The line from Shwebo to Wuntho (100 miles) was opened to goods traffic on 4th April 1892 and coaching traffic on the 15th March 1893.

Capital transactions.

268. The capital outlay during the year ending the 31st December 1892 on the Burma State Railway was—

	Rs.
For the Burma State Railway	5,74,047
For the Meiktila Branch	1,82,748
Total ...	7,56,795

The capital expenditure on the whole line has since the commencement been as under—

	Rs.
Burma State Railway	5,27,94,083
Meiktila Branch	1,84,291

The suspense balances are as under—

	Rs.
Showing an increase of	2,01,751
Burma State Railway	14,47,338
Meiktila Branch	96

Revenue transactions.

269. The gross earnings compared with the earnings of 1891 are as follows:—

	Rs.
During 1892	71,00,618
During 1891	58,55,197
Or an increase of ..	12,45,421

The working expenses during these two years compare as follows:—

	Rs.
For 1892	37,14,531
For 1891	34,83,805
Or an increase of ...	2,30,726

The net increase in earnings during the year was therefore Rs. 10,14,695.

The increase in passenger traffic earnings was principally due to the expansion of traffic and to the large demand for labourers from Upper Burma owing to

increased area under paddy cultivation in Lower Burma, also to abnormal movements of Burmans from Upper to Lower Burma in consequence of the prevailing scarcity in the north which also led to an increase in goods traffic earnings, very large upward exports of husked rice having been made to meet it.

MEIKTILA BRANCH RAILWAY.

270. This branch is 12¾ miles in length and starts from the Meiktila Road station of the Burma State Railway, and ends, for the present, at a point about three-fourths of a mile from Cantonments and 1½ miles from the Civil station. It was commenced as a famine work in February 1892, and most of the earthwork and some ballast was done by Burmese famine labour, at considerably less cost than if done at the usual contract earthwork rates. The estimate was a very low one, Rs. 23,797 per mile only, and has been exceeded by about Rs. 5,000. The permanent-way consists of 40-lb. iron rails selected from those taken up from the Irrawaddy district, laid on new pyingado sleepers. The present terminus is very inconvenient for the native town and civil station, which is now the Headquarters of the Commissioner, and fast increasing in importance. An estimate was submitted for the extension and the land has been duly acquired.

MU VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

271. At the end of the official year 1892-93 out of a sanctioned total of 315¼ miles, 158 miles were (with the exception of Locomotive shops) practically complete and open for traffic; 105 miles were under construction (forming the 4th and 5th divisions); 52 miles had not yet been commenced.

On the Myohaung branch and the section Sagaing to Wuntho forming the first three divisions, the work done during the year consisted of—

(1) Additional staff quarters and improvements required by the Burma State Railway which were completed.

(2) Extra culverts shown to be necessary by the heavy floods in October 1892, by which the line was breached and traffic interrupted for a fortnight. These were completed.

(3) Locomotive workshops at Ywataung. These were commenced late in 1892 and were well advanced.

In the 4th division the earthwork and minor bridges were finished, and the rails laid up to mile 170 where the Thèchaung gorge commences. The heavy earthwork in the latter made good progress in spite of sickness and heavy rain. The earthwork from mile 182 to Indaw (194) was finished off. The major bridges were well advanced. The Domegyu bridge was finished; the Naunge bridge practically completed; the Mèza bridge well in hand, and several other smaller bridges completed.

In the 5th division good progress was made in the face of many difficulties; 51 miles of earthwork out of 63 were finished off; 10 miles of permanent-way were laid from Katha to the north; a good start was made with the bridge work, and up to the 31st March 30 per cent. had been done. As in former seasons severe sickness prevailed among the staff and the labourers and greatly impeded the works.

Under survey.—The location of the line in the 6th division up to Mogaung was completed and plans with estimates submitted. A small party was sent out in December 1892 to survey a line from Mogaung to Myitkyina. Their work was a good deal impeded by the raid on Myitkyina and other Kachin disturbances. The country was also found more difficult than anticipated. Up to the 31st March the two existing mule tracks had been reconnoitred and found impracticable for a Railway line. A line between these (since found feasible) was about to be started.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Railway surveys.

272. In addition to the Railway surveys referred to incidentally above under Burma State Railway and Mu Valley State Railway the following surveys and reconnoissances were carried out during the year under the orders of the Director-General of Railways :—

A detailed survey for a railway from Mandalay to the Kunlôn Ferry.—This was carried out by Mr. Bagley and staff and practically completed as far as Lashio, a fairly good line with only 4 miles of rack railway having been more or less accurately located. The survey will probably be completed as far as the Kunlôn Ferry next winter.

A reconnoissance of the Aeng pass route from Chittagong to Minhla on the Irrawaddy.—This was made by Mr. Woods and showed that a line could be obtained. It would be necessary, however, to cross the Arakan Yomas at a height of 2,800 feet, and a tunnel 3,000 feet long would be required at the top of the pass.

Telegraphs.

Burma division.

273. The lines from Toungoo to Meiktila Road station, from Thayetmyo to Sinbyugyun, and from Allanmyo to Pagan were transferred during the year from the Upper Burma to the Burma division. A new line was erected between Ma-ubin and Pyapôn with a branch to Kyaiklat. The following statement exhibits the extent of the additions during the year to the number of offices and lines in the division :—

	Increase.
Miles of wire	1,291·70
Miles of cable	·75
Departmental offices	4
Combined offices	5
Railway offices	18

There were three accidents to cables. Two across the Rangoon river were dragged out and broken by the anchor of a passing boat. The total number of interruptions was 45 as against 69 in the previous year. The division was not visited by such violent storms as in 1891-92. The traffic of the Rangoon Central office increased largely, running up in the busy season (February) to over 3,000 messages in a day, and the total traffic having increased from 692,928 to 782,220. Nearly all the other offices show slight increases. The total number of messages disposed of by departmental offices was 1,073,344, and by combined offices 52,781. Omitting the traffic disposed of by the offices transferred during the year from the Upper Burma division, the increase of traffic in departmental offices is 11·9 per cent. and in combined offices 22·6 per cent. Changes have been made in the receiving staff of the Rangoon Office, resulting in quicker disposal of traffic. The Oriental Telephone Company offices have increased from 221 to 258 in Rangoon. In Moulmein the number remains as before, namely, 20.

Arakan division.

274. No additions to the length of line or wires was made in the Arakan division during the year, and the number of offices remained unchanged, namely, 5. The traffic statistics show a considerable increase of business within the division, the number of telegrams sent and received having been 28,905 and 27,757 as against 25,118 and 25,475 in the previous year. The increase of revenue derived from inland telegrams was State Rs. 138 and private Rs. 3,662.

Upper Burma division.

275. In the Upper Burma division 200·60 miles of line and 243·85 miles of wire, and 6,893 yards of cable were added to those already existing. These figures include $\frac{1}{10}$th mile of line and 3·04 miles of wire in connection with the Telephone Exchange at Mandalay. The number of telegrams disposed of during 1892-93 was 1,146,366 as against 916,147 (excluding 59,700 disposed of in the offices transferred to the Burma division during the year under report) in 1891-92. The number of offices open on 31st March 1893 was 57, or 7 fewer than on 31st March 1892.

Post Office.

276. The year was one of considerable progress, and business generally increased, particularly in the Letter Mail and Money-order Departments.

Post Office.

277. The abstract given below shows the total number of Post Offices open on the 31st March 1892 and 1893 :—

Year.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.
1892	35	72	148
1893	35	81	152

The total of all offices in 1893 was 268 against 255 last year.

Lines.

278. The total mileage under the different heads is exhibited below.

Year.	Railway.	Mail carts or horses.	Runners and boats.	Steamers.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1891-92	702	561	*3,129¾	*4,802¼
1892-93	716½	628¼	3,536¾	4,870¼

The three main lines of communication in Burma are (1) externally the services worked by the British India Steam Navigation Company between Rangoon, Calcutta, and Madras and Rangoon and the coast; (2) internally the services maintained on rivers by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and on railways by the Burma State Railway. All the services worked satisfactorily and punctually during the year. In October 1892 a break of an unimportant character (as far as mails were concerned) occurred on the Mu Valley Railway. The chief extension in postal lines occurred in the Katha and Bhamo districts.

279. The statement subjoined shows the work done in letter mail delivery.

Year.	Letters and postcards.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Parcels.	Total.
1892	9,980,730	1,946,466	626,652	174,339	12,728,187
1893	11,106,767	2,018,658	787,670	176,529	14,089,624
Percentage of increase ...	11·28	3·71	25·70	1·26	10·70

Money-orders.

280. This branch of business continues to expand, as the following figures show:—

Year.	Money-orders issued.		Money-orders paid.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1891-92	412,247	1,58,59,043 3 0	91,399	49,30,298 12 0
1892-93	451,938	1,71,13,150 5 9	115,636	52,91,990 14 5

It is satisfactory to note that sums misappropriated during the year amounted to Rs. 1,992-5-9 only against Rs. 2,916-14-2 in the previous year.

* Revised figures.

Savings Bank.

281. On the 31st March 1893 there were 158 Post Office Savings Banks in Burma, and the following figures give the transactions in this department:—

Year.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Accounts open.	Balances.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1891-92 ...	37,907	20,83,706 0 11	20,137	13,26,663 4 6	21,417	32,27,268 10 4
1892-93 ...	41,987	21,11,611 7 7	22,475	15,29,027 13 4	25,752	38,78,474 4 4
Increase ...	4,080	27,905 6 8	2,338	2,02,364 8 10	4,335	6,51,205 10 0

Insurance and Value-payable Systems.

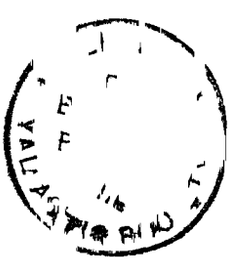
282. The following statement shows the total number of articles dealt with and their value:—

Year.	Insured articles.			Value-payable articles.			Ordinary parcels.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Number.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1891-92 ...	7,520	23,35,502 15 10	6,167 1 0	19,541	4,94,575 12 0	6,641 2 0	52,034
1892-93 ...	7,964	24,49,671 13 9	6,701 5 0	25,612	5,73,057 13 6	8,025 8 0	53,824
Increase...	444	1,14,168 13 11	534 4 0	6,071	78,482 1 6	1,384 6 0	1,790

Miscellaneous.

283. The maintenance of Postal communications in the Chin Hills was rendered difficult by the outbreak which occurred in the autumn. Every effort was made to continue the usual services which were necessarily irregular and interrupted by causes beyond the control of the Postal Department.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of postal officials convicted of offences punishable by law, namely, 8 against 14 last year.



V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue.

(a) Lower Burma.

284. The following statement exhibits the demand, the remission, and the net demand under each head of income during the past two years for Lower Burma :—

Item of revenue.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Increase or decrease.
	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue	92,69,541	43,114	92,26,427	1,02,24,703	9,950	1,02,14,753	+ 9,88,326
2. Customs	81,04,087	...	81,04,087	72,70,809	...	72,70,809	— 8,33,278
3. Capitation-tax	37,28,372	13,469	37,14,903	38,49,255	19,415	38,29,840	+ 1,14,937
4. Excise	38,37,760	...	38,37,760	41,72,174	...	41,72,174	+ 3,34,414
5. Forests	28,58,114	...	28,58,114	35,83,372	...	35,83,372	+ 7,25,258
6. Stamps	19,19,496	...	19,19,496	21,64,861	...	21,64,861	+ 2,45,365
7. Fisheries	16,21,231	375	16,20,856	16,91,881	1,130	16,90,751	+ 69,895
8. Miscellaneous	3,92,827	...	3,92,827	3,88,748	...	3,88,748	— 4,079
9. Marine	2,80,233	...	2,80,233	2,91,427	...	2,91,427	+ 11,194
10. Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax ...	70,848	360	70,488	70,196	2,075	68,121	— 2,367
11. Salt excise	1,66,114	...	1,66,114	1,76,729	...	1,76,729	+ 10,615
Total ...	3,22,48,623	57,318	3,21,91,305	3,38,84,155	32,570	3,38,51,585	+ 16,60,280

285. The area assessed to land revenue, exclusive of 397,706 acres of fallow, was 5,362,194 acres against 5,020,970 acres in 1891-92. During the year under review, therefore, the assessed area increased by the unusually large amount of 341,224 acres or 6·80 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the land revenue. The gross demand rose from Rs. 92,69,541 to Rs. 1,02,24,703, while the remissions of the year amounted to Rs. 9,950 only against Rs. 43,114 in 1891-92. The net demand was thus Rs. 1,02,14,753. The large increase in the demand was due partly to the extension of cultivation, partly to enhancement of assessment rates in the Pegu and Thôngwa districts. In Pegu the maximum settlement rates were during 1892-93 imposed in certain circles in which reduced rates had been imposed temporarily at the time of the settlement (1883—85). The settlement operations which were carried on in Thôngwa in 1891-92 resulted in a considerable enhancement of rates and consequent increase of revenue in the year under report. Of the total increase of Rs. 9,88,326 in the provincial revenue demand Pegu contributed Rs. 3,04,256, Thôngwa Rs. 3,22,127, Hanthawaddy Rs. 73,370, Tharrawaddy Rs. 60,447, and Amherst Rs. 68,158. The collections of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,77,454, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 1,00,858. This balance, though larger than the outstandings of 1891-92, Rs. 12,785, was inconsiderable when the total amount of revenue is taken into account. Moreover, about one-half of the apparent outstandings, *i.e.*, the Rs. 51,647 set against the Pegu district, were not outstandings in the proper sense of the term, but sums due on account of supplementary assessments.

Land revenue collections and outstandings.

286. The total number of persons assessed to capitation-tax was 944,833 against 913,112 in 1891-92, the net demand amounted to Rs. 38,29,840 against Rs. 37,14,903, and the collections to Rs. 38,30,028 against Rs. 37,14,971. There was an increase in the net demand in all districts of the province except Prome and Thayetmyo. The principal increases were in Tharrawaddy (Rs. 12,135), Thôngwa (Rs. 26,045),

Capitation-tax.

Bassein (Rs. 10,981), Amherst (Rs. 10,616), Toungoo (Rs. 24,187), and Shwegyin (Rs. 13,924). The total number of persons exempted from capitation-tax was 97,943 against 100,143 in 1891-92. The diminution may be ascribed to more careful assessment of the tax.

Fisheries.

287. The net fishery demand of the year was Rs. 16,90,751 against Rs. 16,20,756 in 1891-92. The collections, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 17,09,058 against Rs. 16,58,401 in the previous year. The outstandings at the end of the year amounted to the comparatively trifling sum of Rs. 7,351, of which Rs. 7,040 were contributed by a single district, Hanthawaddy. The number of defaulters fell from 569 to 237, of persons arrested from 200 to 100, and of sales of property from 28 to 23. The increase in the revenue was contributed mainly by Thôngwa (Rs. 20,492), Henzada (Rs. 19,862), Mergui (Rs. 18,729), and Kyaukpyu (Rs. 9,895). An interesting feature of the history of the year in fishery matters was the sudden development of the Mergui pearl fishing industry. For many years pearl shells have been known to exist off the Mergui coast and have been collected by Salones, a tribe of aborigines that inhabits the islands of the Mergui archipelago. It was not till 1892, however, that the pearl field began to be worked on a considerable scale. The pioneer of the industry was a Mr. Chill who, with the assistance of capital from Singapore, brought divers with scientific diving apparatus on to the field in 1892. In October 1892 the field was divided into five blocks, which were leased for three years at a rental of Rs. 26,810 for the first and Rs. 33,250 for the next two years. Little is known at present as to the extent and value of the field. Arrangements have been made to depute an expert from the Queensland pearl fisheries to examine it during the ensuing cold weather.

Salt excise.

288. The demand of the year on account of salt excise revenue was Rs. 1,76,729 against Rs. 1,66,114. The whole of this was collected during the year without recourse to coercive process, together with Rs. 5,443 outstanding from the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 20,488 in the demand and collections of the Arakan division, the greater part of which was contributed by the Kyaukpyu district. In the rest of the province the revenue decreased slightly. The large increase in Kyaukpyu is said to have been due to a rise in the price of salt.

Collection of revenue.

289. The following statement gives statistics of notices and processes issued for the collection of revenue :—

Year.	Notices issued under section 45 of the Land Revenue Act.	Coercive processes issued.			Number of persons	
		Warrant of arrest.	Attachment of property.	Sale of property.	Arrested.	Committed to jail.
1891-92	22,267	7,359	3,191	723	3,416	22
1892-93	18,699	6,706	4,480	1,043	3,996	54

From these figures it appears that while there was a diminution in the number of preliminary proceedings for the recovery of revenue, the cases in which property was actually sold and in which persons were committed to jail for default increased.

Stamps.

290. The gross receipts from the sale of stamps in Lower Burma during the year amounted to Rs. 12,63,269, the charges incurred in the realization of the stamp revenue aggregated Rs. 35,062, and the net revenue reached a total of Rs. 12,28,207. The corresponding figures for 1891-92 were Rs. 10,77,363, Rs. 29,515, and Rs. 10,47,848, respectively. There were thus increases of Rs. 1,85,906 and Rs. 5,547 respectively in gross receipts and charges, and the net stamp revenue rose by rather over a lakh and three quarters during the year. Contrasted with the

figures shown in the last triennial report, namely, that for 1887—90, there were increases of Rs. 2,59,096 in gross and of Rs. 2,62,656 in net receipts from stamp revenue and a substantial diminution of Rs. 3,560 in charges. The increase on the figures for 1889-90 was, with one unimportant exception, namely, that of foreign bill stamps, common to each of the different classes of stamps, and this increase has, with the same exception, been continuous during the past three years. A more favourable condition of trade, increased litigation, and a stricter enforcement of the stamp law, have combined to bring about this general growth of revenue. The rise was most marked in the Pegu division. In the Arakan division the increase has, except in the case of court-fee stamps, been steady, and the figures for the Irrawaddy and Tenasserim divisions show a substantial increase on those of past years, though under the head of receipt stamps and court-fee stamps the rise has not kept pace with the increase in Pegu and has been smaller than might have been expected when account is taken of the improved trade prospects of the country and the more vigorous working of the stamp law.

Opium.

291. The system of opium administration remained the same as in 1891-92 with the exception that *beinchi*, or refuse opium, which was prohibited by the rules published in 1891, was, during the year of report, included among the preparations of opium which may be possessed and sold. This change was made because it was found that the exclusion of *beinchi* caused undue hardship to the poorer classes of opium consumers, especially Chinese. The net revenue from opium in Lower Burma in 1892-93 was Rs. 21,42,025 against Rs. 19,11,624 in 1891-92, being an increase of 12·05 per cent. This increase was contributed entirely by sales of opium from the treasury, receipts from license fees having fallen from Rs. 6,47,550 to Rs. 5,84,765, or 9·70 per cent. The diminution in receipts from license fees was due to changes made in the opium rules in 1891.

Liquor.

292. The following statement shows the receipts on account of liquor under the principal heads of receipt during 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

Year.	Customs duty on imported foreign liquor of all kinds.	Excise duty on distillery liquor.	License fees for sale of distillery and foreign liquor.	License fees for manufacture and sale of country spirits.	Licenses for sale of country fermented liquor.		Total.
					Tari.	Rice beer.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	8,67,839	3,95,524	6,45,945	66,600	2,79,968	5,38,099	27,93,975
1892-93 ...	10,32,828	4,73,876	6,96,049	66,905	3,00,453	4,92,866	30,62,977

The number of distilleries licensed to work after European methods diminished from three to two in consequence of the closing of the Rangoon distillery. This distillery ceased working because it was unable to compete with the country liquor imported from Madras. Notwithstanding the closing of the Rangoon distillery, the total collections on local distillery liquor (which term includes liquor manufactured in India and imported into Burma) increased largely, namely, from Rs. 4,09,704 to Rs. 5,15,994. There was an increase in the receipts from the distilleries at Toungoo and Moulmein which, unlike the distillery at Rangoon, appear able to hold their ground against Indian liquor. The imports of this liquor, the greater part of which comes from Madras, were larger than in the former year, having amounted to 65,124 gallons against 50,311. The increase may have been due to expectations of an increase in the duty on distillery liquor. Proposals for equalizing the duty on foreign and local liquor had been under consideration since 1891. At the end of the year effect was given to them by raising the duty on

local liquor from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a gallon with effect from the 1st April 1893. A considerable part of the increase in revenue derived from local liquor was obtained from license fees, which rose from Rs. 14,180 to Rs. 43,930. The increase was due to receipts on account of licenses to sell Mandalay beer. Licenses for the sale of this beer were first issued for a nominal fee of Rs. 50 in 1891-92. In 1892-93 several were sold by auction in Rangoon and Bassein and fetched considerable sums. The revenue under the head of imported foreign liquor rose largely during the year of report, receipts from customs duty having increased from Rs. 8,67,839 to Rs. 10,32,828, and receipts from fees from Rs. 6,31,365 to Rs. 6,52,119. The receipts from license fees increased in every division except Irrawaddy, where they diminished by Rs. 11,190. This diminution was contributed by Thayetmyo and Thôngwa. The number of outstills maintained in Lower Burma in 1892-93 was 36 against 37 in 1891-92. Four stills were abolished in Arakan and three were added in Tenasserim. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 66,905, or almost exactly the same as in 1891-92. The revenue from country fermented liquor diminished slightly, the receipts being Rs. 7,93,319 against Rs. 8,18,067 in 1891-92. The diminution took place under rice-beer, which yielded Rs. 45,233 less revenue than in 1891-92. The revenue from tari increased by Rs. 20,485. The decrease under rice-beer was contributed almost entirely by Rangoon, and was no doubt due to over-speculation in 1891-92, when abnormally high prices were paid for licenses.

Offences against the excise laws.

293. There was a diminution in 1892-93 in the number of persons arrested and convicted for offences under the excise laws, but the figures were considerably higher than those of 1890-91. The following statement gives statistics for the last three years:—

Year.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Amount of fines.
				Rs.
1890-91	2,172	1,681	528	58,405
1891-92	3,346	2,643	716	91,282
1892-93	3,178	2,440	636	86,659

Income-tax.

294. There was no change during the year in the area of application of the income-tax. The question of extending the Act to Upper Burma was under discussion in 1892, but it has been decided to take no action in this direction at present. The progressive increase in the productiveness of the tax which has occurred during each of the five years in which it has been levied was continued during the year when it yielded a total revenue of Rs. 6,87,306 against Rs. 6,49,590 in 1891-92. The greater part of this increase was contributed by the tax on companies and on "Other sources of income." The original demand, excluding the tax on salaries of Government servants and on Government securities, was Rs. 6,13,700, which was reduced by Collectors and Commissioners to Rs. 5,31,252. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,84,709 against Rs. 4,61,317 in 1891-92, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year to Rs. 95,572 against Rs. 46,647. The town of Rangoon contributed the greater part of the increase, and there was a substantial growth of revenue in the Akyab and Bassein districts also. The total number of persons assessed was 8,589 against 6,157 in 1891-92. A part of this large increase is nominal, as last year's figures include thugyis, whereas the figures of 1891-92 exclude them. The number of persons assessed by Collectors rose by 1,410. The number of companies which paid the tax was somewhat smaller than in 1891-92, namely, 117 against 122 in 1892-93. The diminution was due to the fact that under orders issued in 1891-92 seventy-seven companies having branches in Burma and head offices in India, were permitted to pay the tax in India on their Burma profits. The collections of the year under the head "Tax on Companies"

amounted to Rs. 78,050 against Rs. 68,565 in 1891-92. The bulk of the increase was contributed by Rangoon. In Moulmein and Bassein, also, there was a satisfactory growth in the yield of the tax. The original demand under the head of "Other sources of revenue" was Rs. 4,27,440 against Rs. 3,55,961 in 1891-92; the net demand, after revisions by Collectors and Commissioners, was Rs. 3,54,227 against Rs. 3,01,000. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,00,540 against Rs. 2,89,061: the arrears to Rs. 86,566 against Rs. 33,788. From these figures it appears that there was a large growth in the productiveness of the tax, but that the yield in 1892-93 was only slightly higher than in 1891-92 in consequence of the large outstandings, for which Rangoon is responsible, at the end of the year. The greater part of the increase in the yield of the tax was contributed by Rangoon, and there were satisfactory increases of Rs. 2,036 and Rs. 5,090 in Akyab and Bassein. There was a considerable falling off in receipts from the tax in Moulmein, the demand having diminished from Rs. 17,557 to Rs. 14,638. Except in Rangoon the administration of the Act was satisfactory. The difference between the original demand, Rs. 6,13,700, and the final demand, Rs. 5,31,252, was much larger than in 1891-92, but this increase was contributed mainly by Rangoon. In the rest of the province the divergence between the initial and final demand was not unduly large. The following statement gives statistics of the coercive measures employed to realize the tax—

Year.	Warrants issued.		Realized.					
			Before distraint.		*After distraint but before sale.*		*By sale of property.*	
	Number of persons.	Amount of tax.	Number of persons.	Amount of tax.	Number of persons.	Amount of tax.	Number of persons.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92	2,277	67,736	1,192	40,519	76	1,500	10	500
1892-93	855	24,176	551	17,486	82	1,112	7	84

The falling off in the number of warrants issued took place principally in Rangoon, where the number issued under Part IV fell from 1,971 to 562. In the rest of the province coercive measures were rarely resorted to for the recovery of the tax.

(*b*) *Upper Burma.*

295. The following statement exhibits the demand, the remission, and the net demand under each head of income in Upper Burma during the past two years:—

Item of revenue.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Increase or decrease in demand.
	Demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Thathameda	44,68,580	1,61,724	43,06,856	47,53,301	64,465	46,88,836	+ 3,81,980
2. State land	9,99,036	7,124	9,91,912	12,15,095	3,382	12,11,713	+ 2,19,801
3. Excise	4,69,461	...	4,69,461	5,42,013	...	5,42,013	+ 72,552
4. Forests	13,27,300	...	13,27,300	20,76,629	...	20,76,629	+ 7,49,329
5. Stamps	2,46,729	...	2,46,729	2,91,571	...	2,91,571	+ 44,842
6. Miscellaneous	11,71,757	10,489	11,61,268	12,96,294	2,477	12,93,817	+ 1,32,549
7. Salt	14,930	...	14,930	11,456	...	11,456	− 3,474
8. Marine	39,365	...	39,365	6,047	...	6,047	− 33,318
Total ...	87,37,158	1,79,337	85,57,821	1,01,92,406	70,324	1,01,22,082	+ 15,64,261

Thathameda.

296. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 47,53,301 as compared with Rs. 44,68,580 in 1891-92, while the aggregate of the collection of the tax was Rs. 45,40,987 against Rs. 39,65,735 in the previous year. The rise in the demand was caused by the return to their homes of the villagers whom the bad harvest of 1891-92 had forced to emigrate to Lower Burma and to the assessment of normal rates in various parts of the country in which in 1891-92 it had been necessary, in consequence of scarcity, to reduce the demand. The improved crop prospects of 1892-93 also resulted in a marked diminution in the remissions granted on outstandings remaining at the close of the year. The average incidence of the tax per household was 9·02 as compared with 8·79 in 1891-92. The Northern was the only division in which both the demand on account of and the collections of the tax were less than in the previous year. In the Central division the total increase in demand on the figures for the previous year amounted to rather over three lakhs, the rise being common to all the districts of the division. The demand in the Southern division was rather over three-quarters of a lakh higher than in 1891-92 an increase which was due to the increase in the number of households liable to thathameda. In the Eastern division the demand rose by nearly three-quarters of a lakh, and the total collections amounted to Rs. 5,64,446. Only Rs. 370 were actually remitted during the year, but a portion of the outstandings uncollected at its close, which aggregated Rs. 18,421, will probably have to be remitted. The average rate of thathameda in this division was much smaller than in other divisions.

State lands.

297. The revenue from State lands during the year amounted to Rs. 12,15,095 or to Rs. 2,16,059 more than in 1891-92 The collections of the revenue aggregated Rs. 10,33,691 as compared with Rs. 8,72,189 in the previous year. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,382 were granted, and at the close of the year there was a total of Rs. 1,78,022 outstanding. The rise in revenue was due primarily to the comparatively good harvest of the year and the corresponding increase in the area under cultivation and in the outturn of the produce, of which in most districts the State land revenue is a fractional share. In the Eastern and Southern divisions the increase in demand over the figures of the previous year was a little more than Rs. 60,000 in each case; in the Northern division the rise was somewhat higher and amounted to rather over Rs. 67,000. In the Central division the increase was one of Rs. 27,204 only. The districts in which this increase was most marked were those of Katha, the Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, Minbu, Kyauksè, and Pyinmana. In Mandalay, Bhamo, Sagaing, Meiktila, and Yamèthin there was a falling off in State land revenue.

Other revenue.

298. The total revenue from fisheries in Upper Burma amounted to Rs. 2,78,983 as compared with Rs. 2,57,386 in 1891-92. This increase was mainly due to a rise of Rs. 25,029 in the fishery receipts of the Northern division. In the Central division the demand on account of fishery revenue was nearly Rs. 10,000 higher than in 1891-92, but in the Southern and Eastern divisions there was a falling off which aggregated nearly Rs. 14,000. The revenue realized from ferries in Upper Burma during the year aggregated Rs. 49,335, or Rs. 2,666 more than in the previous year. In 1891-92 a sum of Rs. 93,446 was realized from water-rate. In 1892-93 this total had risen to Rs. 1,07,431, the enhancement being due to increased receipts in the Central and Eastern divisions which more than compensated for a falling off in the Northern and Southern divisions. A total of Rs. 1,11,570 was realized in 1892-93 in the shape of petroleum revenue in the districts of Pakôkku and Magwe. This total was some Rs. 30,000 higher than in the previous year. The growth of the operations of the Burma Oil Company at Yenangyaung during the year was chiefly instrumental in bringing about this rise in revenue, which was larger than the increase of 1891-92 over the figures of the preceding year. The only other important source of revenue in Upper Burma is salt. Under this head there was a decrease of more than Rs. 3,000. This decrease was distributed over the majority of the districts of Upper Burma in which salt revenue is realized.

Collection of revenue.

299. The total of thugyis' circles in Upper Burma increased during the year from 3,872 to 4,433 in consequence of the system which is steadily pursued of dividing large circles into village headmen's charges. The largest increase over the figures of 1891-92 occurred in the Katha, Shwebo, and Ruby Mines districts of the Northern division, and in the Pakôkku district of the Southern division. The revenue was collected with little difficulty. The total number of coercive processes issued was 4,758; 755 persons were arrested, 9 were imprisoned, and in 63 cases land or other property was sold.

Agricultural advances.

300. The total sum issued in the shape of agricultural advances to cultivators was considerably smaller during the year under review than during the previous year. In 1891-92 scarcity, following on the deficient harvests of previous years, rendered advances to a total of Rs. 4,13,758 necessary in order to allow the cultivators of the distressed tracts to tide over the season of famine, but on the comparative return to plenty which succeeded advances to the extent of Rs. 2,29,292 only were required. The districts in which the largest agricultural advances were made were those of Ye-u (Rs. 32,000), Meiktila (Rs. 31,821), and the Lower Chindwin (Rs. 21,541). The recoveries made during the year aggregated Rs. 3,00,973, and at the close of the year a total of Rs. 3,42,671 remained outstanding.

Stamps.

301. In Upper Burma the gross receipts from the stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 2,91,571 as compared with Rs. 2,46,729 in 1891-92 and Rs. 1,98,635 in 1889-90. Contrasted with the returns for 1891-92 there were increases of Rs. 1,380 in charges and of Rs. 43,462 in net revenue. The increase in receipts was common to each of the principal classes of stamps except those on bills-of-exchange and hundis, the sale of which for some unexplained reason declined slightly during the year. The increase in the revenue from receipt and general and miscellaneous stamps has been steady during the past three years. In 1891-92 the sale of court-fee stamps was, in consequence of the scarcity from which the greater part of the province suffered, somewhat lower than in 1890-91, but for the year of report the figures under this head are not only higher than those of the previous year, but also show a substantial increase on those of 1890-91. The most noticeable feature in the stamp revenue administration of the Northern division was the decrease of, in round numbers, Rs. 6,000 in the receipts from the sale of court-fee stamps in Mandalay. In the rest of Upper Burma the increase of stamp revenue under each main head has, with one or two unimportant exceptions, been steady for the past three years. In the Southern division, which had a larger revenue from court-fee and other general stamps than any other division of Upper Burma, this growth has been particularly noticeable. The special officers appointed to supervise the stamp administration performed their duties satisfactorily.

Opium.

302. There was a small increase in the revenue from opium during the year under review, namely, from Rs. 1,83,318 to Rs. 1,94,751. This increase was due to larger receipts (Rs. 64,177 against Rs. 45,412) on account of license fees. Receipts on account of sales of Government opium diminished by, in round numbers, Rs. 19,000, while receipts from duty on imported opium increased by Rs. 9,000. There was a very large increase in receipts on account of opium in the Northern division, which was nearly counterbalanced by a diminution of receipts in the Southern and Eastern divisions. The total receipts in the Northern division rose from Rs. 36,721 to Rs. 90,278, while the receipts of the other two divisions fell from Rs. 1,43,072 to Rs. 98,391. The opium revenue of the Central division is inconsiderable. The increase in the Northern division is attributed to various causes, in Mandalay to competition among bidders for the license and to a stricter enforcement of the excise law, in Katha to the demand for the drug by coolies employed on the Mu Valley Railway and to the incorporation of Wuntho in the district, and in the Ruby Mines to the increased activity shown in suppressing the smuggling of foreign opium. The decrease in the revenue from the Eastern and Southern

divisions was probably due to a diminution in the smuggling of Government opium. In 1891-92 farmers drew much larger supplies of opium from the treasury than were required to meet the legitimate demand, *i.e.*, the demand from non-Burmans. The surplus was disposed of partly by illicit sales in Upper Burma, partly by smuggling to Lower Burma. In the year of report the issues of opium from treasuries fell from 3,774 to 3,172 seers, and it may be presumed that there was a corresponding diminution in the illegal traffic. This diminution may reasonably be ascribed to better enforcement of the excise law.

Liquor.

303. The following statement exhibits the Upper Burma liquor revenue of 1891-92 and 1892-93 under the main heads of receipt:—

Liquor manufactured after the European method at distilleries and breweries in Upper Burma.		Imported liquor.		Country spirits and fermented liquor (other than tari).		Tari.		Duty on liquor passed out of a distillery or brewery.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Rs. 23,335	Rs. 31,105	Rs. 1,20,732	Rs. 1,10,575	Rs. 20,205	Rs. 32,370	Rs. 57,429	Rs. 54,916	Rs. 95,780	Rs. 1,52,406

The total income from liquor rose from Rs. 3,29,324 to Rs. 3,89,875. The increase of, in round numbers, Rs. 60,000, was due almost entirely to larger receipts from excise duty on liquor manufactured in the two Mandalay distilleries. These distilleries nearly doubled their outturn in 1892-93 in consequence of the closure of the Rangoon distillery, whose place they have taken, to some extent, in supplying distillery liquor to Lower Burma. The competition of Madras liquor, which crushed the Rangoon distillery, appears unable to affect the Mandalay manufactories. The increase of 1892-93 may also have been due in part to unusually large issues of spirits at the end of the year in anticipation of the increase in duty which was introduced from the 1st April 1893. The number of outstills licensed increased from 12 to 14, and the revenue from country spirits from Rs. 20,205 to Rs. 32,370. The large increase was contributed by Bhamo, Katha, and the Ruby Mines.

Offences against the excise laws.

304. The total number of offences reported rose from 722 to 749. Greater activity was shown in enforcing the opium than the liquor law, the number of arrests under the former law having increased from 270 to 375, while under the latter the number fell from 574 to 479. There were corresponding variations in the statistics of convictions and imprisonments.

Finance.

Lower Burma.

305. The contract relating to Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in Lower Burma entered into with the Government of India in 1887-88 expired on 31st March 1892, and a new arrangement was made for five years from 1st April 1892, the details of which are given in Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 1144, dated the 17th March 1892.

Under the terms of the present contract the Provincial shares of Land revenue and Fishery revenue, which were respectively one-third and wholly provincial before have been reduced to one-fourth, while that of Stamp revenue has been raised from one-half to three-fourths. The distribution of refunds follows that of revenue. The expenditure on collection of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, and Survey and Settlement, a third of which only was charged to Provincial before, has been made wholly Provincial, and the Provincial share of charges under Stamps has been raised from one-half to three-fourths. On the other hand, the expenditure under Salt, the Provincial establishment in the Civil Office of Account and Audit except such portion of it as is recovered from Local Funds, and the salary of the Veterinary Instructor, which were charged before to the Provincial revenues, have been made Imperial.

The loss to the Provincial Government involved in these changes has been largely compensated by an increase of Rs. 19,59,000 in the lump sum grant from Imperial to Provincial, the prohibition of Inter-provincial adjustments and the provincialization of the Toungoo-Mandalay Section of the Burma State Railway.

The net outcome of the Provincial transactions of the year 1892-93 is a surplus of Rs. 8,35,316 against Rs. 5,05,978 in the previous year. The better result is due to a net increase of Rs. 38,56,693 in revenue and receipts which occurred chiefly under Stamps, Excise, Forest, and State Railways largely counterbalanced by an increase in expenditure of Rs. 35,27,355 mainly under Land Revenue, Police, State Railways, and Civil Works.

The District Cess Fund accounts show a net surplus of Rs. 2,72,342 which falls short of that of the previous year by Rs. 75,354 owing chiefly to larger outlay on civil works.

306. The following statement exhibits the gross receipts and expenditure of the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 distributed between Imperial, Provincial, Incorporated Local, Excluded Local, and Municipalities, omitting Debt and Remittance Accounts, and contributions from Provincial funds to Incorporated Local Funds and *vice versâ*. The transactions of the Rangoon Port Trust and the Rangoon Municipality are included in these figures, although they do not bank with Government :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	2,14,33,185	26,36,452	2,16,05,851	14,11,974
Provincial	1,66,49,105	1,61,18,217	2,04,63,984	1,96,69,232
Incorporated Local	12,74,289	9,51,503	13,24,128	10,11,222
Excluded Local	18,70,752	18,85,823	19,37,429	18,02,046
Municipalities	22,95,468	22,87,484	25,22,176	23,40,082
Total ...	4,35,22,799	2,38,79,479	4,78,53,568	2,62,34,556

Imperial.

307. There is a net increase of Rs. 1,72,666 in the receipts as compared with the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 13,34,957, which has occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	5,13,105
Opium	78,220
Salt	14,058
Excise	3,15,253
Assessed Taxes	10,807
Forest	3,62,629
Stationery and Printing	25,634
Other heads	15,251
Total ...	13,34,957

On the other hand there is a falling off of Rs. 11,62,291 as per details given below.

	Rs.
Stamps	2,22,719
Customs	9,39,572
Total ...	11,62,291

308. The large increase under Land Revenue is due partly to ordinary growth and partly to the Imperial share having been raised from two-thirds to three-fourths under the new contract. It would have been much larger but for the stoppage of inter-provincial adjustments and the increase of the lump sum grant from Imperial to Provincial from Rs. 21,84,000 to Rs. 41,43,000. The improvement under Opium is due to exceptionally large sales owing to stoppage of smug-

gling and prohibition of noxious preparations; that under Salt has occurred wholly under import duty which has been largely counterbalanced by a falling off of Rs. 49,202 in excise duty; that under Excise has been contributed chiefly by opium license-fees and duty on Madras liquor; that under Assessed Taxes is due to extended operation of the Income-tax Act and more careful assessment; that under Forest has occurred in both the divisions. Larger supplies of stationery and forms to State Railways from Central Stores explain the increase under "Stationery and Printing." The other heads which contributed towards the increase of Rs. 15,251 are Registration, Interest, Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., Miscellaneous and Military Works.

The falling off under Stamps is due to the Imperial share having been reduced from one-half to one-fourth under the new contract. But for this change there would have been an increase of Rs. 93,083. The falling off under Customs occurs wholly under exports owing to smaller shipments of rice. Imports show an advance of Rs. 1,85,673 over the previous year, due mainly to larger importation of malt liquor and petroleum.

309. On the expenditure side there is a net decrease of Rs. 12,24,478 as compared with the previous year which is made up as follows:—

Decreases.

	Rs.
Refunds	35,174
Land Revenue	10,75,789
Stamps	6,761
Scientific and other Minor Departments	58,906
Miscellaneous	2,656
Military Works	78,562
Civil Works	34,129
Total	12,91,977

Increases.

	Rs.
Salt	6,075
Excise	2,424
Assessed taxes	356
Forest	17,798
Registration	2,155
Interest on other obligations	3,455
General administration	26,970
Ecclesiastical	3,383
Political	562
Territorial and Political pensions	665
Civil furlough and absentee allowances	3,216
Superannuation allowances, &c.	440
Total	67,499
Net decrease	12,24,478

310. The decrease under "Refunds" as compared with the previous year is due to less refunds of export duty owing to a falling off in receipts; that under Land Revenue to the Imperial revenues having been relieved of the two-thirds share of charges on account of Land Revenue collection, Survey and Settlement and Land Records and Agriculture under the new contract, but for this the decrease would have been only Rs. 62,477 owing to a falling off in collection charges. The decrease under "Stamps" is due to the Imperial share having been reduced from one-half to one-fourth. Less outlay on census and in the Archæological department explains the decrease under "Scientific and other Minor Departments." Under "Miscellaneous" the charges for remittance of treasure have been much less than in the previous year. The expenditure on Military and Civil Works by Public Works Officers were higher in 1891-92 owing to the construction of the Military prison at Thayetmyo and the Oyster Island light-house.

The increase under "Salt" is due to this head of expenditure having been made Imperial under the new contract. The actual expenditure has been much less than in the previous year owing to a falling off in receipts from Excise duty. The larger expenditure under General Administration is due to the entertainment of additional establishment for the Civil Office of Account and Audit sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Provincial.

311. In the Provincial section the receipts show a net increase of Rs. 38,14,879 which is made up of increases of Rs. 4,08,887 under Stamps, Rs. 1,05,085 under Excise, Rs. 6,625 under Customs, Rs. 10,807 under Assessed taxes, Rs. 3,62,629 under Forests, Rs. 7,429 under Registration, Rs. 22,979 under Jails, Rs. 21,729 under Police, Rs. 227 under Marine, Rs. 2,379 under Education, Rs. 4,495 under Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c., Rs. 5,505 under Stationery and Printing, Rs. 28,91,343 under State Railways, Rs. 16,070 under Minor Works and Navigation, and Rs. 18,831 under Civil Works counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. 55,619 under Land Revenue, Rs. 2,356 under Interest, Rs. 3,258 under Courts of Law, Rs. 2,770 under Medical, Rs. 4,595 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, and Rs. 1,543 under Miscellaneous.

The increase under "Stamps" is due chiefly to the Provincial share having been raised from one-half to one-fourth; those under Excise, Assessed taxes, Forest and Registration are due to the same causes as mentioned in the case of the same heads under Imperial. The improvement under Jails was contributed by larger receipts from sale of manufactures and hire of convicts; that under Police by fines under the Gambling Act; that under State Railways by the provincialization of the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension under the new contract. Better receipts from canals and the sale of the Government guest-house at Rangoon account for the increases under Minor Works and Navigation and Civil Works. The falling off under Land Revenue is due to the Provincial share having been reduced from one-third to one-fourth and to three-fourths of the Fishery Revenue having been transferred to the Imperial section under the new contract.

On the expenditure side there are increases as follows:—

	Rs.
Land revenue	10,02,119
Forest	17,798
General administration	20,715
Courts of law	14,362
Police	1,00,579
Marine	50,359
Education	11,096
Medical	15,032
Superannuation allowances, &c.	39,478
Stationery and printing	82,611
State Railways working expenses	12,37,861
State Railway interest on debt	9,49,543
Civil works	2,45,635
Other heads	22,826
Total	38,10,214

but these are counterbalanced by decreases under the heads given below.

	Rs.
Refunds	2,121
Salt	10,162
Interest on ordinary debt	1,209
Post office	3,549
Jails	17,684
Scientific and other minor departments	10,907
Minor works and navigation	2,13,567
Total	2,59,199

312. The increase in expenditure under Land Revenue has been caused by the charges on account of collection of revenue, survey and settlement and land records and agriculture having been wholly provincialized under the new contract. The previous arrangement required only a third of these charges to be paid out of the Provincial revenues. That under General Administration is due to revision of the Secretariat establishment and arrangements made in consequence of the absence of the Chief Secretary and the Financial Commissioner on privilege leave; that under Courts of Law is due chiefly to fewer officers of the Commission having been absent on long leave and to larger outlay on diet and travelling expenses of witnesses and refunds, also to the increase of the pay of the Government Advocate; that under Police to revision and the transfer of the Karen Battalion from

Upper to Lower Burma for the formation of a second battalion of military police; that under Marine to larger purchases of vessels and to charges for the repair of the light-vessel *Krishna*; that under "Education" to larger expenditure under Direction, Inspection, and on Contributions to Municipalities; that under "Medical" to the entire salary of the Inspector-General having been taken to this head instead of partly to Jail and partly here as before; that under "Superannuation allowances" to pensions and gratuities paid to the men of the Lower Burma Civil Police whose services were dispensed with on the reorganization of the force; that under "Stationery and Printing" to heavier outlay on overtime establishment in the Government Press and larger supplies of stationery from Central Stores; that under "State Railways" to the provincialization of the Toungoo-Mandalay Section; and that under "Civil Works" to larger expenditure for the completion of the Public offices at Rangoon and the Insein Central Jail.

The decrease under "Salt" is due to the charges under that head having been transferred to the Imperial section under the new contract; that under "Jails" to less outlay on manufacture; that under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" to less expenditure on tin-mining operations in the Mergui district and to the salary of the Veterinary Instructor having been made Imperial under the new contract; and that under "Minor Works and Navigation" to the outlay on the Sittang and Kyaikto and Tunte Canals and the Irrawaddy Embankment having been much less than in 1891-92.

Incorporated Local Funds.

313. The transactions of the District Cess Funds show an increase of Rs. 49,839 in receipts and of Rs. 59,719 in expenditure as compared with the previous year.

The gross improvement in receipts amounts to Rs. 50,854 and is made up of Rs. 2,561 under "Land Revenue," Rs. 22,700 under "Provincial Rates," Rs. 10,968 under "Marine," Rs. 311 under "Education," Rs. 1,812 under "Miscellaneous," and Rs. 12,502 under "Civil Works." On the other hand, there is an aggregate falling off of Rs. 1,015 under Post Office, Police, Medical, and Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The net increase outlay of Rs. 59,719 is the result of the following increases, namely—

	Rs.
Education	2,895
Medical	9,071
Superanuation allowances and Pensions	1,033
Minor Works and Navigation	4,571
Civil Works	1,43,229
Refunds, Post Office and General administration	1,739
Total ...	1,62,538

counterbalanced by less expenditure of Rs. 16,136 under "Provincial Rates," Rs. 77,595 under "Police," Rs. 4,189 under "Marine," Rs. 4,283 under "Miscellaneous," and Rs. 616 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments."

Upper Burma.

314. The receipts and expenditure of Upper Burma inclusive of the transactions of the Public Works and Railway Departments for the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,11,52,361	1,91,59,407	1,08,93,117	1,76,22,679
Incorporated Local	2,75,040	2,37,593	3,26,272	3,04,448
Excluded Local	74,902	74,910	82,265	80,037
Municipalities	5,54,079	6,23,427	6,63,922	6,40,349
Total ...	1,20,56,382	2,00,95,337	1,19,65,576	1,86,47,513

315. The receipts of 1892-93 show a net decrease of Rs. 2,59,244 as compared with those of the previous year. The falling off occurred chiefly under Marine and State Railways, but it was largely compensated by increased receipts from Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Forest, Tribute, Interest, and Jails.

Imperial.

The falling off under Marine amounts to Rs. 33,318 and is due to a steam launch and a flat having been sold to the Mu Valley Railway in 1891-92. The earnings of steam launches were also larger in that year. Under State Railways the receipts fell off by Rs. 20 04,876 owing chiefly to the provincialization of the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension, the receipts from which have been shown under Lower Burma Provincial.

The improvement under Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 7,96,166 and is due to annual growth, and there was an abatement of revenue demand in 1891-92 owing to famine. The advance of Rs. 44,743 under Stamps is progressive; that of Rs. 78,745 under Excise has been chiefly contributed by still head duty and rent of toddy trees. The enhanced receipts under Forests amounts to Rs. 7,49,329; that under Tributes to Rs. 53,275, due chiefly to arrear collections from the Shan States; that under Interest to Rs. 18,764 owing to recovery of interest on the large advances made to cultivators in the previous year on account of famine; that under Jails to Rs. 42,473 owing to larger receipts from sale of manufactures.

316. On the expenditure side the result of the comparison with the previous year is a net decrease of Rs 15,36,728 which is made up of Rs. 33,444 under "Refunds," Rs 3,03,910 under "Police," Rs 32,210 under "Political," Rs. 15,28,596 under "State Railways," Rs. 6,91,995 under "Civil Works," and Rs. 7,233 under "Salt," Interest on other obligations and Scientific and other Minor Departments largely counterbalanced by increased expenditure under the following heads.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,15,384
Forests	97,676
Courts of Law	53,948
Jails	26,518
Marine	84,719
Education	13,574
Ecclesiastical	18,081
Medical	12,685
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	86,033
Minor Works and Navigation	1,14,664
Military Works	1,02,843
Other heads	34,445
Total ...	10,60,570

There were special forest refunds in 1891-92, which accounts for the decrease under "Refunds" as compared with that year. The transfer of the Karen Battalion from Upper to Lower Burma and of 16 companies of Military Police to the Military Department, during the latter part of 1891-92, reduce the expenditure in 1892-93. Under Political there is an increase owing to the charges incurred on account of the Darjeeling coolies employed for the carriage of baggage of the escorts furnished to the Political Officers in the Chin Hills, but it is more than counterbalanced by heavier special political expenditure in 1891-92. The decrease in expenditure on State Railways is due to the same cause as the falling off in receipts; that under "Civil Works" to heavy expenditure on relief works in the previous year.

Under Land Revenue there has been larger expenditure in the year under report under Salaries, Establishment, Local allowances, Compensation for land taken up for public purposes, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture and Charges for Revenue collection. The increase under "Courts of Law" occurred chiefly under criminal courts and refunds of Magisterial fines; that under "Jails" was due to larger outlay on establishment, rations, charges for under-trial prisoners and hospital expenses; that under "Marine" to heavier expenditure on purchase and repair of vessels; that under "Education" to expansion of operations; that under "Ecclesiastical" to the appointment of an additional chaplain, and that under "Medical" to the appointment of Civil Medical officers

in lieu of Military Surgeons to the charge of hospitals and larger supplies of medicine by the Military Department. The heavier expenditure in 1892-93 under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is due to the Mogaung-Myitkyina and Mandalay-Kunlôn Survey; that under "Minor Works and Navigation" and "Military Works" has been incurred in completing the irrigation and agricultural relief works started in the previous year, and in the construction of the Chin Hill barracks.

Incorporated Local Funds.

317. The District Funds show a net increase in receipts of Rs. 51,232 as compared with the previous year, which has been mainly contributed by Bazaar rents, Minbu canals, and Ferry tolls. The expenditure also exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 66,855, owing to larger outlay in the canals in the Minbu district and civil works funds being available.

Lower Burma.

Excluded Local Funds.

318. These include the following funds, namely, Town, Port, Cantonment, Rangoon Port Trust, and Syndicate. The Rangoon Port Trust is not borne on the Government books. The transactions including debt and remittances were as follows:—

Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town	80,587	1,36,874	2,17,461	1,32,607	84,854
Port	1,86,892	2,14,626	4,01,518	1,69,747	2,31,771
Cantonment	12,161	70,318	82,479	73,477	9,002
Syndicate	61,583	1,42,307	2,03,890	1,88,755	15,135
Rangoon Port Trust	56,045	11,82,351	12,38,396	11,62,507	75,889
Total ...	3,97,268	17,46,476	21,43,744	17,27,093	4,16,651

The nature of these funds has been described at length in previous reports. The total amount expended on Public Works during the year aggregated Rs. 4,97,303 as under:—

	Rs.
Town funds	34,033
Port funds	18,537
Cantonment funds...	16,062
Rangoon Port Trust	4,28,671
Syndicate	Nil

The following shows the indebtedness of the several funds at the close of the year on account of loans—

To Government.

	Rs.
Moulmein Port fund	33,492

To the public.

	Rs.
Rangoon Port Trust	7,44,041

Municipalities—

Lower and Upper Burma.

Except the Rangoon Municipality, the transactions of which are not borne on the Government books, there were 39 Municipalities in 1892-93 against 40 in the preceding year, the Yesagyo Municipality being abolished from 1st May 1892. The balance at the credit of the fund was made over to the Pakôkku District fund under Chief Commissioner's Municipal Department letter No. 565-9—P.15, dated the 23rd April 1892.

The following statements show the transactions of each Municipality and its financial condition at the end of the year :—

As per Local Funds Books for 1892-93.

Municipalities.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Akyab	18,486	1,23,754	1,42,240	1,18,013	24,227
Bassein	40,398	1,22,339	1,62,737	1,24,911	37,826
Henzada	24,951	82,715	1,07,666	92,227	15,439
Kyaikto	8,411	16,761	25,172	12,106	13,066
Kyangin	11,785	18,776	30,561	16,430	14,131
Kyaukpyu	3,005	16,354	19,359	16,715	2,644
Mergui	4,653	23,818	28,471	25,407	3,064
Moulmein	9,817	1,15,823	1,25,640	1,00,407	25,233
Myaungmya	3,408	8,132	11,540	6,003	5,537
Myanaung	12,875	17,729	30,604	12,370	18,234
Ma-ubin	5,544	29,439	34,983	20,720	14,263
Ngathainggyaung	9,194	15,382	24,576	13,528	11,048
Paungdè	9,387	45,105	54,492	28,446	26,046
Pegu	20,434	46,858	67,292	51,571	15,721
Prome	12,183	2,02,023	2,14,206	1,72,262	41,944
Ramree	5,335	5,893	11,228	5,184	6,044
Sandoway	274	12,301	12,575	12,038	537
Shwegyin	7,660	29,142	36,802	30,293	6,509
Tavoy	3,264	35,872	39,136	34,232	4,904
Thayetmyo	38,793	31,961	70,754	40,647	30,107
Thatôn	4,872	16,212	21,084	19,024	2,060
Toungoo	24,691	1,12,484	1,37,175	83,652	53,523
Yandoon	18,834	29,730	48,564	36,250	12,314
Zalun	30,009	11,345	41,354	13,810	27,544
Rangoon	1,12,030	17,14,715	18,26,745	16,99,135	1,27,610
Total ...	4,40,293	28,84,663	33,24,956	27,85,381	5,39,575

Upper Burma, 1892-93.

Municipalities.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandalay	42,281	5,45,499	5,87,780	5,00,606	87,174
Shwebo	239	11,949	12,188	10,213	1,975
Bhamo	14,102	13,816	27,918	8,540	19,378
Pakôkku	6,996	24,593	31,589	21,399	10,190
Myingyan	5,023	62,267	67,290	53,062	14,228
Minbu	3,325	12,114	15,439	14,070	1,369
Salin	14,005	16,792	30,797	19,936	10,861
Taungdwingyi	7,665	9,832	17,497	13,115	4,382
Pagan	401	5,455	5,856	3,897	1,959
Yezagyo	1,638	263	1,901	1,901	...
Mônywa	6,786	12,234	19,020	14,360	4,660
Ye-u	3,599	8,122	11,721	10,782	939
Pyinmana	11,317	32,304	43,621	31,040	12,581
Yamèthin	5,131	14,943	20,074	10,528	9,546
Sagaing	7,228	18,210	25,438	23,220	2,218
Kyauksè	732	38,746	39,478	31,988	7,490
Total ...	1,30,468	8,27,139	9,57,607	7,68,657	1,88,950

The liabilities of the Municipalities in the way of loans on 31st March 1893 were as follows :—

Due to Government.

	Rs.
Rangoon (drains round public offices)	20,000
Rangoon (water-works)	1,11,789
Prome (water-wkors)	81,558
Kyaukpyu (construction of a bazaar)	5,247
Mergui (ditto)	1,026
Paungdè* (ditto)	18,000
Ma-ubin* (ditto)	8,000
Ye-u (ditto)	7,255
Taungdwingyi (ditto)	9,207
Pakôkku (ditto)	16,691
Mônywa (ditto)	11,178
Minbu (ditto)	1,876
Pyinmana (ditto)	26,087
Sagaing (ditto)	10,843
Kyauksè* (ditto)	19,217
Myingyan (ditto)	23,000

The Municipalities marked with an asterisk took up loans during the year.

Due to the Public.

	Rs.
Rangoon (water-works)	5,50,000
Do. (drainage scheme)	21,85,000
Do. (drainage and high pressure water-supply) ...	7,00,000

Paper Currency.

319. The net circulation of notes on the 31st March of each year since the office was first opened in August 1883 has been as follows:—

	Rs.
31st March 1884	20,90,495
31st March 1885	13,36,705
31st March 1886	15,86,780
31st March 1887	32,01,200
31st March 1888	37,42,850
31st March 1889	28,44,310
31st March 1890	28,90,800
31st March 1891	53,11,715
31st March 1892	39,46,175
31st March 1893	66,77,090

320. The issues of notes during 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 6,38,46,230 against Rs. 5,04,05,245 in 1891-92, and those cashed to Rs. 6,11,15,315 against Rs. 5,17,70,785 in 1891-92.

The denominations were as follows:—

Issues, 1892-93.		Receipts, 1892-93.	
Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.
5	31,318	5	31,433
10	120,822	10	114,399
20	41,916	20	41,293
50	23,416	50	22,724
100	54,168	100	49,616
500	5,403	500	5,321
1,000	10,454	1,000	10,060
10,000	4,190	10,000	4,017

321. The circulation of notes of all denominations with the exception of 5-rupee notes shows a considerable increase over the circulation of the past year, the increase being most marked in the case of notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100.

There was a slight increase in the issues of notes of the 5-rupee denomination as compared with the issues of notes of this kind in 1891-92; but the number of such notes in circulation on the 31st March 1893 was smaller than the number in circulation on the 31st March 1892.

The falling off in the circulation of the 5-rupee notes no doubt influenced the great increase to the circulation of the Rs. 10 denomination as compared with last year and the year previous. On the whole, however, the increased circulation of all denominations of notes with the exception of Rs. 5 is mainly due to the improvement in trade and the general prosperity of the province.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital Statistics of the General Population.

322. The total number of births registered in Lower Burma was 112,070 or 24·83 per mille as compared with 20·74 per mille in 1891, and the return of deaths amounted to 90,233 or 20 per mille as against less than 16 per mille in 1891. The increased return of deaths must be attributed in great measure to the unhealthiness of the year. But in the case of births the increased ratio, which is higher, with the exception of one year, than any yet recorded, may be ascribed to somewhat greater care in registration. Under the new rules introduced in 1891 the duty of collecting the foils of the village headmen's registers was imposed on the police beat patrols, and this method of collection is perhaps more regular than the old system under which the foils were collected by the *gaungs* who have lately been abolished.

Vital statistics.

The variations in the birth and death rates of registration circles were not less remarkable than in previous years. The birth-rate in the town of Myanaung was returned as 49·92, while for the Pyindayè township of Thôngwa district the figure was 7·80 and for the headquarters township of Toungoo it was 6·18. The Pauktaw revenue circle, a subdivision of the Zeyawaddi township registration circle in the Toungoo district, returned the impossible birth-rate of 3·62 per mille and a death-rate of only 8·14. Rules for the registration of vital statistics have now been made by all Lower Burma Municipalities except one, and in each town a special staff is entertained for the purpose, but in several towns the work of the special staff left much to be desired. The proportion of male to female births was as 107 to 100, while the proportion of male to female deaths was returned as 128 to 100. This result was due partly to the excess of males in the population of the large towns, but also to inaccuracy in registration. Of the total number of deaths recorded (90,233) more than one-fifth (18,849) were deaths of children under one year old, the ratio of infant mortality being greatest in the malarious districts of Arakan, where 4,217 of the aggregate number, 18,836, were infants. The suggestion of the Army Sanitary Commissioners that district vaccinators should be employed to check vital statistics was adopted with generally satisfactory results. The necessity of employing every possible means of checking registration was shown not only by the excessive variations in the ratios returned, but also by the facts disclosed in the census figures of 1891, according to which the normal annual rate of increase for the whole of Lower Burma was nearly 25 per mille, while the excess of births over deaths in the returns under review was only 5 per mille. No record of births and deaths was kept in Upper Burma.

323. The year of report was unhealthy in Upper as well as in Lower Burma. The number of reported deaths from fevers in the whole of Lower Burma was 44,422 in 1892 as against 35,658 in 1891. The number of persons suffering from fevers who sought relief at the civil dispensaries in Lower Burma in 1892 was 54,435, the corresponding number for 1891 being 46,576. Cholera caused 6,208 deaths as compared with 2,400 in the previous year. Every district in Lower Burma was visited by this disease except Tavoy and Mergui and, as these two districts were almost free from the disease in 1891 also, their immunity may be due to their isolated position. On the other hand, in the Akyab district, where only 12 persons died of cholera in 1891, the number of deaths in 1892 was 1,592, and the rest of the Arakan division, which for the previous two years had been altogether free from cholera, returned 323 deaths in the year under review. In the rest of Lower Burma the mortality was greatest in the block of deltaic districts from Prome to the sea, and was specially severe in Bassein. In a year when cholera was peculiarly fatal throughout the province, the mortality from this cause in the towns of

Chief diseases.

Rangoon, Prome, and Thatôn, which all have satisfactory arrangements for water-supply, was inconsiderable. The number of deaths in Rangoon was 107, nearly the same number as in 1891; in Prome the number rose from 6 to 30, and in Thatôn there were no deaths in 1891 and only seven in 1892. The evidence afforded by the vital statistics as to the wide prevalence of cholera during the year under review was corroborated by the dispensary and jail returns. The number of persons medically treated for cholera and the number of prisoners who died from this disease in the jails of the province were both much larger than in the previous year. In Mandalay the Municipal Committee reported that the number of deaths from cholera was about 100 and probably the disease caused many deaths in other parts of Upper Burma. The mortality from smallpox also was greater than in 1891, but was very much less than in the two preceding years. Akyab and Pegu were the only two districts in which more than 100 persons died of smallpox, 824 deaths, or considerably more than one-half the aggregate mortality of the whole province, occurring in the former district alone. The number of registered deaths from fevers was 22 per cent. higher than that recorded for any previous year and almost equalled the aggregate numbers of deaths during the year from all other causes taken together. The increase was distributed throughout the whole province, but the chief sufferer was the Arakan division, where fever was the cause of 10 out of every 17 deaths. Dysentery and diarrhœa were more fatal in 1892 than for several previous years. The provincial ratio of deaths per mille from these diseases was 1·21 as against ·91 in 1891. As with other diseases, the mortality was heaviest in the Arakan division.

Immigration and Emigration.

324. The following shows the total of immigrants and emigrants who passed through the principal ports of the province during the year:—

	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
Akyab	19,682	12,626
Rangoon Town	75,780	108,230
Moulmein	27,447	27,411
Tavoy	70	97
Mergui	438	603

No figures have been received to show the number of emigrants from and immigrants into Bassein during the year. The above figures call for no special remarks. There was a slight increase on the figures of the previous year in the number of both immigrants and emigrants in the case of Rangoon. The number of Arakan immigrants and emigrants was also higher than in 1891-92.

Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

325. Judged by the progressive increase in the numbers of both indoor and outdoor patients the civil dispensaries of the province made a considerable advance in popularity during the past three years. The increase was common to all parts of the province, but was less marked in Lower than in Upper Burma, where Medical Officers had little leisure to attend to the wants of the civil population during the years immediately succeeding the annexation. In Lower Burma the aggregate number of civil patients rose from 249,494 in 1889 to 298,846 in 1892, while in Upper Burma, during the same period, the attendance more than doubled, advancing from 70,146 in 1889 to 158,683 in 1892. In Upper Burma nearly 5 per cent. and in Lower Burma more than 6 per cent. of the total population resorted to the dispensaries for treatment in 1892. The serious errors in the Rangoon hospital statistics for 1891 vitiated the returns of that year for the whole province. The attendance of outdoor patients showed a tendency to decline. The number decreased from 42,080 in 1889 to 37,168 in 1890, and though there was apparently a large increase in 1891, the number again fell last year, when the total was 39,380. On the other hand, the number of indoor patients grew considerably, the total in 1892 being 6,278 as against 5,808 in the preceding year. The fluctuations in attendance at dispensaries were in some cases due to the frequent transfers of medical subordinates owing to the paucity of these officers. There was a great decrease in smallpox cases and an increase in the admissions for cholera in both Upper and Lower Burma, and in Lower Burma an increase of admissions (from

44,376 in 1889 to 54,435 in 1892) on account of fevers. In both the Upper and the Lower Provinces there was an increase in venereal diseases which are steadily spreading. Smallpox was prevalent in Akyab during 1892. Inoculation for smallpox was largely practised in the district, and as the Vaccination Act is only in force in Municipal limits it was difficult to stop it. In Lower Burma 28,070 patients, or nearly 10 per cent. of the total number, were treated for intestinal worms, while in Upper Burma the corresponding number was only 2,500, or less than 2 per cent. of the total number of admissions. The difference is explained by the higher rainfall of the Lower Province. On the other hand, the ratio of admissions on account of malaria was greater in Upper Burma, the percentages of the total admissions in 1892 being 22 in Upper Burma as compared with 18 in Lower Burma. The establishment of dispensaries in malarious tracts and the expansion of forest operations, which necessarily involve hard work and exposure in unhealthly localities, account for the large amount of sickness reported from this cause in Upper Burma. In Lower Burma the ratio of admissions on account of malaria was much higher in Arakan than in any other division. The formation of hospital committees resulted in the development of private interest in these institutions as indicated by the increase of private subscriptions. In Lower Burma the aggregate amount contributed in 1892 was Rs. 15,266 as compared with Rs. 7,591 in 1891, and in Upper Burma the amounts in 1891 and 1892 were respectively Rs. 2,414 and Rs. 7,988. In Lower Burma the aggregate expenditure of 1892 was Rs. 3,05,127 as against Rs. 2,30,489 in the preceding year, but more than one half of the expenditure in 1892 was incurred in Rangoon, where a large sum was spent in improving the sanitary arrangements of the General Hospital. Exclusive of the expenditure in Rangoon, the average amount spent on each patient, indoor and outdoor, in Lower Burma was 9 annas as compared with 10 annas per head in Upper Burma. In Upper Burma the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 1,02,608, a sum slightly in excess of that incurred in 1889, but in the intervening years 1890 and 1891 the outlay was considerably higher owing to the building of civil dispensaries at stations where the needs of the civil population were pressing and where it was considered unadvisable to wait for the reversion of the military police hospital buildings. The purchase of European medicines was managed on a more economical system. The average cost of dieting native patients was 5 annas 8 pies at Toungoo and 5 annas 5 pies at Moulmein, but in most other dispensaries of Lower Burma native patients were dieted for 4 annas or 3 annas per diem. In Upper Burma 57·97 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1892 was borne by Government, while in Lower Burma the percentage was only 5·47. Lower Burma Municipal Funds have suffered heavy losses of income by the recent withdrawal or reduction of the Provincial grants, and in order to compensate for this the Chief Commissioner in a few cases sanctioned contributions from the District Cess funds for the support of the Municipal dispensaries, as a large proportion of the patients treated at the dispensaries come from beyond Municipal limits.

Military police hospitals.

326. During 1892 the average strength of the military police, including the Lower Burma Battalions of Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Rangoon, was 15,070, only 90 less than in 1891. The health of the force has improved steadily during the past three years. In 1892 the number of admissions to hospital, the daily average number sick, and the number of men invalided, were all considerably less than in the previous year, when again the statistics showed a marked improvement on 1890. The death-rate in 1892 (21·17 per mille) was higher than in 1891 (17·02 per mille). But this was due to an increase in the mortality from cholera, which was last year unusually prevalent in the province. Fifty-two deaths resulted from cholera as against only seven in 1891. There was, on the other hand, a marked diminution in the mortality from diseases resulting from exposure,—fevers, bowel-complaints, &c. There was not a single death from sunstroke during 1891 or 1892, whereas in 1889 fourteen military policemen died from this cause. The percentage of admissions to hospital in Ye-u was very heavy, owing to the exceeding unhealthiness of two of the outposts, one of which, the Chaungzôk post, was abolished in October 1892. The expenditure on police hospitals was Rs. 1,35,726 in 1891 and Rs. 1,31,248 in 1892. The expenditure per head of the average strength

was Rs. 8-11-0, or only 4 annas less than in 1891. Though the expenditure continued to be heavy, many of the police hospitals in Upper Burma afforded medical relief on an increasing scale to the civil patients in the neighbourhood of the posts.

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

327. Beyond an increase in the number of night warders, no change of importance was made in the constitution of the Asylum establishment during the year. A Resident Assistant Surgeon was posted to the Asylum in April, but on his death in November a successor was not appointed. Discipline was not satisfactory, as was shown by the increase of escapes, the murder of a lunatic by one of his fellows, the outrage committed on the persons of two of the female lunatics by two of the watchmen, and the almost total failure to punish the offenders in these cases. The institution, as in the preceding year, suffered considerably from overcrowding, but on the criminal side the population was kept down by transfers to the Rangoon Central Jail. There were 254 lunatics (232 males and 22 females) in the Asylum at the commencement of the year; admissions and re-admissions amounted to 102 in all: the number of lunatics who died or were discharged, cured or otherwise, was 91; and the year closed with a total population of 265, or eleven more than at the beginning of the year. Of the above, 19 of the lunatics who were admitted or re-admitted, and 30 of those who died or were transferred or discharged were criminal lunatics, and of the total asylum population at the close of the year 81 were criminal and 184 civil lunatics. The total expenditure of the year aggregated Rs. 29,874 as compared with Rs. 27,425 in 1891. On diet a total sum of Rs. 17,584 was spent as against Rs. 15,168 in the previous year, the necessity for this heavy expenditure being attributed to the high cost of food-grains prevailing during the year. The income from the industries practised in the Asylum amounted to Rs. 2,784. This total was considerably below the sums realized in past years, but the decrease was partly accounted for by the introduction of a more correct method of crediting receipts under this head. Both the vegetable garden and dairy, which are two of the main sources of income, gave satisfactory results.

Sanitation.

Sanitary works.

328. The expenditure incurred from Provincial and Imperial funds during 1892 on works classed as "sanitary works" was inconsiderable, being in round numbers Rs. 20,000 in Lower Burma and Rs. 25,000 in Upper Burma, but a large share of the income of District, Town, and Municipal funds in both Upper and Lower Burma was devoted to sanitary improvements. The expenditure of the year was for the most part confined to the erection of latrines, the maintenance of night conservancy establishments for cleaning latrines, and day conservancy establishments for removing rank and noxious vegetation from drains and open spaces, and the improvement of surface drains. Considerable progress was made in closing cesspits. The necessity of vigorous action in this direction was clearly brought home to the Akyab Municipal Committee by the severe epidemic of cholera with which the town was stricken. General schemes of night conservancy were drawn up for Mandalay and Moulmein. A scheme for supplying the town of Mandalay with pure water was reported by the Municipal Committee to be well advanced. In Rangoon the Shone and Ault sewerage system worked successfully during the year under review and the number of house-connections was doubled. The scheme for the reclamation of the lowlying lands in the east of the town received the sanction of the Government of India in August 1892. The swampy lands have hitherto been a direct menace to the public health, and they are situated in that part of the town where the population is expanding most rapidly. The scheme includes an extensive programme of reclamation distributed over a period of five years and costing 15½ lakhs, the greater part of the expenditure being met from the proceeds of the sale of Government lands in other parts of Rangoon. The question of the best method of disposing of the Rangoon town rubbish was under the consideration of the Municipal Committee during the year. Strong objections were raised to the practice of burying the street-sweepings within Municipal limits, and the relative merits of removing the rubbish beyond the Municipal

limits by rail or by river, and of burning it in incinerators, will receive consideration. In the meantime the system of burial in Municipal limits was still followed with such precautions as were possible to prevent it from giving offence to the inhabitants of the town.

Vaccination.

General results.

329. In Lower Burma the aggregate number of persons vaccinated in 1892-93 was 156,116 as compared with 120,552 in 1889-90, and the former figure greatly exceeded the numbers for each of the two intervening years. In Upper Burma the number of vaccinations in 1889-90 was only 29,707. It rose steadily in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and the total number in 1892-93 was 77,991. While the amount of work thus increased, its quality also slightly improved. In Lower Burma the proportion of successful primary vaccinations to the total number performed in 1892-93 was as 86·65 to 100 and in Upper Burma as 86·09 to 100. In the preceding year the percentage in Lower Burma was 85·21 and in Upper Burma 85·74. The high percentage of success in re-vaccination in Upper Burma, which attracted the notice of the Government of India in the report for 1891-92, again rose to 73·61 in 1892-93, the district vaccinators being apparently still in ignorance of the correct system of classification. The average number of operations carried out by each vaccinator in 1892-93 was much higher than in either of the two preceding years, and in Upper Burma the progress in this respect was continuous for the past three years. The average cost of each operation fell considerably. In Upper Burma it was in 1892-93 only 2 annas and 10 pies. In the districts of Lower Burma the best work was done by the Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Mergui vaccinators, who performed 4,690, 2,947, 3,729, and 2,956 operations respectively, and by the vaccinators in Amherst, where the average number of operations was 2,669. In Upper Burma the average number of vaccinations in seven out of the seventeen districts was more than 3,000, the maximum for the province being reached in Magwe, where the number was 4,596. Of the districts mentioned above, the percentage of success in Sandoway (72·91) and Magwe (76·05) was very low. In the Pegu and Thôngwa districts of Lower Burma and the Katha and Ruby Mines districts of Upper Burma there was a large falling off. In the Katha district the percentage of successful cases (50·93) was the lowest in the province. In four districts of Lower Burma the proportion of successful vaccinations of children under one year old was less than 10 per cent. of the number of infants living. The difference in this respect between the contiguous districts of Hanthawaddy and Pegu, both adjoining Rangoon, was very striking. In Hanthawaddy the percentage was 76·05, while in Pegu it was only 5·28. The Vaccination Act was during the year 1892-93 extended to the Pegu Municipality in Lower Burma and to the Pakôkku, Taungdwingyi, and Mônywa Municipalities in Upper Burma. It is now in force in all the large Municipalities of the province and in most of the smaller ones. In the Municipal towns of Lower Burma the infant population was fairly protected. The special establishment maintained for vaccination was the same in 1892-93 as in the preceding year. There was one more vaccinator in Upper Burma and one less in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma the aggregate expenditure rose from Rs. 9,712 in 1891-92 to Rs. 11,971 in 1892-93, owing to the increased amount drawn as travelling allowances and to the payments of increments to the vaccinators. In Lower Burma the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 32,663 to Rs. 31,253. In Upper Burma the expenditure on rural vaccination was partly defrayed from the district funds, but it has now been decided that it is not a proper charge against these funds, and the expenditure, amounting at present to little more than Rs. 4,000 per annum, will in future be debited to Imperial funds. There was a considerable falling off in dispensary vaccination in both Upper and Lower Burma owing to the extension of the Vaccination Act to the towns in which dispensary vaccinations were formerly most numerous. These dispensaries have now been appointed vaccination centres under the Act, and the record of operations is entered in the general returns. In most districts a fair proportion of operations was verified by the Medical Officers.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

System of control.

330. The policy of Government is ordinarily not to establish or directly manage schools and colleges of its own, but to inspect, regulate, and assist schools established and managed by private persons or associations. The main work of the Education Department, which consists of a Director of Public Instruction, four Inspectors, 32 Deputy Inspectors, and four Sub-Inspectors, is this inspection and regulation. The departmental rules are contained in the Education Code, which, on its publication in 1891, superseded the old Educational Handbook and a multitude of separate orders, and now forms a complete guide to the system under which the managers of schools may look for assistance from the Government.

The officers of the civil administration are charged with a general responsibility for the state of education in their respective jurisdictions, and are expected to promote sound instruction by all means in their power. In Lower Burma a portion of the District Cess Fund is allotted to the support of indigenous education, and the Deputy Commissioner, as manager of the fund, aids indigenous schools. In Lower Burma Municipalities a portion of the Municipal Fund is similarly allotted. Both Deputy Commissioners and Municipal Committees are, in their disbursements to schools, bound to conform to the rules of the department. In Upper Burma all educational grants are paid from Imperial funds; there is no cess; and, with two exceptions, Municipal Committees pay nothing to schools.

The Educational Syndicate of British Burma was established in 1881 in the form of a committee, appointed by the Chief Commissioner, of gentlemen representing all educational interests. In 1886 it was incorporated under Act XXI of 1860 in order that it might hold property in trust. The principal function of the Syndicate is the management of the Seventh Standard or Middle School Examination and of certain other examinations; it also manages the Rangoon College and High School, and advises the local Government regarding all standards of instruction in Lower Burma below those prescribed by the Calcutta University. By the terms of its incorporation the Syndicate's functions do not extend to Upper Burma, but some of the examinations which it conducts are attended by Upper Burma candidates.

In 1882 the schools formerly managed directly by Government (except the Rangoon High School) were handed over to Municipal Committees. These Committees maintain the schools, appoint and dismiss the teachers subject to certain general rules, and are responsible for the working of the institutions. The Municipalities of Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, and Shwegyin have, however, divested themselves of educational responsibilities which they found irksome, and they make a fixed assignment, of which the Director of Public Instruction disposes to the best advantage. In the Municipality of Moulmein all expenditure on education is defrayed from the Provincial budget. In Upper Burma Municipal Committees have nothing to do with education except in Sagaing and Mandalay. The District Committees of Public Instruction have ceased to exist. The Municipalities took over their principal work, namely, that connected with the towns. For the villages the Deputy Commissioners replace them.

Inspection.

331. The province is now divided into four circles of inspection, two under Senior Inspectors and two under Junior Inspectors. When educational work was begun in Upper Burma in 1890 an Inspector was appointed whose charge embraced all the seventeen districts. The growth of work in Upper Burma and the development of Lower Burma soon called for another Inspector, who was appointed in 1893 and the circles were then re-arranged. The Eastern circle now consists of the Tenasserim

division, Pyinmana and Yamèthin. The Western circle consists of the Arakan division, Thôngwa, Henzada, and Bassein. The Central circle consists of the Pegu division (excluding Rangoon Town), Magwe, Minbu, and Thayetmyo. The Upper Burma circle consists of the Northern and Central divisions, Myingyan, Pakôkku, Kyauksè, and Meiktila. Rangoon town is under the Inspectors of the Eastern, Western, and Central circles. The Inspectors of Schools are responsible for the state of education in their respective circles and for the work of the Deputy Inspectors under them. For the special supervision and encouragement of indigenous primary education in monastic and in lay schools, each circle of inspection is divided into sub-circles corresponding with one or more of the civil districts and each sub-circle is placed under a Deputy Inspector or a Sub-Inspector of Schools. There are, in addition, special Deputy Inspectors for Karen and for Tamil schools.

Classification of educational institutions.

332. Educational institutions are classified as "Colleges" and "Schools." Colleges are institutions at which instruction is given in the course for degrees prescribed by a university in one or more of its faculties to students who have passed the Entrance examination. There is only one college in Burma, and that, the Rangoon College, imparts instruction only in Arts. Schools, *i.e.*, institutions at which instruction other than collegiate is imparted, may be public or private, indigenous or non-indigenous, general or special, primary or secondary, Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular, under public management or under private management, aided or unaided. Every school is classed as "public"—

(i) in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the local Government or the University of Calcutta, and

(ii) which either is inspected by the Education Department or presents pupils at the public examinations held by the department, or by the Calcutta University or the Educational Syndicate of Lower Burma.

An indigenous school is a school established and managed by natives of India or Burma and conducted on native methods. It may be a monastic school or a lay school. The monastic schools conducted in monasteries by Buddhist monks, are a special feature of Burma; they are attended by boys only. The lay schools are frequently open to both boys and girls and there are also schools for girls only. Certain missionary schools which follow the indigenous school standards are classed, for the purpose of receiving grants, as indigenous schools.

The only special schools which exist in Burma are normal schools, survey schools, and industrial schools; some of the general schools have classes for technical instruction. There is a law class in Rangoon, but students in medicine and engineering have to go to India.

There are nine standards of instruction and the classes in schools correspond with these standards. The first two are lower primary, the next two upper primary, the fifth, sixth, and seventh are lower secondary or middle, and the last two are upper secondary or high. The classification of schools into high, middle, upper primary, and lower primary depends upon the highest class which the school contains. After passing the ninth standard, which is the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, the student proceeds to collegiate instruction.

The Vernacular schools are those in which English is not regularly taught. They are almost all indigenous schools and they do not teach beyond the seventh standard.

An institution is considered to be under public management when it is under the direct management of Government, or of officers or committees acting on behalf of Government, or of local committees constituted by law. Schools under public management receive no grants-in-aid. Schools under private management may be aided or not; if they are "public schools" they are generally aided, but in any given year they may fail to earn grants.

System of aid.

333. There are two systems of aid, one for indigenous and one for non-indigenous schools. The non-indigenous schools are for the most part established by misssionary societies.

Aid to non-indigenous schools.

334. The Grant-in-aid Rules which apply to non-indigenous schools were last revised in 1890 and hold good until the 31st March 1895. The manager of a school who applies for aid under these rules has first to show that he complies or will comply with certain rules about the qualifications of the teachers, the rates of fees, the admission of pupils, accommodation, and discipline. The school is then put on the register and is eligible for grants of five kinds, namely:—

(i) results-grants for each pupil who passes an examination;
(ii) boarding-grants for each pupil supplied with board and lodging on the school premises;
(iii) special grants to supplement private expenditure on building and furniture;
(iv) supplementary grants bearing some proportion to the total expenditure on the school;
(v) fixed grants.

The first three classes of grants need no explanation. The fourth class is given to newly established schools, schools in backward districts, or schools attended by uncivilized tribes. Fixed grants were introduced in 1890; they are given only to schools whose permanent character has been established, are tenable for two years at a time, and are calculated on the average earnings by results for three years. All grants are subject to the condition that the total given to one school must not exceed the amount contributed during the previous year from private sources. Attendance grants and grants for partial passes are no longer given.

Aid to indigenous schools.

335. There is a special set of standards for indigenous schools, similar to those for Anglo-Vernacular schools, but not going above the Seventh Standard. Indigenous schools are maintained by Burmans, Karens, Mahomedans (Bengalis, Hindustanis, and Madrasis), and Tamil Hindus. In order that an indigenous school may be inspected and may earn grants it must have—

(i) a working session of at least four months;
(ii) an average attendance of 12 pupils;
(iii) at least four pupils who are able to read and write their vernacular as judged by Standard II.

Aid is given in the form of—

(i) results-grants;
(ii) salary-grants for certificated assistant teachers;
(iii) special grants for building, furniture, books, maps, &c;
(iv) special grants to certificated managers who may establish independent schools towards the initial cost of equipment;
(v) salary-grants for certificated teaching managers;
(vi) special salary-grants for Karens;
(vii) special results-grants for girls.

Salary-grants are given to enable indigenous schools to secure qualified teachers. They are not intended to be permanent, but are given to start the schools. Ordinarily they last for three years, are then reduced by half, last for two years more and are then withdrawn. The certificated teacher is sometimes paid wholly by the Municipal Committee or District Cess Fund (in Upper Burma by the Department), and sometimes he is paid half by the manager. Certificated teachers who establish schools and produce assurances of local support may be paid under clause (v) a salary of Rs. 30 the first year, Rs. 20 the second year, and Rs. 10 the third year, besides getting grants in other forms. After the third, or in exceptional cases the fifth, year this form of aid ceases. The Karen teacher's salary-grant rules have recently been revised. They now provide for two grades of teachers, who have respectively to pass the Primary and Secondary Vernacular Teachers' tests; an average attendance of only 15 pupils is required. The results-grants for girls are 50 per cent. higher than for boys.

Normal schools.

336. There are two normal schools, one at Akyab and one at Moulmein, both managed and maintained by Government. The Moulmein school has both Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular departments. The Akyab school has a vernacular department only.

Normal classes are maintained in two aided girls' schools for training school-mistresses. From the 1st January 1893 the possession of a teacher's test certificate has become indispensable for an appointment as teacher in a Government or Municipal school, and from the 1st January 1896 aided schools will be required to employ certificated teachers. The course for the teachers' test extends over three years and a period of practical teaching is exacted before the final certificate is given.

The education of special classes.

337. Reference has already been made to the existence of special rules for the education of Karens. Till 1890 grants to Karen schools were payable at 50 per cent. above the ordinary rate. Karens, however, have so rapidly come to the front in education that in only three districts, namely, Tavoy, Mergui, and Toungoo, are they any longer considered backward and needing the extra payment. Chin and Kachin schools are paid at the higher rate. Owing to the heavier cost of keeping up schools for Europeans, grants are paid at double the ordinary rates. In addition to this the Government provides the following forms of aid :—

(i) a fixed number of monthly stipends tenable for three years, awarded annually in each division of Lower Burma for the maintenance and education of orphans at approved institutions;

(ii) a fixed number of boarder stipends tenable for three years, to enable poor European parents to send their children to boarding schools;

(iii) a fixed number of apprentice stipends tenable by apprentices at approved workshops.

The above stipends are awarded by the Boards at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab respectively under fixed rules. No stipends are paid except on account of children who are actually under instruction. The stipends are tenable subject to good behaviour and progress.

Examinations.

338. The examinations held in the province are of two kinds—

(i) University. | (ii) Provincial.

The University examinations consist of the Entrance, F. A., and B. A., and are conducted by the Calcutta University. Up to the present time no pupils from the schools and colleges of the province have been sent up for the M. A., Law, Medical, or Engineering examinations.

The Provincial examinations are conducted by the Education Department and by the Educational Syndicate of Lower Burma respectively. The former conducts the examinations of Standards I—VI and Standard VIII in Lower Burma and all the Standards from I to VIII in Upper Burma.

The Educational Syndicate conducts the following examinations:—

(i) Myoôkships in Upper and Lower Burma.
(ii) Advocates in Upper and Lower Burma.
(iii) Thugyiships in Upper and Lower Burma.
(iv) Seventh Standard in Lower Burma.
(v) Teacher's test in Upper and Lower Burma.
(vi) Clerkship test in Upper and Lower Burma.
(vii) Entrance tests for clerkships in Upper and Lower Burma.
(viii) Burmese by Elementary, Lower, and Higher Standards for non-Government servants in Upper and Lower Burma.

Under recent orders the examinations in all subject but English in Standards I—VII inclusive are to be conducted in a recognized vernacular, the questions being set and answered in that vernacular.

Government scholarships.

339. The scholarships now consist of—

(i) Higher University
(ii) Middle University
(iii) Lower University
(iv) Middle English
} for Upper and Lower Burma.

(v) Upper Primary Scholarships for Upper Burma only.

The following table gives the details:—

Designation.	Number of scholarships available.	Monthly value.	Period of tenure.	Place of tenure.	To whom open.
		Rs.			
Higher University ...	4	16	2	Any college in the province affiliated to the Calcutta University to the B. A. standard.	Students educated in Burma who have passed the F. A. examination, and who are under 22 years of age.
Middle University ...	1	14	2	Any college in the province affiliated to the Calcutta University to the B. A. standard or F. A. standard.	Students educated in Burma, who have passed the F. A. examination and who do not hold University scholarship; and that student educated in Burma who has passed the Entrance examination first in order of merit of the students presented from the province and who is under 20 years of age.
Lower University ...	11	12	2	Any college in Burma affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F. A. standard.	Students educated in Burma who have passed the Calcutta Entrance examination and are under 20 years of age.
Middle English ...	28	8	2	Any High School in the district or division, to which the scholarship is allotted.	Students who have passed the VIIth Standard (English) examination gaining scholarship marks and are under 18 years of age.
Upper Primary (Upper Burma only)	40 A-Vr. and 40 Vr.	3 3	3 5	In any Anglo-Vernacular VIIth Standard school.	Students who have passed the IVth Standard examination, obtaining scholarship marks, and are under 14 and 16 years of age respectively.

In addition to the above a limited number of special scholarships are annually awarded to students of medicine. Those for engineering have been discontinued. The medical scholarships are awarded to men and women and are tenable in the Calcutta Medical College. Those for men are open to candidates of Burmese and Indo-Burmese origin only, who have passed the F. A. examination and are not over 22 years of age. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 60 a month. Selected candidates have to sign a bond that they will duly attend and complete the full course, and, if required, enter Government service as an Assistant Surgeon after passing the examination for the L. M. S. degree. Those for women are open to female candidates of any nationality domiciled in Burma, who have passed the Entrance examination, possess a knowledge of Burmese equivalent to the Seventh Standard, and are under 21 years of age. One scholarship a year is awarded, and is tenable for three years in the Calcutta Medical College. The scholarship is Rs. 40 a month with a free passage between Rangoon and Calcutta once a year during the vacation. A lower grade of medical scholarships is tenable at the Madras Medical College for Hospital Assistants. Candidates must not be below 15 or above 19 years of age and must have passed the Seventh Standard Anglo-Vernacular examination. The scholarships are tenable for four years. The first year, during which the precollegiate course is taken, is spent in the province and a scholarship of Rs. 20 is paid. The three subsequent years are spent in Madras, and a scholarship of Rs. 40 is paid. Each scholar has his passage to and from Madras paid once a year during the vacation.

St. Barbe, Bigandet, and Gilbert Scholarships.

340. The Educational Syndicate awards from funds in its keeping three scholarships a year of Rs. 10 each to women, tenable for one year, at the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon. These are known as the St. Barbe Scholarships. They also award two scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 a year, tenable for five years, in the Calcutta Medical College, to candidates, male or female, who are

domiciled in Burma, have a fluent colloquial knowledge of Burmese, and have passed the First Arts examination if male, and the Entrance examination if female, candidates. These are known as the Bigandet Scholarships. The Gilbert Scholarship is tenable on the technical side of the Rangoon College by a selected student who has passed the Seventh Standard Anglo-Vernacular examination. Till the technical side is opened it is tenable in any approved workshop.

Survey schools.

341. The Survey schools of Upper and Lower Burma are now under the control of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and are worked under the Upper and Lower Burma Survey School schemes, which provide a certain number of scholarships tenable in the survey schools of the province.

Burma State Railway workshop apprentices.

342. Forty apprentices stipends are tenable at the Insein Railway Workshops, 20 for Europeans and Eurasians and 20 for Karens and Burmese. These apprenticeships are tenable for five years and are worth—

	Rs.
1st year	12
2nd do.	15
3rd do.	20
4th do.	28
5th do.	40

New pupils are on probation for six months, during which Karen and Burmese students are paid Rs. 12 a month by the Education Department.

Text-book Committee.

343. The Text-book Committee under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction chooses and prepares text-books, English and Vernacular, for the use of schools in the province. The Committee consists of the Commissioner of the Pegu Division, an Inspector of Schools, and the Principal of the Rangoon College as *ex-officio* members. The other members are appointed by the Chief Commissioner. The Committee is assisted by an Editor of Vernacular Text-books and a certain number of translators. The work has been so heavy that the office of the Editor has been lately re-organized and considerably strengthened.

Education (Lower Burma).

General results.

344. Owing principally to the removal from the list of public institutions of inefficient schools in the Thayetmyo district, the number of public schools fell from 2,781 to 2,577. Middle Vernacular, Primary, and Girls' schools shared the decrease. The list of private institutions was swelled not only by the transfer to it of schools formerly recognized but also by the discovery of schools hitherto unknown to the Deputy Inspectors. The result was an increase from 3,366 to 3,942 of private schools, and an increase from 6,147 to 6,519 of the grand total of schools. The total number of pupils increased by over 5,000, but in public schools there was a decrease of more than 2,000. The Government school at Paletwa in the Arakan Hill Tracts was abolished. Three Municipal schools—at Lemyethna, Ramree, and Allanmyo—were closed. Unaided recognized schools were reduced from 1,602 to 1,361, many of the recognized schools which had continuously failed to earn any grant having been transferred to the unrecognized list. Though the figures alluded to above indicate a decrease in the number of pupils attending public institutions, there was a noticeable advance in the grade of instruction imparted. Thus 298 students were in the High school stage and 2,954 were in the Middle school stage against 219 and 2,558 respectively in 1891-92. The total number of pupils under instruction in schools and colleges of all sorts was 138,020 against 132,688 in the previous, and 115,297 in the penultimate year.

Financial.

345. The net expenditure by Government and local bodies on education in 1892-93 was Rs. 6,26,916, being Rs. 27,233 less than in the previous year. The total expenditure, which aggregated Rs. 9,80,821, was also less than in 1891-92, but the decrease was not so great as in public expenditure, being only Rs. 6,746. The expenditure on

Secondary schools was Rs. 18,262 below that of the previous year, and the expenditure on Primary schools was less by Rs. 7,060. Both these decreases were due to the revision of the list of schools. A further saving accrued by the abolition of Lower and Upper Primary scholarships in 1891. The scholarships then current have now expired and this head of expenditure fell by over eight thousand rupees. Collegiate education, the education of girls, special instruction, furniture and apparatus, and superintendence demanded more money than in the previous year. Except in the case of special schools, for which the Law classes in Rangoon caused higher expenditure, the increases were of no special significance or interest. School-houses at Shwegyin and Sandoway were constructed, but the expenditure on buildings was nearly Rs. 10,000 less than the Rs. 48,523 expended in the previous year. Fees brought in a larger amount in all classes of schools. In schools managed by Municipal and Local Boards there was only a trifling increase from Rs. 35,433 to Rs. 36,850, but in institutions managed by Government there was a rise from Rs. 37,966 to Rs. 44,030, and in aided schools from Rs. 95,953 to Rs. 98,718. District Cess Funds' educational expenditure rose from Rs. 1,83,100 to Rs. 1,87,805, while Municipal and Town Committees spent Rs. 2,15,598 against Rs. 2,25,201 in the previous year. In Lower Burma, Municipal Funds contributed nearly 22 per cent. of the total in the year of report, and, though their contribution was less than in the previous year, there was no real additional burden thrown on the general revenues, because in previous years the pecuniary aid afforded by Municipal Committees to schools was largely provided out of lump-sum grants which the local Government made to the Municipalities.

University education.

346. The average daily attendance at the Rangoon College was 48 in the year of report against 42 in the previous year and 25 of those who studied at the college during the year held no scholarships. The results of the examinations were also good. Three—being all who went up—passed the examination for B.A. and 12 out of 23 candidates succeeded in the F.A. test. From the Collegiate school 43 went up for the Entrance examination and 40 were successful. The expenditure on the college was slightly higher than in 1890-91, but the increase of students reduced the average cost of each to Government from Rs. 905 to Rs. 791.

Secondary education.

347. The number of High English schools remained unchanged at eleven; seven new Middle English schools were opened and three were closed or reduced to a lower grade. Vernacular Middle schools, owing to revision of the register, decreased from twenty-two to ten. There was a marked increase in the attendance at High and Middle English schools. Sixty-seven candidates passed the Entrance examination against twenty-six in the previous year. The most successful privately managed schools were St. Paul's Institution and St. John's Convent, both in Rangoon. The Bassein and Moulmein High schools secured three passes each, and the Akyab High school obtained two. The results of the Entrance examination were better not only than those of 1891-92, which was a bad year, but also than those of 1890-91, when 46 passed. In the Middle school, or Seventh Standard examination, there were fewer passes than in the previous year, but the results of the year of report were achieved without the bestowal of grace marks. The new Clerkship Rules, which now require a higher standard than the Seventh as a qualification for entry into Government employ, have conduced more than any one cause to the increased interest shown in Upper Secondary education. The reduction in the number of centres at which the Calcutta Entrance examination was held from three to one was, no doubt, a check to this impulse and was much to be regretted. The effect of the reduction was minimized as much as possible by paying the travelling expenses of students from Akyab, Bassein, Mandalay, and Moulmein.

Primary instruction.

348. The number of Primary schools under inspection fell from 2,761 to 2,552. For reasons already mentioned there was a considerable decrease among indigenous schools. In addition, two Anglo-Vernacular schools under public management were closed, one was transferred to the Vernacular list and one was amalgamated with another school. The quality of instruction, as evidenced by the number of passes, considerably improved. The Upper Primary examination was passed

by 4,275 pupils against 3,731 in the previous year, and in the Lower Primary standard the improvement was from 13,277 to 16,123 passes. The number of school meetings required from each pupil entered for examination from a school aided under the Grant-in-Aid Rules was raised in May 1892 from 200 to 250, and the number required from Karen pupils was raised from 120 to 200. This does not appear to have diminished the number of candidates. Among non-indigenous schools there was a slight advance in the Arakan division, and, though there was a decrease of eight indigenous schools, the results attained were better than in the preceding year. A decrease of 318 pupils in indigenous schools is attributed to an epidemic of smallpox and cholera. The people, however, are still reported to be unwilling to pay school-fees, and a real popular desire for education does not exist in this division. The elimination of inefficient schools in the Toungoo district produced a decrease of 13 in the aggregate of indigenous schools for the Tenasserim division. In Tavoy and Mergui towns further progress was made, and in the latter place two schools in which Chinese is the medium of instruction were opened. In the Shwegyin district there was a satisfactory increase in schools, pupils, and passes, and as the pôngyis have been stimulated by results-grants the number of monastic schools under inspection increased by thirteen.

Education in special subjects.

349. A Girls' Normal class at St. John's Convent, Rangoon, was opened during the year in order to provide teachers for Anglo-Vernacular girls' schools. A Law class was opened in Rangoon in 1892. Four Kindergarten classes were started by Government in connection with aided schools, and a new Survey school was established at Sandoway. The results of the Normal school examinations were very poor. The chief Normal school—the Government institution at Moulmein—sent up no candidates for the Anglo-Vernacular examination, and altogether only four vernacular passes were obtained, three by the Kemmendine Girls' Normal school and one by the Akyab Boys' Normal school. St. Peter's school at Bassein still carried on industrial work, but otherwise little interest or advance was shown in this direction. The initial qualification required from Burmans applying for Hospital Assistant scholarships at Madras was altered in January 1893 from a pass in a special examination to a pass in the Seventh Standard Anglo-Vernacular examination, as it was found that the special examination was inconvenient and superfluous.

Education of girls.

350. There were eight fewer girls' schools, but 30 more female pupils than in the preceding year. Seven girls passed the Entrance and one the F.A. examination, while 241 against 38 in the preceding year passed the Middle school test. In Burmese Indigenous schools the attendance of girls increased from 7,833 to 9,189, and in Karen Indigenous schools from 4,629 to 4,783. Fifty more boys' schools, making 1,012 in all, admitted girls, and 13,365 girls, against 12,026 in the previous year, studied under these conditions. These figures, and the fact that 3,627 girls, being 739 more than in 1891-92, passed the Lower Primary stage, showed that the education of girls made steady progress.

Education of special classes.

351. The number of pupils who attended schools reserved for Europeans and Eurasians only was 1,121 against 964 in the previous year. In the matter of passes there was an improvement at all stages. Karen schools increased from 457 to 474 and instructed 14,722 pupils against 14,182 in the previous year. There was also an increase of 24 certificated teachers subsidised under the Special Karen Rules. As in previous years, progress was mainly confined to Christians, but in the Hanthawaddy district the other Karens took an increased interest in education. The total increase of attendance in Karen Indigenous aided schools was 1,156 boys and 359 girls. The Karen teachers' certificate system was revised. Third grade certificates were abolished, the stipends of first and second grade certificated teachers were enhanced, and they are now required to pass the regular vernacular teachers' tests instead of a special examination. Mahomedan schools exist only in Akyab and Rangoon Town. In the former, owing to the epidemic already mentioned, their condition was not good. There were five purely Chinese

schools; and the existence of 63 Tamil schools in or near Rangoon, Moulmein, and Pegu, besides 14 which send up pupils for examination, was reported. In April 1892 a scheme was started to provide for the education of the sons of village headmen. As, under the Lower Burma Village Act and the Chief Commissioner's Resolution of the 19th October 1892 in the Revenue Department, the exercise of police and petty magisterial powers and the collection of the revenue were entrusted to village headmen, it became important to ensure that these officials should have a fair minimum of education. Accordingly, it has been ordered that the sons or male heirs of headmen who are too poor to pay the necessary fees themselves shall be admitted as free scholars in Government, Municipal, and Aided schools, the fees being defrayed in Lower Burma from District, and in Upper Burma from Imperial, funds.

Medium of instruction.

352. In the course of the year opinions were collected on the proposal to communicate instruction through the vernacular languages instead of through English. After careful consideration of the question it was decided in November 1892 to order that instruction should be communicated through the vernacular in all schools under public management except the Rangoon High school, which was exempted from the order on account of the diversity of races among its pupils. It is also intended, in the Seventh Standard examination of 1894, that the question-papers in all subjects, except languages, shall be set, and every candidate required to answer, in a recognized vernacular.

Education (Upper Burma).

General statistics.

353. The opposition of some leading Buddhist ecclesiastics in Mandalay to secular education caused a decrease of 1,316 in Primary schools classed as public institutions, which involved the loss of 10,087 pupils. Schools of the High English and Middle vernacular grades appeared for the first time in the returns. In the Middle English grade there was a decrease of two schools and 158 pupils. Partly owing to the withdrawal from inspection of monastic schools, partly owing to the progressive exploration of the educational field, "private institutions" rose in number from 2,458, with 10,277 pupils, to 5,757 with 45,927 pupils. The aggregate of pupils instructed in recognized schools fell from 53,074 to 44,031, and the total of pupils instructed in known schools of any kind rose from 63,351 to 89,958. The effect of the ecclesiastical opposition was different in different districts. In Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Myingyan, Kyauksè, and Magwe there was a large decrease of pupils in recognized Primary schools. All these districts, except Lower Chindwin and Magwe, are close to Mandalay. In Katha, Bhamo, Ruby Mines, and Upper Chindwin the decrease was very small, while in the remaining districts there was an increase.

Financial.

354. The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 1,08,223 to Rs. 1,36,296. The entertainment from the 1st April 1892 of four additional Deputy Inspectors caused an increase of Rs. 7,085. Larger grants to Secondary schools, both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, and to Girls' schools accounted for the remaining increase in Imperial expenditure. On the whole Imperial expenditure increased from Rs. 78,190 to Rs. 95,801, Municipal expenditure from Rs. 1,020 to Rs. 5,621, fees from Rs. 11,622 to Rs. 14,858, and expenditure from miscellaneous sources from Rs. 17,391 to Rs. 20,016.

Secondary education.

355. The Roman Catholic Girls' school at Mandalay was the only High English school in Upper Burma, though one other school had a boy in the Eighth Standard. One Anglo-Vernacular school was reduced from the Middle to the Primary grade, and ten Vernacular schools, of which three were Monastic schools, in the Mandalay, Kyauksè, Bhamo, Shwebo, Ye-u, and Pyinmana districts were raised to the Middle grade. The number of Seventh Standard passes was 17, being four more than in the previous year. The number of Buddhists in the Secondary stage of instruction increased from 487 to 960.

Primary education.

356. Four Primary Mission schools were closed, and, as already stated, many indigenous schools withdrew from recognition. The quality of work in those which remained showed considerable improvement. In the Fourth Standard there were 166 passes against 103 in the previous year, and in all the lower standards also the number of passes increased. The number of aided Indigenous schools was 503 against 532 in the previous year. Monastic aided schools decreased from 352 to 309 and lay aided schools increased from 180 to 194. As in the previous year, the lay schools earned more results-grants, but, girls (of whom eight passed) being excluded, the monastic schools overtopped by one the 50 Fourth Standard passes which the Indigenous lay schools secured.

Education of girls.

357. The attendance of girls in aided Indigenous schools increased from 2,741 to 3,631, and there was an increase of girls' passes in all Primary standards. One girl from an Indigenous school also passed the Fifth Standard, and in the higher grades the progress was satisfactory. In schools aided under the Grant-in-Aid Rules 183 girls attended against 81 in the previous year, and four girls passed the Seventh, three the Eighth, and one the Ninth Standard. Altogether, in public institutions, 5,454 girls attended against 4,420 in 1891-92. Some certificated mistresses were placed in girls' schools.

Education of special classes.

358. Besides the fact that the two Chinese schools in Mandalay were closed there was little of special interest to note regarding schools for special classes. One Mahomedan school in Mandalay employed a certificated assistant teacher.

Pali examination.

359. A scheme was elaborated with considerable trouble to encourage and reward the study of Pali, especially among the pôngyis. A Central Committee was appointed, a syllabus was drawn up, and rewards were fixed. But when the Central Committee set to work, the Buddhist ecclesiastics upon it drew back, and the Chief Commissioner was compelled with much reluctance to abandon an experiment of which the success was hopeless without the co-operation of the leading ecclesiastics.

360. The Rangoon Literary Society and the Rangoon Young Men's Institute are still in existence. The former is a circulating Library with a reading-room, for which a certain number of papers and magazines are subscribed. The Young Men's Institute has a library and occasionally lectures are delivered at it. Neither of these receives any aid from Government. Since 1892 two "Teachers' Associations" have been formed in Rangoon and in Moulmein respectively. The former receives a grant of Rs. 1,200 a year and the latter received a special grant of Rs. 300 from the Government. The objects for which they have been established are—

(i) to hold meetings at stated times to bring together teachers and those interested in education for the discussion of matters bearing on the theory and practice of education;
(ii) to illustrate by practical class-work the best method of teaching;
(iii) to encourage the production and publication of such literature as will tend to advance the cause of education;
(iv) to form a library of permanent and periodical literature bearing on education.

Literature and the Press.

361. Forty-seven publications were registered during the year against 176 in 1891-92. Of these 11 were of an educational and 36 of a non-educational nature. Religion was the subject of 23, language of 11, one treated of law and one of mathematics, and seven were dramatical or poetical compositions. There appeared 39 original works, 4 republications, and 4 translations. Five of the publications were in English, 18 in Burmese, 7 in English-Burmese, 1 in English-Karen, 1 in Pali, 11 in Pali-Burmese, 1 in Karen, 1 in Sgau-Karen, 1 in

Shan, and 1 in French. The total number of periodicals published in Burma, irrespective of the daily advertising sheets, was 30, of which 5 were printed in the Arakan division, 15 in the Pegu division, 5 in the Tenasserim division, 2 in the Irrawaddy division, and 3 in the Northern division.

Arts and Sciences.

362. A fine specimen of Burmese wood-carving was prepared for the Chicago Exhibition.

The silversmiths continued to flourish, but produced nothing of very special interest.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

363. The remains of the late Dr. Forchhammer, edited by Mr. Taw Sein Kho, were published in 1892-93. These consisted of a work on Arakanese antiquities and a note on the Kyaukku temple at Prome. The question of appointing an Archæological Officer for Burma was considered during the year. After its close Major Temple, of the Burma Commission, accepted the appointment of Honorary Archæological Officer. His duties consist in generally controlling and promoting archæological research in Burma.

ROYAL AS.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

364. Up to the year 1877 the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the province was vested in the Bishop of Calcutta. In that year the See of Rangoon was created and the Right Reverend J. H. Titcomb, D.D., was consecrated as the first Bishop, exercising spiritual jurisdiction over the province. In October 1879 an Archdeacon was appointed to the See. Dr. Titcomb having resigned the Bishopric on account of ill-health, he was succeeded by the Right Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D., D.D., in June 1882. Owing to the annexation of Upper Burma new Letters Patent were granted in 1888 extending the area of the bishopric so as to include the whole of Burma. Under the Lord Bishop are 11 Chaplains of the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment including the Archdeacon. One of the 11 Chaplains is posted at Dagshai, a hill station in the Punjab, in accordance with an arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1880, and another at Port Blair. There is a Registrar of the Diocese. Six other clergymen also received allowances from Government.

Ecclesiastical.

365. During the year all troops were withdrawn from Toungoo which has now ceased to be station for a Government Chaplain. A Chaplain for the civil community at Mandalay has been appointed by the Additional Clergy Society who receives a grant-in-aid from Government. The same Society has also appointed a Port Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain in the Town of Rangoon, who also receives a grant from Government. Arrangements have been made for regular periodical visits of clergymen to all headquarters of districts in Lower Burma except one, and to nearly all in Upper Burma. The work on the new Cathedral progressed during the year, and it is expected that it will be so far completed as to allow it to be opened for Divine Service by the middle of 1894. Plans have been drawn and approved for a new church at Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.

Stationery.

366. The stationery requirements of the province were, as in former years, complied with by the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta. The revision of the standard forms in use in the various departments of Government was completed during the year. Guard-books containing specimens of all the authorized forms have now been prepared and distributed to all officers concerned, and are kept up to date by the issue of memoranda from time to time. The printing of all unauthorized forms, namely, those not included in the guard-books, has been prohibited.

PART III.

LOWER BURMA STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.

LOWER BURMA.

[No. 1.] *1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated for the year 1892-93.*

Division.	District.	Area according to professional survey.	Deduct: Pendatory and tributary States.	Deduct: Area for which no returns exist.	Net area by professional survey.	Corresponding area in village papers.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Cultivable waste other than fallow.	Current fallow.	Net area cropped during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
ARAKAN ...	Akyab	3,542,400	...	...	3,542,400	3,542,400	...	963,457	1,987,473	37,256	553,814	
	Northern Arakan	649,600	...	...	649,600	649,600	...	429,592	209,836	...	10,172	
	Kyaukpyu	2,757,760	...	...	2,757,760	2,757,760	...	2,334,905	241,506	1,729	119,620	
	Sandoway	2,459,648	...	...	2,459,648	2,459,648	...	2,330,731	11,198	2,505	55,214	
	Total	9,409,408	...	...	9,409,408	9,409,408	...	6,179,085	2,450,013	41,490	738,820	
PEGU ...	Rangoon Town	14,080	...	...	14,080	14,080	...	12,212	483	...	1,385	
	Hanthawaddy	1,246,686	...	...	1,246,686	1,246,686	205,096	218,338	257,768	36,323	529,161	
	Pegu	1,553,954	...	...	1,553,954	1,553,954	256,640	414,038	37,113	30,641	815,522	
	Tharrawaddy	1,288,960	...	...	1,288,960	1,288,960	615,860	283,280	15,000	13,751	361,069	
	Prome	1,847,680	...	...	1,847,680	1,847,680	260,172	970,181	293,445	23,541	300,341	
	Total	5,951,360	...	...	5,951,360	5,951,360	1,337,768	1,898,049	603,809	104,256	2,007,478	
IRRAWADDY ...	Thôngwa	3,518,176	...	...	3,518,176	3,518,176	...	1,445,119	1,303,584	9,960	759,513	
	Bassein	3,087,423	...	...	3,087,423	3,087,423	...	630,793	1,773,085	112,220	571,325	
	Henzada	1,373,537	...	...	1,373,537	1,373,537	...	205,785	727,075	10,795	429,882	
	Thayetmyo	3,047,040	...	...	3,047,040	3,047,040	294,656	1,430,012	1,104,854	72,650	144,868	
	Total	11,026,176	...	...	11,026,176	11,026,176	294,656	3,711,709	4,908,598	205,625	1,905,588	
TENASSERIM ...	Amherst	9,729,920	...	...	9,729,920	9,729,920	504,150	6,543,907	204,292	42,004	435,567	
	Tavoy	4,576,000	...	...	4,576,000	4,576,000	358,400	1,876,480	2,255,656	1,109	84,355	
	Mergui	4,998,400	...	...	4,998,400	4,998,400	192,000	2,837,760	1,907,931	234	60,475	
	Toungoo	4,066,560	...	...	4,066,560	4,066,560	582,766	1,344,025	2,021,092	...	118,677	
	Shwegyin	3,473,280	...	...	3,473,280	3,473,280	313,280	817,017	2,100,554	2,920	239,509	
	Salween	2,973,440	...	...	2,973,440	2,973,440	76,480	825,622	2,054,547	68	16,723	
	Total	29,817,600	...	...	29,817,600	29,817,600	2,027,076	16,244,811	10,544,072	46,335	955,306	
	GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	56,204,544	...	...	56,204,544	56,204,544	3,659,500	28,033,654	18,506,492	397,706	5,607,192	

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	ARAKAN DIVISION.			
	AKYAB DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Yoma range, which forms the eastern boundary between Upper Burma and the Akyab district and a rib of it separating Akyab from the Kyaukpyu district; the Mayu range, running north and south on the western part of the district, a portion of which forms the boundary between the Naaf and Rathedaung townships; the Saingdin hills in Rathedaung township; the Ywataung in Urittaung; the Akadaung in Kaladan; Kyeindaung in Minbya; the Myengutaung in Pauktaw, and many others which do not call for any particular remarks. The whole of the northern and eastern portions of the district are very hilly, covered with dense forests and jungle.	3,576·72	British.	*Soil.*—The soils on the hills are well adapted for hill or taungya cultivation, such as rice, cotton, and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. *Minerals.*—Petroleum is procured from the wells on the Eastern Barongas. *Forest products.*—Ironwood or pyingado, thinganet, pyinma or kamaung, thayan, zaing, kanyin, and peinhnè.
Plains	The plains of this district are comprised of the valleys of the Mayu, the Kaladan, and the Lemru rivers, and the land lying between the Mayu hills and the Naaf estuary. They are somewhat covered with low hills and intersected by a network of tidal creeks, dividing the country into several islands, consisting of swamps and flat plains which require a little embanking to keep the water out. These tidal creeks are fringed on both sides by mangrove jungles and afford boat communication with almost every village.	1,264·73		The soil in the vicinity of the bay is sandy, that of the hills dry and hard. The soil in the interior is rich loam fit for cultivation. *Products.*—Rice, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, sesamum, mustard, hemp, chillies, peas, vegetables and other garden products.
Forests	The hills are nearly all covered with forest. They are included under the head of mountains and elevated tracts.			
Rivers	The principal rivers are the Kaladan, the Lemru, the Mayu, and the Naaf. The Kaladan rises from the Blue mountains, flows south, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is fed by numerous streams, the two largest of which are the "Mi" from the east and the "Pe" from the west. The inundation of one of these feeders during the south-east monsoon sometimes causes the river to rise. The Kaladan is navigated by vessels drawing 6 feet of water up to the northern boundary of the district. Its harbour is well protected by the Baronga Island, which resists the violence of the south-east monsoon, and the Savage Island at its entrance aids the protection. The latter is occupied by a lighthouse from which a first class light is exhibited. The old Arakanese name of Kaladan is "Gatsabat Nadi"	616·75		
	The Lemru on the eastern part of the district has its source amongst the hills forming the spurs of the Yoma range. It flows south and falls into Hunter's Bay by numerous mouths, interconnected with a network of tidal creeks. The upper portion of the river being shallow is navigable by vessels drawing 6 feet of water up to 20 miles only.			
	The Mayu river rises in the hills on the Chittagong frontier, flows south and falls into the Bay of Bengal, directly opposite the Oyster Reef lighthouse. It is navigable by vessels drawing 6 feet of water up to 50 to 60 miles. Its mouth is three miles broad. The entrance is dangerous, being full of rocks and shoals. The old Arakanese name of the "Mayu" was Yoma Waddi.			
	The Naaf river rises in the Chittagong district, flows south and falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is navigable by coasting vesels up to a distance of 15 miles from the mouth, which is a convenient harbour for native paddy boats of Chittagong bound for Akyab.			
Lakes	The Nagabauk in the Kaladan township, the Pauzeinyaung, the Walumbyan, the Letsagôn, the Kathaba, the Annuma, and the Awagya in Myohaung, and some other smaller ones. The big lakes, excepting Nagabauk, are let out as fisheries on small rents. The Nagabauk has been included in a grazing ground.	58·00		
Marshes	There are numerous marshes in many parts of the district.	19·00		

		Arakan Hill Tracts District.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The mountains consist of long ranges of hills intersected by small streams, which are the feeders of the two great rivers, the Kaladan and Lemru.	615	British	*Soil.*—Sandy, alluvial, and rocky; slate is also found. The produce comprises rice, *cotton*, tobacco, sessamum seed, indigo; and the forest yields ironwood, kamaung, thitkado, thinganet, bamboo, and many other kinds of good, useful timber. There are no mineral products.	
Plains	*Nil.*				
Forests	Forests lie chiefly on the east bank of the Kaladan and in the Lemru, and yield abundance of good useful timber.	300			
Rivers	The Kaladan and Lemru	100			
Lakes	*Nil.*				
	Kyaukpyu District.				
Mountains and elevated tracts.	Of the total area, 259 square miles are suited to taungya cultivation and for mixed crops of paddy, cotton and sesamum; 59 square miles are suitable for tea plantation and the remainder, 2,245 square miles, is unculturable waste.	2,563			
Plains	Of the total area 208 square miles are actually under cultivation; 13 square miles are culturable; and 130 square miles are unculturable.	351			
Forests	The forests contain pyingado, in, pyinma, thitkado, thingan, thinganet, pyôndôn, thin, and kayin ...	652	British.	The islands are of volcanic formation; soil in the vicinity of the sea sandy; in the interior rich loam. *Minerals.*—Iron in small quantities, limestone, coal, and petroleum. *Products.*—Rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton in a small degree, sessamum.	
Rivers	All the islands are well watered by them.				
Lakes	*Nil.*				
Marshes	Salt-water creeks and swamps	743			
	Sandoway District.				
Mountains and elevated tracts.	There is only one mountain range in the district called the Yoma, which runs north and south and forms the eastern boundary of the district. Numerous spurs branch from the main range, some of an altitude equal to the range itself. It is believed that within the limits of the district the elevation nowhere exceeds 4,000 feet. The main range is crossed by several passes more or less frequented: first the old military road called the Taungup pass, which debouches on the Irrawaddy near Padaung below Prome and which at Shaukbinsakan rises to 3,500 feet; and secondly several smaller passes *via* the Malu, Kyeni-tali, and Yahaing creeks further south of lower elevation as the ridge of the Yoma sinks to its termination to the sea. At the mouth of the Taungup river there rises a conical hill called Mount Surma, but it is of no great elevation.	* 2,711		The rocks in the Yoma range and its spurs are metamorphic and comprise clay slabs, ironstone, indurated sandstone, sometimes greatly altered by heat; quartz nodules are frequent near Shaukbin; and towards the south around Satthwa ironstone, trap, and rocks of basaltic character are common. It is believed there are no mineral productions of any value in those elevated tracts. The commonest and most useful product of the elevated tracts is wood-oil. From the lower elevations, ironwood (*Ingaxylocarpa*,—Burmese pyingado) is greatly sought after for its extreme strength and durability.	
Plains	The surface configuration of the district is so disrupted by the influence of igneous action that little of the country can be called plain.	† 222	British	It is very probable that on examination the formations in the plains would give evidence of frequent alternations of marine with fresh-water sediments: they certainly indicate nothing of the consolidation of older systems. The beds for the most part consist of tertiary clays and sand with interstratified limestones and lignites, over which in the lower lands and along the margins of the streams lies a rich alluvium. Of the lignites a small quantity only has been met with, but the limestone is abundant and very pure, yielding on assay carbonite of lime with some traces of iron, alumina, and magnesia. The products of the soil are rice, sessamum, tobacco, cotton, pepper, sugarcane, and yams in the southern portion of the district.	
Forests	Contain iron and other useful trees	‡ 910			
Rivers	There is nothing in this district that can be called a river. The Taungup, Sandoway, and Gwa streams are the largest in the district. The mouth of the last named forms a good anchorage for vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught.				
Lakes	*Nil.*				

* Includes 100 square miles from Gwaletya Circle. † Includes 6 square miles from Gwaletya Circle. ‡ Includes 1 square mile from Gwaletya Circle.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	PEGU DIVISION.			
	RANGOON TOWN DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	Thingantaung hill and high ground in the Cantonment and Tamwè circles	3·00	British.	*Elevated tract soil.*—1. Mixture of small quantity of laterite with large quantity of clay. 2. Mixture of small quantity of clay with large quantity of sand. 3. In a few cases 2 or 3 feet of surface loam and underlying a layer of 3 to 5 feet of laterite. *Products.*—Mango, jack, marian, plantain, durian, pine-apple, etc. *Minerals.*—Nil.
Plains	All about the town and suburbs	11·75		*Plain soil.*—Two or three feet of surface loam and underlying a layer of strong clay to a depth of 10 feet of red and greyish color. *Products.*—Rice in some parts *Minerals.*—Nil.
Forests	*Nil.*			
Rivers	The Rangoon river and Pazundaung Creek. Since the 1882-83 report was written great improvements have been made in the navigation of the river, which is now navigable for vessels of 6,000 tons and 27 feet draft. Up to the Hastings shoal it is navigable for vessels of the above size and draft, at three quarters flood, even during the neaps in the dry season; but the Monkey Point Channel has as little as 21 feet in it at high water neaps during the dry season and 23 feet at high water neaps during the rains. Both vessels in ballast and loaded vessels enter and leave the harbour and proceed up and down the river at night, if it is fine and clear. The channels in the river are well defined by buoys to the number of 23; those on the starboard (right hand) coming in being painted red, and those on the port (left hand) being painted black. This change was effected in May 1892 in conformity with the decision of the International Buoyage Conference. In 1886-87 a light vessel was placed on the western edge of the Eastern Sands as a guide to pilots, and in May 1890 two lights were erected at Elephant Point as a leading mark round the Spit and into Elephant Point. These improvements have done much to render the navigation safe and easy by night as well as by day. Tide gauges have been erected on the Western Sands at Elephant Point, at Chokey Point, and at King's Point, and at the latter place a Semaphore has also been erected to show pilots the water in the Monkey Point Channel. Monthly surveys are made of the Monkey Point and Chokey Lumps Channels, and the Spit Channel is surveyed annually. Continual deepening and shoaling occurs in the Monkey Point, Chokey Lumps, and Spit Channels; but the most important and permanent change is at Elephant Point, where steady erosion is taking place; the channel is following the point as it cuts away, and the Middle Bank is working out to the same extent, keeping the channel the same width. The spot where the customs and other buildings formerly stood is now well towards the middle of the channel. Since the erection of the lights in 1890, they have been shifted three times on account of the erosion. Monkey Point channel averages 2 feet shoaler than it did in 1887, 1888, and 1889. The Hastings Sand is extending to the eastward and southward and joins the Liffey Sands, which has worked up higher and is now in some places 8 feet above the zero of the tide tables. Considerable erosion is also taking place at King's Point, and the Semaphore and Boundary Pillar had to be shifted in 1891 on account of it. In the harbour proper, *i. e.*, between the Hastings Sands and the Ahlon Sands, constant changes, within limits, as to depth take place and lumps form and work away again to such an extent that a chart of the harbour is far from correct three months after it is made.	7·00		

	No new wharves have been built since 1882-83, but Brooking-street Wharf has been lengthened 108 feet and is now 358 feet long, and Latter-street Wharf has been lengthened 388 feet and is now 592 feet long. Two jetties, each of 250 feet length, and capable of accommodating vessels of 360 feet, have been constructed, and several smaller jetties, varying in length from 80 feet 160 feet, have also been constructed. Seventeen sets of swinging moorings have been laid down in the harbour for the convenience of steamers and have proved a great advantage. In Pazundaung Creek nothing has been done beyond constructing two small passenger jetties.			
Lakes	The only lake of importance in the district is the Kandawgyi, or Royal Lake, within the Dalhousie Park.	·25		
Marshes	*Nil.*			
	HANTHAWADDY DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	(i) A portion of the Pegu Yoma, running north and south, composed of sandstone hills about 100 feet above sea level covered with forest, but gradually being brought under cultivation; (ii) the Tunte Kôndan composed of laterite and sandstone rocks between Tunte on the north and Dedanaw on the south. North of Tunte is an outline of similar conformation.	300	British.	Sandstone and laterite covered with a rich reddish clay and well suited for orchard cultivation.
Plains	Vast low-lying plains exist in the Aingkalaung, Bawlè, and Panhlaing circles, which up to date have not been brought under cultivation except to limited extent.	1,200		
Forests	Reserved forests to the north-east of the jungle, on spurs running out from the Pegu Yomas and on the Kôndan above referred to.	280		Black oily clay to the south with sandy clay north of Rangoon. Teak and pyingado are not plentiful; ingyin, pyinma, thitya, in, are mixed with trees of less value.
Rivers	The Hlaing, Panhlaing, Bawlè, Kokowa, Irrawaddy, Rangoon, and Pegu. The two latter, after receiving the drainage of the country, unite below Monkey Point and flow into the sea at Elephant Point.	50		During the dry season the water in the river for about 40 miles above Rangoon is blackish.
Lakes	Victoria Lake. This was formed by embanking the low-lying land in the Kokkaing and other kwins at a distance of about 5 miles from Rangoon. It contains the water-supply of Rangoon.	8		
Marshes	On the margins of the elevated tract above described as the Tunte or Kôndan ridge and land which was formerly cultivated in the Kanyingôn circle, but which, owing to a breach in the natural sandbank, has been flooded for the past three years.	110		
	PEGU DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The range of hills known as the Pegu Yoma is the only important one in the district; it rises to the height of about 2,000 feet and is covered with rich forests.	620	British.	*Minerals.*—Laterite. The soil is mostly gravelly, but here and there the surface is rocky. Minor forest produce, such as bees-wax, wood-oil, bamboo, and the like is obtained in the hills.
Plains	The plains are all more or less under paddy cultivation and are intersected by numerous creeks ...	1,663		*Soil.*—Alluvial, loam and gravel.
Forests	The forests are in the north-east part of the district along the slopes of the Yomas; the area is 400 square miles. This area is included in mountains and elevated tracts.			*Products.*—Paddy, vegetables, tobacco, and fruit-trees. Teak, pyingado, and pyinma; other softer woods more abundant. Thatch, salu, and other forest produce abundant.
Rivers	The Pegu river, the Kawet, Pagandaung, and Hmawwun creeks are fairly large and are navigable by steam launches.	75		
Lakes	*Nil.*			
Marshes	Marshes exist in certain parts of the district in the rains, and for a short time after the rains only ...	70		

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	PEGŪ DIVISION—continued.			
	THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.			
(*a*) Mountains and elevated tracts.	Pegu Yoma. This is one of the most important ranges in Lower Burma and forms the boundary between the Tharrawaddy and Toungoo districts. The principal peaks are the Sanamôn Taung (2,963 feet) and the Kanbalu Taung (2,661 feet). The general direction of the range is north and south and it forms the watershed between the Irrawaddy and Sittang. The general height is from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. From the main Yoma a number of secondary ridges are thrown off running in a westerly or south-westerly direction for about 15 or 20 miles, and within this distance there are a few steep, short ranges running parallel to the Yoma. Almost the whole of the west slopes of the Yoma have been taken up as forest reserves. The prevailing soils are sandstone, clay, and laterite.	221	British.	(*a*) *Soil.*—Prevailing soils are granite, laterite, sandstone, gravel, and clay. *Minerals.*—None noteable. *Products.*—Teak timber, pyingado, cutch, bamboo, thingan, ironwood, and several different kinds of canes.
(*b*) Plains	Within the last 10 years cultivation has greatly increased. The cultivated area is now 546·60 square miles as compared with 385·25 square miles in 1882-83. It is computed that the area of land not under cultivation is 88 square miles, of which 15 square miles is still cultivable; the remaining 73 square miles consist of grazing, town, and village lands. Thirteen square miles of teak forest have been reserved in the plains and 27 square miles of forest land in which teak is scarce or non-existent have been reserved as fuel reserves.	624		(*b*) The prevailing soils are light alluvial suitable for cultivation. There are no minerals in the plains. Products are paddy, sessamum, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, fruits, &c. peas and gram.
(*c*) Forests	There are 15 teak forests and 4 fuel reserves in the district. Twelve of these teak forests are contiguous and are situated on the west slopes of the Yoma. The other seven reserves are situated in the plains between the foot of the Yoma and the railway line. Within the 12 forests above-mentioned certain areas have been demarcated for the use of the Karens. Besides the above forests, there is the Tayokmaw reserve, part of which falls within the Tharrawaddy district though it is under the charge of the Forest Divisional Officer, Prome. The area of the forests is as follows:—			(*c*) The prevailing soils are sandstone, gravel, clay, and laterite and granite. *Products.*—Teak timber, ironwood, pyinma, cutch-wood, thingan, bamboo, canes, and pyingado.
	Teak forests in the Pegu Yomas ... ... Sq. miles 523 Ditto in the plains ... ... 13 Fuel reserves ... ... 27 Karen areas ... ... 171 Tayokmaw reserve ... ... 17 Total ... 751	751		
Rivers	The Irrawaddy, the principal navigable river in the province, borders the district for 46 miles on the west, its course being from north to south. The only large navigable tributary of the Irrawaddy is the Myitmaka, which rises in a swamp in the Prome district and flows through the Tharrawaddy district in a southerly direction. The whole drainage of the Pegu Yoma, as far as regards the Tharrawaddy district, is carried off by the Myitmaka. The following are the principal streams running into the Myitmaka, their general direction is south-west; they all take their rise in the Pegu Yoma and are none of them navigable,—Taungnyo, Minlu, Bawbin, Kamôn, Minhla, Môkka-Eilin, and Thônzé.			
Lakes	There are several lakes of which some dry up in summer and some do not	18		
Marshes	The greatest portion of the area of marshes lies throughout the west border of the district at an average distance of about 5¾ miles from the railway line and extends to the east bank of the Irrawaddy river. Since 1882-83 cultivation has spread in this direction and it is computed that fully 40 square miles of land then classed as marsh is now under paddy and other cultivation. There are several fisheries in those marshes which are not dry in summer.	400		

	PROME DISTRICT.			
(*a*) Mountains and elevated tracts.	There are two mountain ranges in this district which form respectively the eastern and western boundaries. The Arakan Yoma extends along the whole of the western side, and that portion of the district that lies on the right bank of the Irrawaddy is broken by thickly-wooded spurs which run in a south-easterly direction, the space for cultivation being but limited and confined to the parts adjacent to the river. On the eastern side lies the Pegu Yoma, and north and north-east of Prome its forest-covered spurs form numerous valleys and ravines, the torrents from which unite in one large stream called the Nawin. There is another range known as the Prome hills which runs parallel to and not far from the left bank of the Irrawaddy.	1,323	British.	(*a*) In the hills near Prome town tertiary formations. Soil good for cultivation. Minerals not known. (*b*) Alluvial deposits in the plains. *Produce.*—Rice, teak, cutch, silk, jaggery, cotton, tobacco, and sessamum. (*c*) *Products.*—Teak and cutch trees.
(*b*) Plains	The most important of the plains lie in the south and south-west portions of the district. They extend along the whole length of the railway that runs between Paungdè and Prome. They are mostly under cultivation and there are in addition large tracts of land covered by tree-jungle which are available for cultivation.	1,172		
(*c*) Forests	The forests in the district are all under the conservancy of the Forest Department. The principal forests are reserves in Shwele, Paungdè, and Mahathaman townships.	389		
Rivers	The principal river is the Irrawaddy which intersects the district from north to south. Its area is about 33 square miles. The other rivers are the Nawin, which, taking its course from the Pegu Yomas, runs through the Shwele and Mahathaman townships, discharging its waters into the Irrawaddy north of the Prome town. The plains in the south of Prome are watered by a series of streams forming the Myitmaka system or upper portions of the Hlaing river.			
Lakes	The district contains several lakes but only four are worthy of mention. They are Inbya lake about half a square mile in extent, the Thinbyu lake about the same size as Inbya, in the Shwedaung township; the Inma lake about a square mile in Paungdè, and the Wettigan lake in the Mahathaman township, which is not so large. The area covered by water, however, varies so much at different seasons of the year that it is difficult to estimate it with accuracy.	3		
Marshes	There are no marshes of any extent in this district. The marsh north of Prome beyond Pogaung covers about 23·76 acres.	0·4		
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.			
	THÔNGWA DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	*Nil.*			
Plains	The whole district may be said to be a large deltaic plain divided by the numerous channels of the Irrawaddy into islands, saucer-shaped, with deep depressions in the centre; the depressions are lowest in the centre of the delta; the outer edges of the islands are covered with gardens.	4,006·4		
Forests	The forests covering the plains are of two kinds,—(1) swamp forest or the submerged plains of the northern half of the district, and (2) littoral forest on the southern plains near the sea-coast and within the influence of the tides.	475·00	British.	*Soil.*—Alluvial deposits,—(1) in the centre of the islands clay of various consistency, (2) light sandy clay along banks of river. *Minerals.*—*Nil.* *Products.*—Rice, sessamum, sugarcane, chillies, onions, peas, cocoanuts, and betelnuts. *Timber.*—Pyingado, pyinma, kyatna, dani, and cane.
Rivers	Irrawaddy, branching below Yandoon into the (1) China Bukeer, (2) Pyapôn, (3) Kyôndôn or Dalla, (4) Kakayan rivers.	900·00		
Lakes	These are inland fisheries, 452 in number	31·41		
Marshes	A few swamps exist in the centre of the deltaic islands	·33		
	BASSEIN DISTRICT.			
(*a*) Mountains and elevated tracts.	Arakan-Yoma	1,667	British.	*Soil.*—Limestone, sandstone, and laterite loam. Soil alluvial, loam clay and sand. *Minerals.*—*Nil.* *Products.*—Rice, plantains, cocoanut, a little cotton, sessamum, sugarcane, and betelnut and leaf.
(*b*) Plains	The whole of the northern portion of the district, as far south of the town of Ngâputaw; below this plains also exist with large tracts of forests intervening	2,920		

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION concluded.			
	BASSEIN DISTRICT—concluded.			
(*c*) Forests	The forests are chiefly on the Yoma and on the marshy lands below the town of Ngaputaw. This area is contained in the mountains and elevated tracts and to a small extent in the plains.		British.	*Timber.*—Principally pyingado, yemane, kashit, and occasionally taku and dani and rattan.
Rivers	Ngawun or Bassein river, Daga, Shwenyaungbin, Kyaukchaung, Tabu, Pebin, Pamawaddi, Myaungmya, Thetkethaung, Ywe, Thandwe, Bawmi, Dayebyu, Pyinmalaw, Pyinthalu, Myittaya.	200		
Lakes	Inyegyi, Kanlaka, Peikle, Inbyagyi, Shagègyi, Taunglaha, Myitkyo, Natkan, Ngapè, Kyaikpa ...	6		
(*d*) Marshes	Large swampy tracts exist chiefly towards the sea-coast	31		
	HENZADA DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Arakan hills dividing Arakan from the Irrawaddy division	500		
Plains	The plains on the western bank of the Irrawaddy river extend from Akauktaung on the north to the village of Minywa on the south, and lie between the Irrawaddy river on the east and the Arakan Yoma range on the west. Owing to the construction of an embankment along the Irrawaddy as well as along the left bank of the Ngawun river all the culturable land has been brought under cultivation except the southern portion of the Okpo township and a great portion of the Lemyethna township (recently transferred to this district) which are subject to annual inundation.	1,668		
Forests	The forests are all along the Yoma hills which form the western boundary of the district ...	100	British.	*Soil.*—Limestones in the hills; clay and sand in the plains. *Minerals.*—Coal is found in the Arakan hills in Okpo township. *Products.*—Rice, sessamum, tobacco, cotton, and maize.
Rivers	The principal river is the Irrawaddy which runs from north to south on the eastern side of the district and is navigable at all seasons for boats and steamers of light draught; the rise and fall is about 36 feet. During the south-west monsoon, when the river is full, large steamers can come up the river. It has an average breadth of one mile. The only other river of importance is the Thanbayadaing stream, or Bassein river, which runs south to the sea.	...		
Lakes	There are only two important lakes in this district, namely the Tu lake, which is situated in the Kanaung township, about seven miles long by three or four miles broad, and is believed to be the largest in Burma, but is now slowly silting up from the deposit held in suspense by the Mamyachaung, and the Duya lake situated in the Henzada township, which is two miles long by about one mile broad.	30		
	THAYETMYO DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	From the Irrawaddy in the middle of the district the country rises by a succession of hills, each range being generally higher than the one next to it, to the culminating boundary ranges, *viz.*, the Pegu Yomas on the east and the Arakan Yomas on the west. These hills are not known by any name, particular peaks only having local names, such as Húntaung and Myinba hills, Nat-ú-taung, Shwetaung-Maung, Hnitma, and Kyutaung peaks.	2,476		*Soils.*—Clay, gravel, and laterite. *Minerals.*—Coal and limestone. *Products.*—Cotton, gram, tilseed, and tobacco.
Plains	There are no large plains, the narrow valleys between the different ranges of hills being the only plains in the district. These tracts have no names.	1,242		*Soils.*—Clay and gravel. *Minerals.*—Petroleum. *Products.*—Paddy, maize, gram, sessamum, and sugarcane.

Forests	The greater portion of the Thayetmyo district is covered by forest. As much of it is low and scrubby, the demarcated forests only are shown here :—			
	Name.			
	Tindaw	5		
	Satsuwa	7		
	Thayet, East Yoma	112		
	Saingdo	2		
	Thaballa	9		
	Mindôn Yoma	260		
	Ngawet	5		
	Kyaukletkya	17	British.	*Soil.*—Clay, gravel, and laterite rocks. *Minerals.*—Coal and charcoal. *Products.*—Timber of all kinds, coal, fruits and vegetables.
	Ôhnèsan	10		
	Sinmadaung	12		
	Thigôn	22		
Rivers	(i) Irrawaddy. The river enters the district at the northernmost limit of the Minhla township and traverses a length of 100 miles before it leaves the district. (ii) Maton, length 150 miles, average breadth 1-10th of a mile. It has three tributaries,—the Mu, Hlwa, and Pani chaungs. (iii) Pani. (iv) Hlwa. (v) Madè. (vi) Dun. (vii) Kyini. (viii) Butle or Pade.			
Lakes	*Nil.*			
Marshes	There are about 27 square miles of marshes which have no particular names.			*Soil.*—Sand and mud. *Minerals.*—Salt. *Products.*—*Nil.*

TENASSERIM DIVISION.

Amherst District.

Mountains and elevated tracts.	The area of the mountains is roughly estimated to be 8,300 square miles including the Zingyaik Zwekabin, Taungnyo, Wagru, and Dawna ranges besides a number of smaller elevations which do not call for any particular remarks.	8,300		
	The Zingyaik range covers about 32 square miles, the direction being north and south at a distance of about 16 miles from Martaban. One portion of the range rises to an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet. Zwekabin covers about 16 square miles, its length being about 8 miles in a direction northwards from the village of Dônyin. The height of this range is 2,000 feet about the level of the sea.			
	The Taungnyo range runs southwards from the town of Moulmein and at a distance of 30 miles it joins the Wagru range, which runs south to the extreme portion of Yelamaing township, where it joins the Malwetaung; the total area of these three ranges of hills is about 312 square miles.		British.	*Soil.*—Loam, laterite, and gravel. *Minerals.*—Not worked. *Products.*—Rice, teak, timber, cocoanut, fruits, &c.
	The Dawna range covers about 125 square miles, it being 251 miles south from the mouth of the Thaungyin river, forming three very high peaks called the Muloik, Mulcik, and the Mukadôk taungs. The height of the three peaks is 6,300, 5,500, and 5,000 feet respectively above the level of the sea. From Seindaung the range runs downward about 25 miles and then again turns to the south about 22 miles where it joins the Malwètaung.			
Plains	There are three large plains worthy of note, covering an area of about 260 square miles. The Kharn kwin, the area of which is about 100 square miles, is situated in the Gyaing-Attaran township; the 2nd, about 70 square miles, is in the Thatôn township; and the 3rd measures about 90 square miles and is situated in the Gyaing-Salween township,—all these plains being low towards the centres are flooded during the rainy season and are only culturable along their margins.	1,046		

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	TENASSERIM DIVISION—continued.			
	AMHERST DISTRICT—concluded.			
Forests	On the eastern slope of the Dawna range along the Thaungyin river and along the Zami and Winsgow rivers lie the teak forests of the district; they are under the Forest Department. Pyinma and pyingado abound everywhere; padauk, thingan, thaungbôn, ingyin, and kamauk are also largely obtained in some of the forests of this district.	787	British.	*Soil*—Loam, laterite, and gravel. *Minerals.*—Not worked. *Products.*—Rice, teak, timber, cocoanut, fruits, &c.
Rivers	The principal river is the Salween, which runs from north to south, through the district. It is navigable as far as the rapids (a distance of about 100 miles beyond Moulmein) for boats of ordinary size. The Attaran river takes its rise at Seindaung and flows into the Salween. It extends about 90 miles to the south-east and is not navigable for large boats beyond Natchaung; but ordinary sized boats can proceed up to about 70 miles throughout the year. The Gyaing river rises in the Tathetaung hills beyond British territory and discharges itself into the Salween river near Moulmein. This river is navigable for boats of ordinary size about 90 miles from its mouth throughout the year. The Thaungyin river rises in Muleik hill and flows into the Salween river. This river runs south-east about 150 miles, but is hardly navigable for any kind of boat in consequence of its numerous rapids.			
Lakes	There are only two lakes in this district worthy of note,—the sacred lake which is in the Zaya township, is about 1½ miles long and three-fourths broad; the other lake is in Winsein circle in Bilugyun townships; it is one and a half miles long and half broad.	2		
Marshes	Are met with in all parts of the district at certain seasons, but are not of sufficient importance to require special remarks.	20		
	TAVOY DISTRICT.			
(*a*) Mountains and elevated tracts.	The whole district is, with the exception of the valley of the Tavoy river, of a mountainous nature. The district is intersected longitudinally by three mountain ranges running roughly parallel to each other for a considerable distance. Numerous spurs branch off chiefly east and west from these main ranges. The highest and most eastern range of which the culminating point is Belauktaung, altitude unknown, forms the boundary between Tavoy district and Siam. It is about 150 miles in length. The central range reaches its highest altitude in Nwalabotaung (Ox-hump) 5,000 feet high. This range forms the watershed of the western branch (the Banchaung) of the Upper Tenasserim river. It is about 120 miles in length. The western or Shinmaw range, taking its name from the promontory at the mouth of the Tavoy river, skirts the sea coast for about 60 miles. It nowhere rises above 2,000 feet, the height of the Letkattaung. There are no tracts of elevated land. The only valley of any culturable value is that of the Tavoy river. The valley of the Upper Tenasserim and its branch, the Banchaung, are throughout the greater portion of their length unsuited to cultivation owing to the rocky nature of the soil.	5,000		(*a*) Beneath the vegetable mould covering the surface of the valley of the Tavoy river the sub-soil presents many varied characters, such as soft beds of sand and clay. Compact sandstones, often not hard, soft shales, and marls and coarse sandstone conglomerate, and specimens of a fossil crab (Mar., *oxipodâ*) similar to those species now living on the sandy shores of the coast, have been discovered in the banks of the Pawut creek. The formation in the valley of the Tavoy river may, it is believed, be classed as tertiary, probably of marine origin. The mountain ranges are of a metamorphic and crystalline character, presenting variety both in their mineral constituents and crystalline structure. In some localities they are much dislocated. They yield the following fine timber trees and gums and oil:— 1. Anan ... ... Fagroæ. 2. Karawe ... ... Laurus glandiflora. 3. Hmanthin ... ... Sassafras. 4. Kansaw ... ... Bassia longifolia. 5. Kyè ... ... Syndeomis tavoyana. 6. Kyaungmu ... ... Shorea.

				7. Thitka ... ... *Terminalia.* 8. Thitya ... ... Gordonia floribunda. 9. Taungbein ... ... Octocarpus exhinatus. 10. Kyezi ... ... Laurus. 11. Pyingado (ironwood) ... Inga xylocarpa. 12. Thingan ... ... Hopea odorata. 13. Padauk ... ... Pterocarpus dalbergiodess. 14. Kanyin (wood-oil) ... Dipterocarpus turbinalu. 15. Thitsi ... ... Melanorrhœa. 16. Kyetpaung ... ... Echites.
(*b*) Plains	The plains are small in extent and lie chiefly on both banks of the Tavoy river, between it and the hills and in the vicinity of the coast in the southern portion of the district. They are low-lying and subject to yearly inundation from the numerous creeks by which they are intersected. The outer margin of the plain through which the Tavoy river flows is fringed with dani gardens and mangroves. Of the total area of the plains 90 square miles are under cultivation, mainly rice, while a small portion is occupied by salt works.	130	British.	(*b*) Alumina is the chief ingredient of the lower soils diminishing in proportion as the uplands are reached, where sand and gravel predominate. *Minerals.*—A lode of magnetite or magnetic ore, yielding peroxide of iron 86·5 per cent. and 60·55 per cent. of metal exists about three miles to the north-west of the town of Tavoy; on the right bank of the river galena, the common lead ore, sulphurate of lead, are found in the district. Tin of very good quality is found east of Myitta in the Heinduchaung and north of Nabule, near Onbinkwin. Gold is found in the sand of many of the streams; old washings exist close to Tavoy itself, while it has been found in the reef in various parts of the district. Pebbles of a fine kind are found in the beds of several streams. Hot springs are not uncommon west and south of the town of Tavoy. The clays are ochrous and of various colours. Edible clay is extracted in various places in the district and is exported to Tavoy and to the Straits. Salt is produced in increasing quantities from both salt earth and salt-water in both the Western and South-eastern townships.
(*c*) Forests	The greater portion of the district is thickly wooded. The only forests under the Forest Department are Kalemaung reserve in the north and the Minthachaung in the south of the district; all the main ranges are clothed with forest yielding many kinds of useful timber, including pyingado, padauk, kanyin, pyinma, kaungomue, karaw, taungbein, thitto, camphor-wood, marble-wood, and many kinds of bamboos, but not teak. The wild tea-plant is found growing on many of the hills.	1,970		(*c*) Except teak, most kinds of timber trees known in Burma are to be found in the forests. *Products.*—Rice, betelnut, betel-leaf, durian, marian, pineapples, mangoes, ngapi.
Rivers	The only rivers are the Tavoy and Tenasserim with their numerous tributaries of which none are of any importance with the exception of the Banchaung, the western branch of the Upper Tenasserim. The Tavoy river rises in the north of the district in the Malwetaung range, and, passing through the district from north to south, falls into the sea at Tavoy point, over 150 miles from its source. The upper reaches of this river are dangerous owing to the numerous rapids, while below the town of Tavoy the channel is intricate, constantly changing and interspersed with numerous islands and sandbanks. It is navigable by steamers of light draught up to Tavoy town. The Tenasserim, owing to the very dangerous rapids with which it is intersected and the many sunken rocks found on it is unnavigable except for small canoes, and then at great risk and only during the dry weather.	45		
Lakes	*Nil.*			
Marshes	There is but little marshy land in the district and then only in the vicinity of the tidal creeks ...	5		
	MERGUI DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts	The principal ranges traverse the district from north to south in a nearly north-westerly and south-easterly direction, running almost parallel to each other for a considerable distance, the river Tenasserim winding between them till it turns south and traverses an opening in the westernmost range. The western range soon rises again, and below the latitude of Mergui inclines eastward and joins the other at the Khowphra hill, a little about 11° north latitude. From about 11° 25′ north latitude to the southern limit of the district extends another low range from the western watershed of the Lenya and Pakchan and joins the eastern range, between the sources of these two rivers, by a cross spur. On the east and south the country is filled with these ranges, and their off-shoots and subsidiary spurs are covered with thick forest.	3,000	British.	*Soils.*—Soils of every description are to be found in the district, namely, granite, laterite, sandstone, gravel, and clay. The sea-coast is chiefly composed of mangrove swamps. *Minerals.*—Tin is found and worked in the Myoma and Tenasserim townships on a small scale, and in the Lenya and Maliwun townships on an extensive scale. Several beds of coal have been found in the Tenasserim valley.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	TENASSERIM DIVISION—concluded.			
	MERGUI DISTRICT—concluded.			
Plains	Amongst the mountain ranges are several plains of varying extent, the most productive of which is the great plain on the western side of the district, stretching south from Palaw in 12° 53′ north latitude to Lenya 11° 28′ north latitude, and extending inland to the western range; next in importance is the upper and middle portion of the valley lying to the eastward of the last, between the two principal ranges, 100 miles in length and averaging 10 in breadth, possessing a rich alluvial soil and drained by the Tenasserim river, but at present almost entirely covered with forest except in the patches cleared by the Karens and Siamese. In the south is the valley of the Pakchan, and stretching for 30 miles along the right bank of that river is a third plain in which the soil is rich and suited for the production of all kinds of tropical produce.	2,776	British.	*Products.*—Rice is the principal product and next to it garden produce which takes a very prominent place with other districts. Oil-seed and tobacco are grown to a limited extent.
Forests	The area reserved is 300 square miles	1,880		
	The whole surface of the district from the water's edge to the most elevated mountain ridge is an almost uninterrupted forest. No less than 4,734 square miles are unculturable and 2,902 acres culturable waste, on almost the whole of which there is valuable timber, namely—Thingan (*Hopea odorata*), kanyin (*Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*), anan (*Fragroæ fragrans*), in (*Xylia dolabriformis*), and banbwè (*Caraya arboreæ*). Bamboos of several kinds are abundant all over the district, the islands excepted, and rattans abound.			
Rivers	The three principal rivers in the district are the Tenasserim, the Lenya, and the Pakchan. The Tenasserim has its sources north of the district, which it traverses from north to south in a narrow valley as far as the town of Tenasserim, where, joined by the Little Tenasserim flowing from the south and formed by the junction of the Ngawun and, like the Great Tenasserim, recruited by numerous mountain torrents, it turns suddenly westward and, flowing through the chain which had confined it, reaches the Bay of Bengal in numerous channels into which its waters are divided on reaching the low land near the coast. The Lenya river rises in the main range in about 10° 45′ north latitude and has a general northerly course for some 18 miles past Lenya when it turns west and falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Pakchan forms the south-eastern boundary of the district. It rises in the main range near the root of a spur on the northern side of which is the source of the Lenya, and flows in a generally southern direction for about 78 miles to Victoria Point.	150		
Lakes	*Nil.*			
Marshes	Marshes are met with in several parts of the district at certain seasons, but none are of sufficient importance to require special remark, except, perhaps, the marshy land in the Tenasserim township called Indaw. Area unknown.	4		
	TOUNGOO DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	Pegu Yoma, area 1,824 square miles, and Karen Hill Tracts, 1,712 square miles, very steep and covered with thick jungle.	3,536		
Plains ...	The plains are for the most part cultivated with rice and the part not cultivated is covered with kaing-grass and also includes grazing-land and town and village sites.	1,230		
Forests ...	Kyaukmasin, 32 square miles; Lôngyan, 17 square miles; Sabyin, 41 square miles; Swa (East) 27 square miles; Swa (West) 60 square miles; Saing, 110 square miles; Myohla, 19 square miles; Yetkansin, 12 square miles; Gwethe, 52 square miles; Kyungôn, 4 square miles; Kanni, 280 acres; Pyônchaung, 5 square miles; Yônnwè, 10 square miles; Kabaung, 345 square miles; Bônlaung, 40 square miles; Pyu, 93 square miles; Nyaungkyidauk, 3½ square miles; Kanyutkwin, 20 square miles; and other wild land covered with thick jungle.	1,383	British.	*Soils.*—Rock, granite, limestone, and some parts slate and gravelly sand, here and there silty clay. *Minerals*—Iron, slate, soapstone, lime, lead ore, and silver. *Products*—Betel-nuts, potatoes, cinchona, tea, coffee, and teak. *Soils.*—Laterite and limestone. *Products.*—Rice, sugarcane, and vegetables.

Rivers ...	Sittang river and its tributaries,—Swa, Kabaung, Pyu, Thaukyegatchaung, and Pyônchaung ...	57		*Soils.*—Laterite, granite. *Products.*—Timber.
Lakes ...	Taungnyogan, Kyweyaik, Pwagan, Sinwingan, Thagayagan, and Legyingan	8		
Marshes ...	Low swampy tracts and inland fisheries	140		
	Shwegyin District.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	Pegu and Sittang-Yoma	1,562		
Plains ...	Valley of Sittang and Bilin rivers	938		
Forests ...	This includes jungles on the plains	2,598	British.	Alluvial deposits composed of loam, clay, and sand. *Products.*—Rice, cotton, betelnut, tobacco, sugarcane, and betel-vines. *Minerals.*—Iron, copper, galena, antimony, tin, and gold.
Rivers ...	Sittang and Bilin and their affuents	241		
Lakes ...	Scattered patches of water, none of note	7		
Marshes ...	The flooded portions of the Sittang and Bilin river	81		
	Salween District.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The whole district is an unbroken chaos of hills and mountains of a most precipitous nature and rising in some instances to a height of 5,000 feet—3,000 feet being a very ordinary height. The above is an approximation of both area and height as no accurate measurements have ever been made. The whole of this mountain district is covered with forest except where destroyed by taungya cultivation.	4,496·5		
Plains ...	*Nil.*			
Forests ...	(1) Pachaung, (2) Wamu, (3) Menanwe, (4) Mewaing, (5) Dagwin, (6) Upper Methalauk, (7) Lower Methalauk, (8) Sinswe, and (9) Kahelu reserves.	119·5	British.	*Prevailing soils.*—Limestone, loam, clay, and sand. *Minerals.*—Lead. *Products.*—Rice, tobacco, cotton, sessamum, betelnut, and teka.
Rivers ...	Salween and Bilin	30		
Lakes ...	*Nil.*			

Division.	Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
						May.				*July.*				*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Arakan	Akyab	12·58	153·45	23·58	189·61	88·	77·	95·	72·	84·	76·	90·	73·	90·	61·	86·7	57·2	Not recorded.		
	Northern Arakan ...	11·30	86·13	11·43	108·86	Not recorded.														
	Kyaukpyu	14·07	152·80	16·46	183·33	93·03	83·54	94·	78·	95·35	79·70	96·	76·	99·41	73·25	100·	69·			
	Sandoway	11·78	150·12	10·83	172·73	90·	77·	93·	75·	83·	76·	87·	73·	80·	61·	87·	53·			
Pegu	Rangoon Town	8·63	69·82	8·70	87·15	90·41	76·10	99·8	73·2	83·8	74·6	88·3	72·6	83·9	63·3	87·0	55·8	3·5	8·6	3·8
	Hanthawaddy	14·75	70·14	8·38	93·27	Not recorded.														
	Pegu	17·25	92·89	8·06	118·20															
	Tharrawaddy	14·68	66·44	7·85	88·97	95·87	82·51	100·	73·	88·83	80·22	91·	76·	81·87	*	84·	*	1 to 10	1 to 10	1 to 1
	Prome	7·15	27·31	5·85	40·31	94·77	75·61	100·	74·	87·13	75·64	91	74·	84·52	59·09	89·	50·0	1	10	
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	15·16	66·92	7·29	89·37	Not recorded.														
	Bassein	13·34	80·78	7·32	101·44	90·6	75·7	97·9	73·2	85·2	74·6	89·5	73·0	84·1	60·7	87·7	54·2	3·3	7·3	3·9
	Henzada	10·37	76·51	6·88	93·76	91·	64·	104·	61·	86·	65·	90·	61·	85·	64·	85·	63·	.....	.....	.. ..
	Thayetmyo	3·40	26·73	2·39	32·52	99·2	78·2	105·3	74·4	88·8	76·1	94·9	74·1	85·0	54·5	90·7	47·8	10	10	
Tenasserim	Amherst	31·63	134·61	7·03	173·27	85·8	75·4	92·2	73·	83·7	74·3	89·	72·9	84·5	65·7	89·2	55·9	Not recorded.		
	Tavoy	35·80	128·52	6·14	173·46	89·4	75·5	96·	73·	85·2	75·3	94·8	73·	86·6	62·1	92·	51·			
	Mergui	41·59	84·79	9·86	136·24	85·3	70·	90·3	67·2	84·9	69·3	93·9	64·4	84·5	62·8	89·2	56·			
	Toungoo	12·10	64·54	8·89	85·33	94·4	75·9	100·5	70·3	86·1	74·7	93·	73·	82·1	59·5	88·	51·	1 to 10	5 to 10	2 to 0
	Shwegyin	22·46	101·04	7·41	130·91	92·67	75·45	95·	73·	87·93	73·42	89·	71·	86·67	57·25	90·	48·	2·7	10	
	Salween	28·15	72·53	7·06	107·74	Not recorded.														

* Thermometer out of order.

I-B.—POLITICAL RELATION.

[No. 4.] *1.—Native States*—None.

[No. 5.] *2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families*—None.

I-C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[No. 6.] *The chief authority in Lower Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) No. 212, dated the 1st January 1862.*

Name of Commissionership.	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
													Land.	Gross.	
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arakan ...	Akyab	3	5,535	416,305	Akyab 37,938	2,040	11	12	40	25	354	3,33,455	10,40,014	14,28,360	
	Northern Arakan	1	1,015	14,628	.....	276	1	1	100	30	69	17,674	4,086	7,955	
	Kyaukpyu	2	4,309	163,832	.....	1,105	6	6	48	9	279	1,21,495	1,64,380	3,33,809	
	Sandoway	1	3,843	78,425	.....	576	4	4	61	7	179	41,012	69,020	1,44,702	
	Total Arakan ...	7	14,702	673,190	.....	3,997	22	23	...	...	881	5,13,636	12,77,500	19,64,826	
Pegu ...	Rangoon Town	1	22	180,324	Rangoon 180,324	...	8	18	...	...	607	2,95,596	10,894	14,512	
	Hanthawaddy	2	1,948	267,039	.....	1,011	7	7	22	13	201	1,33,067	11,86,967	15,53,632	
	Pegu	2	2,428	301,420	Pegu 10,762	781	9	18	25	21	402	2,11,736	17,89,065	21,98,592	
	Tharrawaddy	2	2,014	347,454	.....	1,489	10	9	40	8	407	1,91,343	6,35,337	10,51,676	
	Prome	3	2,887	360,252	Prome ... ... 30,022 Shwedaung ... ... 12,424 Paungdè 10,233	1,817	11	15	30	20	391	2,91,092	3,27,666	6,61,432	
	Total Pegu ...	10	9,299	1,456,489	.....	5,098	45	67	...	...	2,008	11,22,834	39,51,929	54,79,844	

IRRAWADDY ...	Thôngwa	3	5,413	446,076	Yandoon ... ... 20,235 Pantanaw ... ... 6,030 Ma-ubin 5,327	1,422	12	13	91	15	510	3,84,330	16,24,929	29,57,444
	Bassein	3	4,824	416,507	Bassein ... ... 30,177 Ngathainggyaung 5,608	2,111	14	23	70	34	556	3,65,858	9,90,686	15,95,734
	Henzada	2	2,298	438,131	Henzada ... ... 19,762 Myanaung ... ... 5,489 Kyangin ... ... 8,116 Zalun ... ... 6,006 Lemyethna 5,614	1,329	10	14	28	11	286	2,25,937	7,54, 59	12,91,807
	Thayetmyo	3	4,761	250,161	Thayetmyo ... ... 17,101 Allanmyo 9,012	939	13	13	65	25	1,150	3,36,963	1,14,514	2,63,561
	Total Irrawaddy ...	11	17,296	1,550,875	.....	5,801	49	63	...	...	2,504	13,13,088	34,85,088	61,08,546
TENASSERIM ...	Amherst	4	15,203	417,312	Moulmein ... ... 55,785 Thatôn 9,683	1,221	18	18	40	9	861	3,01,253	8,16,063	12,28,194
	Tavoy	1	7,150	94,921	Tavoy 15,099	305	6	7	50	10	262	1,25,006	1,37,411	2,34,996
	Mergui	2	7,810	73,748	Mergui 10,137	360	6	7	60	32	144	1,01,796	1,01,301	1,98,919
	Toungoo	2	6,354	162,152	Toungoo 19,232	872	8	13	40	10	318	2,69,500	93,360	2,41,958
	Shwegyin	3	5,427	198,521	Shwegyin ... ... 8,754 Kyaikto 5,164	770	10	17	30	12	347	1,48,437	3,48,131	6,09,575
	Salween	1	4,646	31,439	.....	200	2	2	80	25	292	77,021	13,920	27,211
	Total Tenasserim ...	14	46,590	9,78,073	....	3,728	50	64	...	...	2,244	10,23,013	15,10.186	25,40,883
	GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA ...	42	87,957	4,658,627	.....	18,624	166	217	...	...	7,637	39,72,571	1,02,24,703	1,60,94,099

	District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					Number per square mile.	Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Remarks.
							Children under 15 years.				Christians.													
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Europeans.	Eurasians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines and others	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
Arakan.	Akyab	650	31,397	32,047	150,220	110,456	80,194	75,435	416,305	75·21	633	52	208	9,763	119,177	...	258,259	28,234	310,035	106,270	Hindustani, Burmese, and Bengali.	19,682	12,626	
	Northern Arakan	...	3,831	3,831	5,309	4,784	2,291	2,244	14,628	14·41	1	...	...	366	18	...	1,204	13,039	13,909	719		...	...	
	Kyaukpyu ...	3	34,224	34,227	49,468	53,457	30,475	30,432	163,832	38·02	34	11	91	290	4,301	...	145,223	13,882	126,053	37,779		...	...	
	Sandoway ...	2	14,248	14,250	23,122	23,011	16,517	15,775	78,425*	21·03	56	...	329	175	3,128	...	69,279	5,458	65,198	13,227		...	...	
	Total ...	655	133,700	134,355	228,119	191,708	129,477	123,886	673,190	45·70	724	63	628	10,593	126,604	...	473,965	60,613	515,195	157,995		19,682	12,626	
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	1,165	27,182	28,347	104,841	37,467	19,926	18,090	180,324	8196·55	4,284	3,708	4,686	57,845	28,536	33	79,857	1,075	4,331	175,993	Burmese and Karen.	75,780	108,230	
	Hanthawaddy ...	23	50,672	50,695	91,992	71,848	52,449	50,750	267,039	137·08	95	123	3,940	8,534	4,682	...	248,593	1,072	184,998	82,041		...	..	
	Pegu	7	49,874	49,881	108,581	77,356	58,957	56,526	301,420	124·14	85	86	4,807	11,904	3,353	29	279,909	1,247	216,903	84,517		...	...	
	Tharrawaddy ..	6	60,659	60,665	100,662	100,468	74,631	71,693	347,454	172·52	127	309	2,734	2,835	1,681	...	337,881	1,877	269,800	77,654		...	...	
	Prome ...	207	73,923	74,130	106,285	111,941	71,064	70,962	360,252	124·78	204	43	369	2,382	2,276	...	346,457	8,521	265,689	94,563		...	...	
	Total ...	1,408	262,310	263,718	512,361	399,080	277,027	268,021	1,456,489	156·63	4,795	4,269	16,536	83,510	40,828	62	1,292,697	13,792	941,721	514,768		75,780	108,230	
Irrawaddy.	Thêngwa ...	24	76,235	76,259	210,776	182,438	28,182	24,680	446,076	81·15	115	187	13,004	3,895	3,695	...	423,980	1,200	290,352	155,724	Burmese, Kren, and Hindustani.	...	...	
	Bassein ...	61	81,549	81,610	128,231	116,539	87,427	84,310	416,507†	86·34	438	237	23,331	6,497	5,602	...	380,402	...	270,911	145,596		...	...	
	Henzada ...	12	75,869	75,881	183,141	183,834	36,854	34,302	438,131‡	204·16	41	54	9,787	2,781	2,364	...	423,104	...	311,284	126,847		...	...	
	Thayetmyo ...	85	48,956	49,041	76,325	76,114	49,149	48,573	250,161	52·54	775	142	545	2,524	2,149	...	226,713	17,313	182,785	67,376		...	...	
	Total ...	182	282,609	282,791	598,473	558,925	201,612	191,865	1,550,875	90·02	1,369	620	46,667	15,697	13,810	...	1,454,199	18,513	1,055,332	495,543		...	...	
Tenasserim.	Amherst ...	44	58,941	58,985	134,759	107,702	90,205	84,646	417,312	27·45	597	1,073	4,392	24,383	18,890	1	359,887	8,089	283,018	134,294	Burmese, Taluing, and Karen.	27,447	27,411	
	Tavoy	11	17,469	17,480	26,986	29,531	19,556	18,848	94,921	13·28	81	29	1,039	326	796	...	92,556	94	58,606	36,315		70	97	
	Mergui ...	7	13,507	13,514	23,715	20,760	15,074	14,199	73,748	9·44	131	95	2,191	857	5,288	...	63,296	1,890	52,171	21,577		438	603	
	Tourgoo ...	72	34,267	34,339	50,479	47,431	33,017	31,205	162,132	25·52	787	235	23,224	3,056	2,551	11	123,385	8,883	106,087	56,045		..	...	
	Shwegyin ...	24	38,818	38,842	62,776	53,701	42,139	39,905	198,521	36·58	59	69	2,238	3,927	1,673	...	180,941	9,614	143,204	55,317		...	...	
	Salween ...	...	6,759	6,759	10,592	9,343	5,929	5,575	31,439	6·77	3	4	51	173	209	...	4,322	26,677	27,898	3,541		...	...	
	Total ...	158	169,761	169,919	309,307	268,468	205,920	194,378	978,073	20·99	1,658	1,505	33,135	32,722	29,407	12	824,387	55,247	670,984	307,089		27,955	28,111	
	Grand Total Lower Burma ...	2,403	848,380	850,783	1,648,260	1,418,181	814,036	778,150	4,658,627	53·03	8,546	6,457	96,966	142,522	210,649	74	4,045,248	148,165	3,183,232	1,475,395		123,417	148,967	

* Includes Gwaletya circle transferred from Bassein.
† Excludes Lemyethna town and township and Gwaletya circle.
‡ Includes Lemyethna town and township.

I-E.—FISCAL.

Survey and Settlement.

[No. 8.]

Survey.

AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.				COST PER MILE.			SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR WITH COST PER MILE					
		Revenue.					Trigonometrically		Topographically.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile.
Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
.....	6,399	.....	19,538	.....	197	210	...	...	936	131	2,256 (*a*)	167

Includes cost of 1,018 square miles (not 510 square miles) traversed by the Survey of India. (*a*) Excludes 583 square miles traversed in advance.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
Settled for 30 years and upwards	...	...	...	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	13,945	62,66,855	1907—08	
Settled under 10 years	...	...	...	
Settled in progress	...	...	...	
Total ...	13,945	62,66,855	1907—08	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	13,945	62,66,855	1907—08	
Settlements without such record	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year { Detailed	366	3,00,530	1908—09	
Settlements during the year { Summary	...	...	...	

2.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey less fenduitories (Table A-I, (1) minus Table A-I, (2a).)	Deduct. Area not fully assessed.	Deduct. Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Total.	Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available. Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 5).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4-4).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4). For total area.	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4). For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Number of towns.	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1		2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	No.
Akyab ...	Ryotwari ...	3,419,649	.....	2,913,822	535,827	498,571	9,94,112	416,305	2·50	9,94,112	1 13 8	1 15 11			1	37,938
	Zemindari ...	92,751	92,751	.....	.....	.....	45,902			.....						
Northern Arakan	Ryotwari ...	649,600	.....	641,428	8,172	8,172	4,086	14,628	0·28	4,086	0 8 0	0 8 0	Not available ...		...	.....
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Kyaukpyu	Ryotwari ...	2,756,387	.....	2,637,877	118,510	116,781	1,63,876	163,832	1·00	1,63,876	1 6 1	1 6 5			...	.....
	Zeminnari ...	1,373	1,378	.....	.....	.....	504			.....						
Sandoway	Ryotwari ...	2,459,196	.....	2,410,772	48,424	45,919	68,907	77,134	0·89	68,907	1 6 9	1 8 0			...	.....
	Zemindari ...	452	452	.....	.....	.....	113			.....						
Total Arakan	...	9,409,408	94,576	8,603,899	710,933	669,443	12,77,500	671,899	1·90	12,30,981	1 11 8	1 13 5	.....	.....	1	37,938
Rangoon Town	Ryotwari ...	14,080	.....	10,097	3,983	3,983	10,894	180,324	0·06	10,894	2 11 9	2 11 9			1	180,324
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Hanthawaddy	Ryotwari ...	1,225,388	.....	695,900	529,488	493,165	11,72,742	267,039	4·45	11,72,742	2 3 5	2 6 1			...	.....
	Zemindari ...	21,298	21,298	.....	.....	.....	16,225			.....						
Pegu ...	Ryotwari ...	1,513,547	.....	698,388	815,159	784,518	17,69,582	301,420	5·94	17,69,582	2 2 9	2 4 1	Not available ...		...	.....
	Zemindari ...	40,407	40,407	.....	.....	.....	19,468			.....						
Tharrawaddy	Ryotwari ...	1,238,960	.....	925,144	363,816	350,065	6,35,156	347,454	1·83	6,35,156	1 11 11	1 13 0			1	10,762
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Prome	Ryotwari ...	1,847,689	.....	1,534,773	312,907	289,366	3,27,626	360,252	0·91	3,27,626	1 0 9	1 2 1			3	52,679
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Total Pegu	...	5,951,360	61,705	3,864,302	2,025,353	1,921,097	39,51,693	1,456,489	2·71	39,16,000	1 14 11	2 0 7	.....	.....	5	243,765
Thôngwa	Ryotwari ...	3,516,817	.....	2,808,639	708,178	698,218	16,18,405	446,076	3·63	16,18,405	2 4 7	2 5 1			1	20,235
	Zemindari ...	1,359	1,359	.....	.....	.....	2,718			.....						
Bassein	Ryotwari ...	3,087,423	.....	2,419,065	668,358	556,138	9,90,686	423,412	2·34	9,90,686	1 7 9	1 12 6			1	30,177
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Henzada	Ryotwari ...	1,373,537	.....	937,331	436,206	425,411	7,54,959	432,517	1·75	7,54,959	1 11 8	1 12 5	Not available ...		1	19,762
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Thayetmyo	Ryotwari ...	3,047,040	.....	2,926,622	120,418	47,768	2,11,745(*a*)	250,161	0·85	2,11,745(*a*)	0 15 1	2 6 0			1	17,101
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Total Irrawaddy	...	11,026,176	1,359	9,091,657	1,933,160	1,727,535	35,78,513	1,552,166	2·31	34,75,795	1 12 9	2 0 2	.....	.....	4	87,275
Amherst	Ryotwari ...	9,729,920	.....	9,266,422	463,498	421,494	8,14,341	417,312	1·95	8,14,341	1 12 1	1 14 11			1	55,785
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Tavoy ...	Ryotwari ...	4,573,797	.....	4,489,321	84,476	83,367	1,34,596	94,921	1·42	1,34,596	1 9 6	1 9 10			1	15,099
	Zemindari ...	2,203	2,203	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Mergui	Ryotwari ...	4,998,400	.....	4,938,260	60,140	59,906	1,01,301	73,748	1·37	1,01,301	1 10 11	1 11 1			1	10,137
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Toungoo	Ryotwari ...	4,066,560	.....	3,977,528	89,032	89,032	93,097	162,132	0·57	93,097	1 0 9	1 0 9	Not available ...		1	19,232
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Shwegyin	Ryotwari ...	3,445,500	.....	3,206,532	238,968	236,048	3,48,076	198,521	1·75	3,48,076	1 7 4	1 7 7			...	.....
	Zemindari ...	27,780	27,780	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Salween	Ryotwari ...	2,973,440	.....	2,956,649	16,791	16,723	13,920	31,439	0·44	13,920	0 13 3	0 13 4			...	.....
	Zemindari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
Total Tenasserim	...	29,817,600	29,983	28,834,712	952,905	906,570	15,05,231	978,073	1·54	15,05,331	1 9 3	1 10 7	.....	.....	4	100,253
Grand Total	Ryotwari ...	56,016,921	.....	50,394,570	5,622,351	5,224,645	1,02,28,107	4,658,627	2·21	1,02,28,107	1 12 10	1 15 0	.....	.....	14	469,231
	Zemindari and village communities (temporarily settled).	187,623	187,623	.....	.....	.....	84,930									
Grand Total Lower Burma	...	56,204,544	187,623	50,394,570	5,622,351	5,224,645	1,03,13,037	4,658,627	2·21	1,02,28,107	1 12 10	1 15 0	.....	.....	14	469,231

(*a*) Includes Rs. 98,224, thathameda, for 1892-93.

I-E.—FISCAL.

[No. 10.] *3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the year 1892-93.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
1.—Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (c) Village communities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	4	5	4	1,825	456·25	154 4 0
3.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Peasant proprietors paying separately	969,738	17,140	758,076	5,850,676	6·03	10 5 8
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	1,121	206	843	137,166	122·36	55 6 9
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. For life or lives	26	18	28	40,407	1,554·12	710 4 10
7.—Land-owners who have redeemed the revenue ...	5	7	5	4,966	993·20	...
8.—Purchasers of waste-lands	1	1	1	712	712·00	...
9.—Others	1	1	1	22,814	22,814·00	...
Total ...	970,896	17,378	758,958	6,058,566	6·24	10 6 9

I-E.—FISCAL.

[No. 11.] *4.—Register of Transfers of Landed Property for the year 1892-93.*

District.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Revenue-paying	Akyab	40	3,557	219	26,707
	Kyaukpyu	...	701	...	2,344
	Sandoway	...	188	...	535
	Hanthawaddy	177	2,150	4,694	37,643
	Pegu	15	3,371	481	103,633
	Tharrawaddy	69	4,079	470	27,356
	Prome	31	2,916	117	8,697
	Bassein	26	2,371	420	29,124
	Thôngwa	21	2,173	682	37,249
	Henzada	71	3,106	527	17,143
	Thayetmyo	37	198	269	1,362
	Amherst	...	2,350	...	23,744
	Tavoy	9	466	27	1,689
	Mergui	2	206	16	732
	Toungoo	2	162	20	2,403
	Shwegyin	16	206	85	2,573
	Total ...	516	28,203	7,927	322,034
Wholly or partially revenue-free	Pegu	...	72	...	610
	Tharrawaddy	...	21	...	124
	Bassein	...	5	...	28
	Total ...	...	98	...	702
Those who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.		...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	516	28,301	7,927	323,696

I-E.—FISCAL.

[No. 12.]

6.—*Land Revenue.*

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.										
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.										
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.										
Collections from Government estates ...	92,69,541*	98,97,254*	102,24,703	101,77,454	5,55,333	96,22,121	1,00,858	682	2,396	
Income from sale of Government estates ...										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.										
Total ...	92,69,541*	98,97,254*	102,24,703	101,77,454	5,55,333	96,22,121	1,00,858	682	2,396	

* Revised figures.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

[No. 13.] *1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of Burma in the year 1892 and sanctioned as required by law.*—Blank.

[No. 14.] *2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Burma in the year 1892.*—Blank.

[No. 15.] *3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1892.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Bill to provide for the administration of the Towns in Lower Burma.	Chief Commissioner ...	To provide for the introduction into the towns of Lower Burma of a system of administration by means of headmen similar to that provided for villages by the Lower Burma Village Act.	Lower Burma Towns Act, IX of 1892.
Draft Regulation for modifying in Upper Burma the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Chief Commissioner ...	To provide for the administration of criminal justice in Upper Burma.	Regulation V of 1892.
Draft Regulation to amend the Arakan District Laws Regulation, IX of 1874.	Chief Commissioner ...	To provide for the substitution of "Kaladan" for the word "Myauktaung" as the frontier police post at which declarations of contents of boats may be made, the latter place having been transferred to the Akyab district.	Regulation No. VIII of 1893.
REVENUE.			
Draft Regulation for amending the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.	Chief Commissioner ...	To give revenue officers power to enter on land, to survey, cut crops, and weigh produce.	Returned for further consideration and resubmitted in an amended shape in 1893.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 16.] *1.—Statement showing the number of Judicial divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma on the last day of the year 1892 with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of districts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeal. Regular.	Appeal. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Lower Burma. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	86,942	4,644,001	4	18	34	2	4	18	...	134	41,537	7,128	1,800	114	6,12,800 7 8	5,82,924 15 1	
	Criminal ...	87,957	4,367,344	6	19	34	2	6	19	145	21*	39,514	615	3,841	505	3,83,910 11 7	6,40,673 12 10	
	Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	1,015	14,626	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	88	...	...	...	.....	319 12 6	
	Criminal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
	Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...		87,957	4,658,627	4	19	34	2	4	19	145*	134	81,051	7,743	5,641	619	9,96,711 3 3	12,23,918 8 5	

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	European.	Native.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	Judicial Commissioner ...	1	...
	Recorder of Rangoon ...	1	...
	Sessions Judges	4	...
	Additional Sessions Judge ...	1	...
	Judge of Moulmein ...	1	...
	District Magistrates ...	19	...
	Magistrates of 1st class invested with appellate powers under section 407, Criminal Procedure Code.	1	...
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Stipendiary Magistrates of 1st class.	15	49
	Stipendiary Magistrates of 2nd class.	2	48
	Stipendiary Magistrates of 3rd class.	5	24
	Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	1	1
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	1	4
	Benches of Honorary Magistrates.	...	14
	Small Cause Court Judges ...	1	2

* Including 14 Benches of Honorary Magistrates counting each bench as one officer.

[No. 17.] 2.—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including persons from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences of abetment, Chapter V of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	282	281	285	1,752	547	1,206	1	28	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	133	122	141	221	113	99	2	7	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	235	230	240	399	142	245	6	6	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	740	710	715	931	340	529	5	57	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	45	43	44	62	22	28	...	12	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	27	26	25	29	4	25	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV ...	1,103	1,096	997	1,723	523	1,187	3	10	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	46	40	38	146	100	46	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	273	256	298	462	224	183	2	53	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Cause of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	16	15	9	14	6	8	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	2,899	2,761	2,349	4,066	2,390	1,560	20	96	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	185	157	159	347	242	86	...	19	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	3,176	2,861	2,821	4,972	3,065	1,752	17	138	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	132	152	118	167	115	45	...	7	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Rape	151	111	68	112	68	41	1	2	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Unnatural offence	26	21	17	20	13	7	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	11,109	10,072	6,620	9,274	3,458	5,648	31	137	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Extortion	121	116	116	212	137	61	2	12	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity	524	474	506	1,114*	442	610	5	56	* Includes one person whose case was reported to local Government under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property	171	158	160	222	109	100	1	12	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	446	344	309	395	203	169	7	16	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving stolen property	339	321	261	469	161	306	...	2	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	279	220	222	319	190	114	4	11	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	4	4	6	6	3	3	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	838	765	609	1,152	763	365	2	22	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	2,213	2,034	1,593	2,384	1,400	915	5	64	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks, Chapter XVIII	40	36	40	47	16	27	...	4	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	12	10	10	17	11	3	3	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	267	212	217	252	190	45	3	14	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	134	117	118	187	151	31	1	4	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	2,020	1,707	1,740	2,599	1,726	823	3	47	
Offences under special and local laws	18,722	18,581	18,767	32,505	8,173	23,439	156	737	
Total ...	46,758	43,963	39,638	66,577*	25,017	39,706	280	1,573	

[No. 18.]

2A.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Description of offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE							PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF															NUMBER OF CASES						Subsidiary table.			
								BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSIONS.				BY HIGH COURT.			TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS.									
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	*Within the year.* On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36	
																																		Of the total number of persons shown in		Of cases shown in column 30.	
																																		Column 16.	*Column 21.*	*Columns 21 and 24.*	*Disposed of by Magistrates.*	*Disposed of by Sessions Judges.*
																																		Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451A (1) of the Code. Number who did not so claim. Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code. Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code. Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects. Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects. Other than European British subjects.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...					
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...					
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...					
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — *Offences affecting life*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Hurt	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...					
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Criminal force and assault	...	29	1	...	...	30	...	30	...	13	17	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	30	...	27	27	...	...	...	...					
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Unnatural offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...					
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Criminal trespass	...	7	2	...	...	9	...	9	...	1	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...					
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks, Chapter XVIII.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...					
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...					
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	3	8	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	...	8	8	...	...	...	...					
Offences under special and local laws	...	134	153	...	...	287	...	287	...	240	47	...	...	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	47	287	...	272	272	...	...	...	...					
Total ...	...	192	158	...	...	350	...	350	...	260	86	2	2	...	350	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	260	89	349	...	329	328	1	...	...	...		350	...	...	2	...	3	15	312	1	...

[No. 19.] *3.—Statement showing miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with, under Chapter XX, section 250.	24	32	12	20	
2.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI	21	34	12	22	
3.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapters XXXIX and XLII	193	338	145	184	Nine pending.
4.—Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332	11	19	3	16	
5.—Contempt of Court under Chapter XXXV	1	1	...	1	
6.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	42	83	29	54	
7.—Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	1,775	1,777	481	1,244	Forty-six pending and six escaped.
8.—Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapters X and XI	17	36	16	20	
9.—Possession, Chapters XII and XLIII	25	55	27	24	Four pending.
10.—Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	281	281	134	145	Two pending.
Total ...	2,390	2,656	859	1,730	Sixty-one pending and six escaped.

[No. 20.] *4.—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates, under section 14 ...	136	...	...	136	...	...	...	133	1	139	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	10	1	3	...	6	...	...	6	13	2	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	54,400	267	20,597	25,339	5,296	1,546	1,355	30,500	8	106,465	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	9,454	3	3,118	38	6,196	...	99	6,303	3	8,843	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	815	3	176	519	2	110	5	527	17	...	
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,415	5	674	987	372	316	61	1,309	16	9,009	
Courts of Sessions	1,317(a)	1	440	743	...	83	49	679	33	5,324	
Superior Courts	85	...	9	72(b)	...	...	4	57	22	38	
Total ...	68,632	280	25,017	27,834	11,872	2,055	1,573	39,514	8	129,820	

(a) Includes one person whose case was reported to the local Government under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) Includes four persons who were ordered for re-trial.

[No. 21.]

5.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in Lower Burma for the year 1802.*

Class of tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surety for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment: Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	Whipped: Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates, under section 14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	73	57	6	...	...	...	2,605 0 0	2,605 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	6,951	291	...	20,957	1,684	1,211	715	12,284	7,251	1,165	241	16	...	3,60,005 3 9	3,00,206 6 7	14,125 9 11	641	4,412	2,875	59	...	227	1,038	619	10
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	42	5	...	6,500	5	...	...	6,155	345	...	...	...	...	22,905 1 3	21,239 11 3	843 8 0	32	15	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	380	6	...	26	163	...	...	7	6	4	2	7	...	5,661 0 0	1,471 3 0	.....	7	66	262	51	...	23	80	60	2
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	790	24	...	472	107	60	34	316	94	42	16	3	1	14,682 0 0	8,870 10 5	347 0 0	42	212	234	360	...	17	36	54	3
Courts of Sessions ...	3	367	...	347	4	...	5	5	19	19	...	1	...	...	3	1	3,645 8 6	404 12 3	.....	3	35	44	268	20	...	2	3	1
Superior Courts	49	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	385	...	8,510	331	...	28,103	2,164	1,290	798	18,841	7,754	1,217	260	29	2	4,09,831 13 6	3,35,125 11 6	15,316 1 11	725	4,741	3,415	738	20	269	1,157	738	16

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.

[No. 22.] *5-A.—Statement showing whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1894, in lieu of other punishments in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	Remarks.
		5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
		First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments (sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864)—															
1.—Theft, as defined in	section 378, I. P. C.	...	...	38	1	83	...	96	4	24	2	30	7	285	
	section 379, do.	4	...	37	1	70	6	88	8	25	14	22	4	279	
	section 380, do.	20	...	98	14	229	9	323	11	153	21	162	48	1,093	
	section 381, do.	...	...	6	...	2	1	12	...	5	...	2	...	28	
	section 382, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2.—Extortion, as defined in	section 388, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	section 389, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	section 411, do.	...	...	5	...	7	...	11	2	10	...	7	...	42	
	section 412, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
	section 414, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	section 443, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5.—Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in	section 444, do.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	
6.—House-breaking, as defined in	section 445, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	9	
7.—House-breaking by night, as defined in	section 446, do.	...	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	19	
8.—Offences under	section 324, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	section 11, Act III of 1880.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	section 376, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	section 392, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	section 436, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	section 447, do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	section 448, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	section 454, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	
	section 456, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	section 457, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	1	16	
Total ...		24	...	189	16	406	16	551	28	227	40	235	62	1,794	

PART II.

Statement showing whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864 in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In addition to other punishments (sections 3 and 4)—									
A.—Section 3.									
1.—Theft, as defined in	section 378, I. P. C. ...	....	1	4	14	1	13	33	
	section 379, do. ...	...	1	9	21	9	25	65	
	section 380, do. ...	...	9	23	34	31	60	157	
	section 381, do. ...	...	...	...	3	5	6	14	
	section 382, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Extortion, as defined in	section 388, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	section 389, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carried over ...		...	11	36	72	46	104	269	

PART II—concluded.

Statement showing the whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1892—concluded.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.							Remark.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brought forward ...	...	11	36	72	46	104	269	
3.—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 412, do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
4.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
6.—Housebreaking, as defined in ... section 445, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7.—Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
8.—Offences under ... ... section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Section 4, section 457, I. P.C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
1.—False evidence, as defined in ... section 193, I. P. C. ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—False evidence, as defined in ... section 194, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1.—False evidence, as defined in ... section 195, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in section 211, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in section 377, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Assault, as defined in ... ... section 354, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Rape, as defined in ... ... section 375, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Unnatural offence, as defined in ... section 377, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.—Robbery, as defined in ... ... section 390, do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
7.—Dacoity, as defined in ... ... section 391 do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... section 393, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9.—Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10.—Receiving stolen property, as defined in section 413, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11.—Forgery, as defined in ... ... section 463, do. ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
11.—Forgery, as defined in ... ... section 466, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11.—Forgery, as defined in ... ... section 467, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11.—Forgery, as defined in ... ... section 468, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11.—Forgery, as defined in ... ... section 469, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12.—Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13.—Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
4.—Housebreaking, as defined in ... section 445, do ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Housebreaking, as defined in ... section 446, do. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	
Total ...	...	11	36	72	53	112	284	

PART III.

Statement showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments (sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).														
Section—														
182, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
215, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
224, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
277 do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
323, do. ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	12	
324, do. ...	...	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	
325, do. ...	...	...	-	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
335, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
354, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
363, do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
371, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
376, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
379, do. ...	1	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	16	
380, do. ...	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	
392, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
406, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
411, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
429, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
444, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
447, do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
453, do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
454, do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
456, do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
457, do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	
471, do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Offences under the Gambling Act, III of 1867.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Offences under the Arms Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	4	...	25	...	25	...	23	...	6	...	3	...	86	

PART IV.

Statement showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,164	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	7,432	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded otal of headings 1 and 2).	9,596	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	22·55	

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 23.] *6.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in Criminal Cases in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals to—													
Chief Magistrates of districts	790	...	164	276	...	168	148	1	1	...	32	7	
Courts of Sessions	3,183	3	2,353	309	...	142	272	2	22	...	80	11	
Superior Courts { by persons convicted	706	...	342	154	...	82	85	...	10	...	33	22	
Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	26	Six persons convicted.
Total ...	4,687	3	2,859	739	...	392	506	3	33	...	146	12	Six persons convicted.
Revision by—													
Chief Magistrates of districts	5,349	1	83	4,648	...	...	5	3	23	278	308	23	
Courts of Sessions	1,277	...	418	586	1	13	11	...	23	63	162	19	
Superior Courts	1,304	...	63	517	14	213	408	4	13	...	72	26	
Total ...	7,930	1	564	5,751	15	226	424	7	59	341	542	23	
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,617	4	3,423	6,490	15	618	930	10	92	341	688	17	Six persons convicted.

[No. 24.] *7.—Statement showing the number and description of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.							TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																	
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money lent and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottas or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Township Courts	5,767	6,361	127	1,375	4,486	1,662	...	1,067	2,816	2,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,69-	28	65	116	6	5	4	50	403	136	76	...	...	4	...	...	147	28,967
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	571	123	14	116	342	78	...	63	264	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	3	4	25	...	1	...	4	26	5	14	...	...	...	1	...	37	1,933
Small Cause Courts	1,636	787	162	140	717	501	...	183	318	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4,567
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	75	11	8	44	30	7	...	2	23	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	5	98	12	4	...	2	7	11	1	1	...	43	...	1	...	25	478
Total ...	8,049	7,282	311	1,675	5,575	2,248	...	1,315	3,421	2,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	38	74	239	18	10	4	56	436	152	91	1	...	47	...	2	...	219	35,945
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collectors' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																																			
Small Cause Court, Rangoon ...	2,629	645	59	236	931	485	...	706	79	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,789
Superior Court (Recorder's) ...	36	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	12	1	7	...	2	15	4	3	3	...	2	...	3	...	56	195
Total ...	2,665	649	59	236	933	485	...	706	83	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	12	1	7	...	2	15	4	3	3	...	2	...	3	...	56	5,984
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,714	7,931	370	1,911	6,508	2,733	...	2,021	3,504	2,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,889	39	80	251	19	17	4	58	451	156	94	4	...	49	...	5	...	275	41,929

[No. 25.] *8.—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Township Courts	3,510	12,051	6,540	6,019	81	39	...	...	727	22,32,569 4 10	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	135	547	327	449	276	144	...	...	55	5,68,745 6 10	
Small Cause Courts	811	2,594	603	513	46	...	...	...	...	2,62,657 5 11	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Chief Courts of districts	27	39	27	79	109	127	23	14	33	9,31,336 12 7	
Total ...	4,483	15,231	7,497	7,060	512	310	23	14	815	39,95,308 14 2	
II.—Revenue Courts											
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon	556	2,531	962	1,380	227	133	...	...	...	8,07,050 8 4	
Superior Court (Recorder's)	...	6	12	25	10	85	15	9	33	5,04,643 15 3	
Total ...	556	2,537	974	1,405	237	218	15	9	33	13,11,694 7 7	
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,039	17,768	8,471	8,465	749	528	38	23	848	53,07,003 5 9	

[No. 26.] *9.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Court of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

PART I.—Civil Suits.

Class of tribunal.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	Days.	
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Township Courts	29,801	...	7,901	1,296	4,339	3,952	479	147	68	7,054	3,493	1,072	105	25	17	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	2,006	...	327	63	501	231	33	7	5	523	212	104	7	31	12	
Small Cause Courts	4,672	...	1,011	241	617	1,032	58	2	4	1,183	416	108	31	17	16	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of districts	516	...	62	27	54	59	2	3	2	194	72	41	8	43	34	
Total ...	36,995	...	9,301	1,627	5,511	5,274	572	159	79	8,954	4,193	1,325	151	25	16	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon	6,244	...	870	387	626	2,571	59	...	...	823	432	476	115	27·10	26·82	
Superior Courts (Recorder's)	286	...	28	13	4	33	3	...	...	65	41	99	5	226·41	125·32	
Total ...	6,530	...	898	400	630	2,604	62	...	...	888	473	575	120	42·63	28·52	
GRAND TOTAL ...	43,525	...	10,199	2,027	6,141	7,878	634	159	79	9,842	4,666	1,900	271	27	19	

[No. 26.] *9.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of tribunal.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Township Courts	3,706	...	853	246	120	232	88	9	4	1,581	714	124	...	15	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	577	...	83	41	16	24	7	...	3	199	180	24	...	17	
Small Cause Courts	193	...	79	1	1	24	...	...	...	65	21	2	...	5	
Superior Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	14	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	
Chief Courts of districts	778	...	190	8	17	134	29	16	...	211	127	46	...	20	
Total ...	5,368	...	1,214	296	154	414	119	25	7	1,869	1,042	197	...	16	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Other subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Small Cause Courts, Rangoon	1,809	1	1,342	15	1	37	5	...	...	234	103	71	5	13·51	
Superior Courts (Recorder's)	272	1	40	1	...	111	5	...	...	50	53	11	...	22·74	
Total ...	2,081	2	1,382	16	1	148	10	...	...	284	156	82	5	14·72	
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,409	2	2,596	312	155	562	129	25	7	2,144	1,198	279	5	15	

[No. 27.] *10.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of tribunal.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.															Days.		
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	43	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	23	2	8	1	...	...	25	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	1,649	...	3	4	70	1	2	...	934	94	368	35	138	2	31	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province ...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	11	...	5	2	38	...	
Total ...	1,737	...	8	5	73	2	2	...	984	97	387	36	143	4	31	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collector's Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																	
Chief Court of province — Appeals from original decrees	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	5	3	67	...	
Chief Court of province — Appeals from appellate decrees	270	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	99	26	64	8	72	...	89	...	
Chief Court of province — Civil revisions	98	...	16	10	1	...	...	1	40	2	12	7	8	...	22	...	One case withdrawn.
Total ...	381	...	16	10	2	...	...	1	144	29	78	15	85	3	72	...	One case withdrawn.
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,118	...	24	15	75	2	2	1	1,128	126	465	51	228	7	38	...	

[No. 27.] *10.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Burma for the year 1892.*

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

Class of tribunal.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															Days.		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	81	...	10	2	9	1	3	2	26	4	23	1	...	...	20	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of province ...	20	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	16	...	
Total ...	101	...	13	2	14	1	3	2	34	4	26	2	...	...	19	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																	
Chief Court of province { Appeals from original decrees ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	67	...	
Chief Court of province { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	53	...	
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	1	1	...	62	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	115	...	13	2	14	1	3	2	41	5	30	3	1	...	24	...	

[No. 28.] *11.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts including those disposed of by transfer.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which the judgment-debtor was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	*On which moveable property* Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	*On which immoveable property* Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	*On which possession was given* Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Township Courts	7,904	114	2,748	1,378	3,077	587	18	2,51,907 6 9	9,595 10 7	110	369	685	1,302	619	156	638	42	87	3	3	99	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	847	20	234	151	370	72	3	73,152 4 7	2,797 15 0	8	33	109	85	85	6	50	1	4	1	...	9	
Small Cause Courts	1,599	77	284	243	925	70	...	15,999 15 0	1,874 6 0	37	127	74	73	22	1	28	...	...	...	...	165	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of districts	336	14	77	76	130	39	5	82,883 12 0	2,982 4 0	8	6	24	31	29	...	33	2	1	...	...	19	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,686	225	3,343	1,848	4,502	768	26	4,23,934 6 4	17,250 3 7	163	535	892	1,491	755	163	779	45	92	4	3	292	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collector's Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																						
Small Cause Courts (Rangoon) ...	3,049	282	737	525	1,351	154	12	77,469 12 3	4,278 13 3	47	84	85	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	
Superior Court (Recorder's) ...	191	11	63	42	69	6	...	1,05,482 15 0	22,943 14 7	4	6	5	5	36	...	20	...	5	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,240	293	800	567	1,420	160	12	1,82,952 11 3	27,222 11 10	51	90	90	76	36	...	20	...	5	...	...	975	
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,926	518	4,143	2,415	5,922	928	38	6,06,887 1 7	44,472 15 5	214	625	982	1,567	791	163	799	45	97	4	3	1,267	

[No. 29.] *12.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	GRANTED.		REJECTED.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 350 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 350.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of districts	20	8	3	1	1	3	...	4	...	1	11,997 4 6	1,036 14 0	1,036 14 0	929 9 6	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	20	8	3	1	1	3	...	4	...	1	11,997 4 6	1,036 14 0	1,036 14 0	929 9 6	

[No. 30.] *13.—Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Classes of Courts in which jurors or assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	JURY TRIALS. Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	Partially	Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under section 307, C. P. Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. Code.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with assessors.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS. Number of cases in which Judge differed from. One assessor.	Both assessors.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	3	...	5*	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	* Excluding three cases returned by the Recorder to the Collector without trial.
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. Code.	Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions	Jurors ...	5	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors	2	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	254	11	105	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		19	87	375	87	...	...	...	...	259	11	105	

[No. 31.]

14.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (d)].	(a) Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	(b) Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease (other than perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (c)] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso to section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (i).]	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registration relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5 a	5 b	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
											Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
ARAKAN	Akyab	9	9	457	...	265	...	14	20	765	2,330 12 0	43	11	...	4		112	3	173	1,004 10 0
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Kyaukpyu	6	2	27	...	32	...	...	...	61	74 12 0	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2 12 0
	Sandoway	4	1	12	...	19	...	...	...	32	43 4 0	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4 0 0
	Total	19	12	496	...	316	...	14	20	858	2,448 12 0	48	16	...	5	...	112	3	184	1,011 6 0
PEGU	Rangoon Town	2	30	810	...	493	185	...	341	1,859	10,178 12 0	43	11	...	...	..	16	2	72	495 12 0
	Hanthawaddy	9	6	599	...	1,117	38	...	13	1,773	4,605 12 0	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	6 12 0
	Pegu	6	7	259	...	610	1	24	62	963	2,631 0 0	15	2	...	...	...	1	...	18	12 8 0
	Tharrawaddy	7	8	240	...	295	85	2	119	749	1,463 12 0	34	3	...	...	...	...	..	37	21 4 0
	Prome	6	10	187	...	151	19	...	125	492	769 4 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	38	14 8 0
	Total	30	61	2,095	...	2,666	328	26	660	5,836	19,648 8 0	101	20	...	...	...	17	37	175	550 12 0
IRRAWADDY	Bassein	9	20	175	2	288	15	...	...	500	1,268 8 0	23	6	...	...	...	7	...	36	24 4 0
	Thôngwa	10	1	462	...	2,252	15	...	35	2,765	6,363 2 0	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	26	18 4 0
	Henzada	8	31	171	...	568	7	...	81	858	1,659 4 0	7	15	1	...	...	...	...	23	15 4 0
	Thayetmyo	6	4	90	...	207	16	...	18	335	515 12 0	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	26	16 4 0
	Total	33	56	898	2	3,315	53	...	134	4,458	9,806 10 0	56	47	1	...	...	7	...	111	74 0 0
TENASSERIM	Amherst	13	25	1,028	...	335	4	...	10	1,402	3,284 0 0	50	2	...	...	...	1	1	54	37 0 0
	Tavoy	5	3	150	...	185	...	...	...	338	651 12 0	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 4 0
	Mergui	6	...	112	...	68	18	...	...	198	348 12 0	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 4 0
	Toungoo	6	13	153	...	345	177	...	2	690	1,176 0 0	23	8	24	...	...	...	...	55	34 8 0
	Shwegyin	6	...	402	...	759	...	23	41	1,225	2,472 5 0	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	40	26 12 0
	Salween	2	1	1	...	1	15	...	...	18	62 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total	38	42	1,846	...	1,693	214	23	53	3,871	7,995 5 0	104	29	24	...	...	1	1	159	104 12 0
	GRAND TOTAL	120	171	5,335	2	7,990	595	63	867	15,023	39,899 3 0	309	112	25	5	...	137	41	629	1,740 14 0

14.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of Lower Burma for the year 1891-92—concluded.

Division.	District.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 11, 30, and 37, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 29 and 30.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
			Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (d), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (f)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.											
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ARAKAN	Akyab	11,60,444 4 9	...	48	19	10	77	135 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	97	96	3,470 6 0	601 6 0	1,286 6 4
	Northern Arakan	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Kyaukpyu	14,493 14 0	...	...	...	4	4	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	82 8 0	21 0 0	103 8 0
	Sandoway	9,156 13 0	...	...	2	...	2	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	49 12 0	23 0 0	56 4 0
	Total ...	11,84,094 15 9	...	48	21	14	83	142 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	119	96	3,602 10 0	645 6 0	1,446 2 4
PEGU	Rangoon Town	76,16,246 4 5	2	142	264	79	487	1,953 0 0	...	8	15	...	...	...	862	92	12,689 8 0	2,743 3 0	4,331 8 0
	Hanthawaddy	21,34,587 3 5	...	36	...	...	36	73 12 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	31	4,696 4 0	227 0 0	1,420 7 4
	Pegu	11,62,378 0 5	1	48	30	...	79	172 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	31	2,815 12 0	280 13 0	1,467 13 6
	Tharrawaddy	10,69,498 4 10	...	8	21	6	35	73 4 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	29	1,560 4 0	100 8 6	1,193 5 6
	Prome	2,34,912 3 11	...	4	101	14	119	226 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	13	1,010 4 0	117 0 0	906 8 0
	Total ...	1,22,17,622 1 0	3	238	416	99	756	2,498 12 0	1	9	16	...	...	2	1,006	196	22,772 0 0	3,468 8 6	9,319 11 4
IRRAWADDY	Bassein	7,23,705 3 11	25	35	90	17	167	252 12 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	60	8	1,547 8 0	87 8 0	988 11 0
	Thôngwa	22,93,355 6 4	...	95	82	28	205	388 8 0	...	...	1	...	...	4	51	..	6,771 14 0	73 0 0	3,342 8 0
	Henzada	4,94,095 4 0	5	31	30	...	66	108 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	8	29	5	1,782 12 0	56 6 3	1,133 13 5
	Thayetmyo	1,01,041 15 6	..	9	...	10	19	35 8 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	32	2	575 8 0	45 2 0	562 6 0
	Total ...	36,12,197 13 9	30	170	202	55	457	785 0 0	...	2	2	...	...	12	172	15	10,677 10 0	262 0 3	6,027 6 5
TENASSERIM	Amherst	12,51,463 12 0	4	142	115	13	274	847 0 0	...	5	2	...	..	6	262	28	4,208 0 0	3,357 7 0	2,421 12 0
	Tavoy	1,52,324 0 0	...	13	..	...	13	20 12 0	...	...	...	2	...	1	8	2	674 12 0	573 13 0	302 0 0
	Mergui	1,16,393 14 4	1	1	...	...	2	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	364 0 0	45 4 0	356 1 0
	Toungoo	3,59,391 12 4	3	25	...	40	68	143 0 0	...	...	3	...	...	...	30	...	1,359 8 0	75 0 0	1,668 0 0
	Shwegyin	6,90,901 1 9	...	18	...	5	23	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9	23	4	2,532 1 0	52 6 9	974 9 0
	Salween	36,132 0 0	...	...	...	2	2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	72 8 0	9 0 0	.....
	Total ...	26,06,506 8 5	8	199	115	60	382	1,064 12 0	...	5	5	2	...	16	338	36	9,210 13 0	4,112 14 9	5,062 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,96,20,421 6 11	41	655	754	228	1,678	4,491 0 0	1	16	23	2	...	32	1,635	343	46,263 1 0	8,488 13 6	21,855 10 1

[No. 32.] *1.—Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.			7 Discharged from all causes.			8 Remaining at the end of the year.			9 Daily average number of each class.			10 Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Akyab ...	2nd class district jail.	Convicts	400	3	403	387	3	390	787	6	793	501	2	503	286	4	290	333	3	336	348	3	351
		Under-trial	14	...	14	244	1	245	258	1	259	237	1	238	21	...	21	14	...	14			
		Civil	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Kyaukpyu ...	4th class district jail.	Convicts	135	...	135	252	16	268	387	16	403	263	16	279	124	...	124	121	2	122	127	2	129
		Under-trial	9	1	10	147	5	152	156	6	162	149	6	155	7	...	7	6	...	6			
		Civil	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sandoway ...	4th class district jail.	Convicts	34	..	34	114	7	121	148	7	155	106	6	112	42	1	43	37	1	38	42	1	43
		Under-trial	1	...	1	112	2	114	113	2	115	106	2	108	7	...	7	5	...	5			
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rangoon ...	1st class central jail, Natives.	Convicts	3,073	26	3,099	4,554	96	4,650	7,627	122	7,749	4,528	100	4,628	3,099	22	3,121	3,057	24	3,082	3,192	26	3,218
		Under-trial	141	4	145	1,904	87	1,991	2,045	91	2,136	1,913	88	2,001	132	3	135	129	2	131			
		Civil	4	...	4	100	...	100	104	...	104	98	...	98	6	...	6	6	...	6			
	Ditto, Europeans	Convicts	24	...	24	136	...	136	160	...	160	133	...	133	27	...	27	20	...	20	21	...	21
		Under-trial	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32	31	...	31	1	...	1	1	...	1			
		Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Insein ...	2nd class central jail.	Convicts	...	...	...	968	...	968	968	..	968	179	...	179	789	...	789	367	...	367	367	...	367
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...			
Ma-ubin ...	3rd class district jail.	Convicts	208	2	210	757	29	786	965	31	996	757	23	780	208	8	216	207	3	210	237	4	241
		Under-trial	10	1	11	394	11	405	404	12	416	361	12	373	43	...	43	29	1	30			
		Civil	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			
Bassein ...	2nd class central jail.	Convicts	1,012	7	1,019	889	29	918	1,901	36	1,937	1,022	33	1,055	879	3	882	949	6	955	984	6	990
		Under-trial	13	...	13	729	27	756	742	27	769	724	27	751	18	...	18	34	...	34			
		Civil	3	1	4	9	...	9	12	1	13	9	1	10	3	...	3	1	...	1			
Henzada ...	2nd class district jail.	Convicts	309	5	314	654	18	672	963	23	986	675	21	696	288	2	290	290	5	295	310	5	315
		Under-trial	8	...	8	596	14	610	604	14	618	600	14	614	4	...	4	19	...	19			
		Civil	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1			
Myanaung ...	4th class district subsidiary jail.	Convicts	72	7	79	299	22	321	371	29	400	288	24	312	83	5	88	53	2	55	65	3	68
		Under-trial	9	...	9	342	16	358	351	16	367	338	16	354	13	...	13	12	...	13			
		Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Thayetmyo ...	2nd class central jail.	Convicts	1,094	12	1,106	2,189	116	2,305	3,283	128	3,411	2,209	98	2,307	1,074	30	1,104	1,112	22	1,135	1,162	23	1,185
		Under-trial	15	...	15	454	26	480	469	26	495	451	24	475	18	2	20	47	1	48			
		Civil	2	...	2	27	1	28	29	1	30	26	...	26	3	1	4	2	...	2			
Moulmein ...	2nd class central jail.	Convicts	852	4	856	601	10	611	1,453	14	1,467	683	14	697	770	...	770	808	2	811	822	2	824
		Under-trial	11	...	11	294	5	299	305	5	310	302	5	307	3	...	3	9	...	9			
		Civil	5	...	5	56	1	57	61	1	62	59	1	60	2	...	2	4	...	4			
Tavoy ...	4th class district jail.	Convicts	84	2	86	146	16	162	230	18	248	143	16	159	87	2	89	89	2	91	94	2	96
		Under-trial	1	...	1	127	12	139	128	12	140	127	12	139	1	...	1	4	...	4			
		Civil	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Mergui ...	5th class district Jail.	Convicts	19	...	19	120	20	140	139	20	159	126	20	146	13	...	13	22	1	23	25	1	26
		Under-trial	1	1	2	66	4	70	67	5	72	66	5	71	1	...	1	2	...	2			
		Civil	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Toungoo ...	2nd class district jail.	Convicts	396	5	401	461	41	502	857	46	903	534	42	576	323	4	327	373	5	379	385	6	390
		Under-trial	...	...	...	342	13	355	342	13	355	333	13	346	9	...	9	10	...	10			
		Civil	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Shwegyin ...	3rd class district jail.	Convicts	178	4	182	353	9	362	531	13	544	336	10	346	195	3	198	174	1	175	188	2	189
		Under-trial	5	...	5	182	1	183	187	1	188	178	1	179	9	...	9	13	...	13			
		Civil	2	...	2	20	..	20	22	...	22	21	...	21	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Total ...	Total Convicts ...	7,690	77	7,967	12,880	432	13,312	20,770	509	21,279	12,483	425	12,908	8,287	84	8,371	8,012	79	8,094	8,369	86	8,453
		Under-trial ...	239	7	246	5,964	224	6,188	6,203	231	6,434	5,916	226	6,142	287	5	292	334	4	339			
		Civil ...	21	1	22	282	4	286	303	5	308	286	4	290	17	1	18	20	...	20			
		GRAND TOTAL ...	8,150	85	8,235	19,126	660	19,786	27,276	745	28,021	18,685	655	19,340	8,591	90	8,681	8369	86	8,453	...	...	...

II-C.—PRISONS.

[No. 33.] 2.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3		4		5		6								7			8				9								10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
								Received by transfer.											Transferred to other jails.		Released during the year.																								
								A				B							A	B	A	B	C	D																				
								To undergo sentence.				*In transit for transportation or to other jails.*												*By order of Government.*																				
																								a		*b*																			
Serial No.	Jail.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.			To undergo sentence.	For transportation beyond seas, &c.	On appeal.	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Grand total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab ...	400	3	366	3	766	6	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	787	6	793	29	...	23	...	26	...	321	1	53	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	33	...	286	4	333	3	336
2	Kyaukpyu ...	135	...	241	16	376	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	16	403	13	...	7	...	21	2	195	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	124	...	121	2	122
3	Sandoway ...	34	...	114	7	148	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	7	155	16	...	1	...	6	...	82	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	42	1	37	1	38
4	Ran- { Native goon { European	3,073	26	3,223	94	6,296	120	552	...	...	...	332	...	427	2	...	...	7,627	122	7,749	1,279	...	...	...	115	...	2,164	97	751	3	4	...	2	...	115	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	72	...	3,099	22	3,057	24	3,082
		24	...	135	...	159	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	1	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	20	...	20
5	Insein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	...	968	12	...	...	...	2	...	126	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	789	...	367	...	367
6	Ma-ubin ...	208	2	745	29	953	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	31	996	116	1	25	...	47	1	541	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	208	8	207	3	210
7	Bassein ...	1,012	7	775	29	1,787	36	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	36	1,937	8	...	50	...	27	...	824	33	296	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	879	3	949	6	955
8	Henzada ...	309	5	523	17	832	22	131	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	23	986	165	...	26	...	24	...	418	20	32	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	288	2	290	5	295
9	Myanaung ...	72	7	276	22	348	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	29	400	157	1	...	...	6	...	115	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	83	5	53	2	55
10	Thayetmyo ...	1,094	12	2,142	113	3,236	125	41	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3,283	128	3,411	519	...	54	...	98	8	1,359	90	141	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	29	...	1,074	30	1,112	22	1,135
11	Moulmein ...	852	4	535	10	1,387	14	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,453	14	1,467	9	...	39	...	28	...	370	12	195	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	...	770	...	808	2	811
12	Tavoy ...	84	2	121	14	205	16	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	18	248	18	2	2	...	3	...	102	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	87	2	89	2	91
13	Mergui ...	19	...	107	18	126	18	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	20	159	23	2	1	...	5	...	88	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	22	1	23
14	Toungoo ...	396	5	409	35	805	40	52	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	46	903	2	...	20	...	27	3	323	37	114	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	32	1	323	4	373	5	379
15	Shwegyin ...	178	4	337	9	515	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	13	544	26	1	38	1	15	...	217	8	22	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	195	3	174	1	175
	Total ...	7,890	77	10,049	416	17,939	493	2,043	14	...	...	353	...	435	2	...	...	20,770	509	21,279	2,393	7	286	1	450	14	7,182	393	1,720	7	12	...	28	...	115	...	7	...	1	...	51	1	238	2	8,287	84	8,012	79	8,094

[No. 34.] 3.—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3																		4						5																6			7
		RELIGION.																		AGE.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																			
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		*Male.*							*Female.*												
		Christians.																								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K							
		a		*b*		*c*																																						
Serial No.	Jail.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons on or from commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			Juveniles whipped only.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.	
1	Akyab ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	84	1	6	...	274	2	...	...	...	...	311	1	54	1	1	1	11	19	11	113	21	1	190	1	...	2	...	366	3	369	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	1	...	208	14	16	...	1	...	180	12	60	4	...	...	3	2	21	81	22	13	100	11	1	4	...	241	16	257	...
3	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	.	1	...	104	7	...	..	2	...	94	3	17	4	1	...	3	...	4	70	15	3	19	1	1	2	...	114	7	121	...
4	Rangoon Natives ...	...	...	.	...	35	1	210	3	387	14	2,591	76	...	...	18	2	2,818	82	347	10	20	...	71	15	34	1,913	517	197	1,576	81	7	1	5	3,223	94	3,317	50
	Rangoon Europeans	124	..	11	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	119	...	14	...	2	...	51	...	...	...	1	3	80	...	...	...	...	135	...	135	...
5	Insein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ma-ubin ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	..	23	...	684	29	24	...	6	...	625	20	109	7	5	2	28	34	32	342	173	12	124	26	1	2	...	745	29	774	...
7	Bassein ...	3	...	..	...	1	...	18	1	21	1	732	27	...	...	3	1	667	25	104	3	1	...	18	...	180	293	191	3	120	29	...	...	...	775	29	804	15
8	Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	471	17	26	...	3	...	452	15	63	2	5	...	12	...	4	214	82	30	181	17	...	...	...	523	17	540	4
9	Myanaung ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	263	22	2	...	5	...	238	15	30	7	3	...	6	...	...	99	14	10	147	17	1	2	2	276	22	298	...
10	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	..	4	...	35	1	39	1	2,000	109	55	2	22	2	1,827	85	273	24	20	2	56	22	35	1,536	215	68	210	78	4	27	4	2,112	113	2,255	7
11	Moulmein ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	48	3	49	...	434	7	...	...	3	...	435	5	93	5	4	...	15	3	...	222	43	16	236	8	...	2	...	535	10	545	...
12	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	..	1	...	5	...	11	...	102	14	2	...	...	...	94	10	26	4	1	...	2	...	...	54	9	8	48	12	2	...	...	121	14	135	8
13	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	2	100	14	...	...	...	...	84	16	22	2	1	...	3	...	...	31	7	4	62	15	1	2	...	107	18	125	3
14	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	83	1	316	34	...	...	5	...	363	28	40	7	1	...	7	...	...	169	57	42	114	23	4	1	7	409	35	444	4
15	Shwegyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	16	...	304	9	...	..	3	...	297	6	35	3	2	...	12	...	...	175	63	15	72	7	...	2	...	337	9	346	2
	Total ...	130	...	14	...	45	1	505	13	608	19	8,622	381	125	2	91	5	8,604	323	1,287	83	67	5	298	95	321	4,401	1,430	425	3,079	329	22	47	18	10,049	416	10,465	93

[No. 35.] *4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892 and those remaining on the last day of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																				5			6
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																							
Serial No.	Jail.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.			Remarks.
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
																			a — For life.		b — For a term.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Akyab	A	8	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16	
		B	63	...	65	...	77	1	50	...	31	...	16	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	5	...	337	1	338	
		C	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Total of admissions ...		71	...	69	1	86	1	51	1	34	...	20	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	5	...	366	3	369	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		17	...	28	1	15	1	21	1	60	...	96	1	43	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	286	4	290	
2	Kyaukpyu	A	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	
		B	32	7	41	6	57	2	26	...	25	1	17	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	213	16	229	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
	Total of admissions ...		50	7	42	6	61	2	28	...	27	1	18	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	241	16	257	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	...	10	...	29	...	17	...	32	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124	
3	Sandoway	A	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
		B	17	2	18	4	33	...	17	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	98	6	104	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
		D	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
	Total of admissions ...		18	2	24	4	36	...	20	1	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	114	7	121	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	1	6	...	16	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	43	

	Natives	A	67	9	13	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	13	101
		B	722	36	389	21	496	12	343	4	583	4	150	4	61	...	1	...	14	...	98	...	38	...	2,895	81	2,976
		C	...	...	18	...	22	...	27	...	74	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	153
		D	1	...	11	...	23	...	17	...	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Total of admissions.		790	45	431	24	546	13	389	4	688	4	167	4	61	...	1	...	14	...	98	...	38	...	3,223	94	3,317
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		5	1	79	1	289	4	314	2	848	3	424	7	412	2	51	...	226	1	446	1	1	...	3,099	22	3,121
4	Rangoon																													
	Europeans	A	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		B	95	...	19	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	122
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		D	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions.		108	...	19	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	135
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		13	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
5	Insein																													
		A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total of admissions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	250	...	243	...	75	...	5	...	67	...	85	...	...	...	789	...	789
6	Ma-ubin																													
		A	12	4	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	6	26
		B	160	10	130	6	171	1	69	2	66	3	34	...	13	...	...	...	13	1	17	...	5	...	678	23	701
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
		D	3	...	3	...	8	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions ...		175	14	136	7	183	2	79	2	88	3	36	...	13	...	...	...	13	1	17	...	5	...	745	29	774
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		6	...	19	4	71	1	45	2	48	1	9	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	208	8	216
7	Bassein																													
		A	14	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
		B	102	13	179	8	220	5	87	...	87	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	27	1	6	...	741	27	768
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Total of admissions ...		116	14	180	8	227	6	91	...	94	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	27	1	6	...	775	29	804
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		9	...	38	2	109	1	74	...	258	...	255	...	123	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	879	3	882

[No. 35.] *4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892 and those remaining on the last day of that year according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																				5			6
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																							
			A		B		C		D		E.		F.		G		H		I				J			
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		Total.			
																			a For life.		*b* For a term.						
Serial No.	Jail.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
8	Henzada	A	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	
		B	78	9	78	4	156	2	64	1	47	...	29	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	23	...	4	...	492	16	508	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	
	Total of admissions ...		82	9	81	5	159	2	68	1	54	...	39	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	23	...	4	...	523	17	540	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		11	...	19	...	84	2	54	...	52	...	62	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	288	2	290	
9	Myanaung	A	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	
		B	53	11	40	6	56	2	32	...	46	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	19	254	
		C	...	...	1	...	11	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
	Total of admissions ...		56	13	41	7	69	2	39	...	62	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	22	298	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	1	10	2	25	2	16	...	17	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5	88	
10	Thayetmyo	A	22	13	16	6	4	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	20	69	
		B	316	30	229	19	494	26	227	11	300	5	249	1	21	...	...	...	10	...	30	...	7	...	1,883	92	1,975	
		C	...	...	...	...	11	1	19	...	106	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	1	150	
		D	2	...	5	...	10	...	12	...	21	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61	
	Total of admissions ...		340	43	250	25	519	28	259	11	433	5	273	1	21	...	...	...	10	...	30	...	7	...	2,142	113	2,255	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		35	3	42	3	244	13	218	7	296	3	187	1	34	...	7	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	1,074	30	1,104	

11	Moulmein	A	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		B	84	7	55	3	137	...	88	...	79	...	28	...	6	...	1	...	10	...	9	..	3	...	500	10	510
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		D	1	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions ...		94	7	57	3	144	...	91	...	89	...	31	...	6	...	1	...	10	...	9	...	3	...	535	10	545
	Total remaining on the 31st December 1891.		5	...	7	...	63	...	89	...	159	...	212	...	112	...	11	...	15	...	97	...	...	...	770	...	770
12	Tavoy	A	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
		B	35	8	19	2	27	2	5	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	103	12	115
		C	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ..		41	10	20	2	27	2	12	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	121	14	135
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	...	5	...	14	2	13	...	23	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	87	2	89
13	Mergui	A	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		B	29	13	20	3	25	2	8	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	97	18	115
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...		32	13	22	3	28	2	8	...	7	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	107	18	125
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
14	Toungoo	A	30	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
		B	115	28	47	3	68	2	23	...	47	1	28	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	31	...	4	1	368	35	403
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...		146	28	49	3	68	2	26	...	49	1	31	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	31	...	4	1	409	35	444
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	...	...	...	11	1	15	1	114	2	171	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	323	4	327
15	Shwegyin	A	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		B	49	1	49	5	63	2	30	...	48	...	26	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	35	...	4	...	308	9	317
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...		54	1	53	5	63	2	35	...	62	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	35	...	4	...	337	9	346
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		...	...	12	1	33	2	30	...	105	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	195	3	198
	Total of each class ...	A	215	31	49	13	17	4	7	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	50	347
		B	1,950	175	1,378	90	2,083	59	1,071	18	1,380	14	627	5	139	...	2	...	81	2	281	1	78	1	9,070	365	9,435
		C	...	...	21	...	53	1	64	...	225	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	1	402
		D	8	...	26	...	66	...	56	...	93	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	281
	Total ...		2,173	206	1,404	103	2,219	64	1,198	20	1,705	14	699	5	139	...	2	...	81	2	281	1	78	1	10,049	416	10,465
	Total of admissions remaining on the 31st December 1892.		110	6	283	14	1,011	29	948	13	2,306	9	1,741	9	816	2	82	...	320	1	664	1	6	...	8,257	84	8,371

[No. 36.] *5.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892 who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6						
					Number previously convicted.											Juvenile prisoners under sixteen years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
					A		B		C		D					A			B			
		Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
Serial No.	Jail.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Akyab	366	3	369	36	...	9	...	16	...	61	...	16·67	...	16·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Kyaukpyu	241	16	257	47	1	23	...	25	...	95	1	39·42	6·25	37·35	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	Sandoway	114	7	121	16	...	12	...	8	...	36	...	31·58	...	29·75	2	...	2	...	...	...	
4	Rangoon { Natives ...	3,223	94	3,317	572	5	167	...	60	1	799	6	24·79	6·38	24·27	38	2	40	9	...	9	
	Rangoon { Europeans	135	...	135	16	...	4	...	4	...	24	...	17·78	...	17·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Insein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Ma-ubin	745	29	774	60	2	26	...	6	...	92	2	12·35	6·30	12·14	6	...	6	...	...	...	
7	Bassein	775	29	804	89	...	19	...	12	...	120	...	15·48	...	14·93	3	1	4	...	...	...	
8	Henzada	523	17	540	101	2	47	1	44	...	192	3	36·71	17·65	36·11	3	...	3	1	...	1	
9	Myanaung	276	22	298	43	1	28	1	27	1	98	3	35·51	13·64	33·89	5	...	5	3	...	3	
10	Thayetmyo	2,142	113	2,255	396	10	85	1	47	...	528	11	24·65	9·73	23·90	22	2	24	6	...	6	
11	Moulmein	535	10	545	68	...	29	...	26	1	123	1	22·99	10·00	22·75	3	...	3	2	...	2	
12	Tavoy	121	14	135	12	...	5	...	5	...	22	...	18·18	...	16·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Mergui	107	18	125	19	1	4	...	2	...	25	1	23·36	5·56	20·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Toungoo	409	35	444	29	1	12	...	3	...	44	1	10·76	2·86	10·14	5	...	5	1	...	1	
15	Shwegyin	337	9	346	72	...	20	...	12	...	104	...	30·86	...	30·06	3	...	3	...	...	...	
	Total ...	10,049	416	10,465	1,576	23	490	3	297	3	2,363	29	23·51	6·97	22·86	91	5	96	22	...	22	

[No. 37.] *6.—Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2		3		4		5						6													7	8
							Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.														
													A		B—*By Jail Officers.*										C		
															a				*c*		*d*	*e*					
Serial No.	Jail.		Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6-C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6-7 to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	M.	F.			
1	Akyab		333	3	47	...	55	...	112	...	247	...	47	...	15	...	55	...	51	...	18	275	...	461	137·20	4·06
2	Kyaukpyu		121	2	...	...	156	...	196	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	2	...	2	348	...	475	356·18	0·42
3	Sandoway		37	1	...	...	56	...	26	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	107	281·78	...
4	Rangoon	Natives	3,057	24	3	...	805	3	2,604	...	3,272	12	3	...	79	...	958	2	1,444	5	129	4,071	8	6,699	217·43	1·06
		Europeans	20	...	...	...	4	...	30	...	39	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	25	...	1	34	...	73	365·00	1·39
5	Insein		367	...	...	...	74	...	49	...	677	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	11	477	...	800	217·98	1·39
6	Ma-ubin		207	3	...	...	91	...	115	3	121	3	...	...	...	...	234	5	...	...	11	82	1	333	158·57	3·42
7	Bassein		949	6	12	...	256	...	1,165	...	1,683	...	12	...	3	..	1,162	...	27	...	21	1,911	...	3,136	328·35	0·67
8	Henzada		290	5	...	...	49	...	52	...	231	7	...	...	8	...	79	7	...	...	1	244	...	339	114·92	0·30
9	Myanaung		53	2	...	...	82	...	22	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	45	...	133	241·82	...
10	Thayetmyo		1,112	22	1	...	257	...	1,317	...	819	14	1	...	6	...	356	10	3	...	32	1,998	2	2,408	212·35	1·35
11	Moulmein		808	2	...	...	325	...	644	...	479	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	11	...	15	1,385	...	1,448	178·77	1·05
12	Tavoy		89	2	1	...	30	...	76	...	57	...	1	...	1	...	67	...	4	...	2	89	...	164	180·22	1·23
13	Mergui		22	1	...	...	9	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	7	...	28	121·74	3·70
14	Toungoo		373	5	...	...	188	1	89	...	290	4	...	...	15	2	3	...	72	1	12	465	2	572	151·32	2·14
15	Shwegyin		174	1	3	...	115	...	81	...	70	...	3	...	...	...	30	...	10	...	...	226	...	269	153·71	...
		Total	8,012	79	67	...	2,552	4	6,603	3	8,176	40	67	...	132	2	3,532	24	1,649	6	256	11,764	13	17,445	215·61	1·49

[No. 38.] *7.—Statement showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were, when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were, when they left Jail						
Serial No.	Jail.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Remarks
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Akyab	366	3	219	3	114	...	33	...	333	3	22	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	
2	Kyaukpyu	241	16	104	14	90	2	47	...	121	2	22	...	122	...	61	...	39	...	22	...	19	...	50	...	53	...	
3	Sandoway	114	7	48	7	59	...	7	...	37	1	6	...	30	...	14	...	14	...	2	...	10	...	13	...	7	...	
4	Rangoon { Native ...	3,223	94	1,402	81	1,736	13	85	...	3,057	24	43	...	46	...	...	...	41	...	5	...	...	...	26	...	20	...	
	Rangoon { European ...	135	...	12	...	102	...	21	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Insein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Ma-ubin	745	29	173	25	508	4	64	...	207	3	20	...	24	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	
7	Bassein	775	29	277	29	492	...	6	...	949	6	122	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	
8	Henzada	523	17	96	16	272	1	155	...	290	5	29	...	66	...	36	...	30	...	...	...	5	...	32	...	29	...	
9	Myanaung	276	22	67	20	208	2	1	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Thayetmyo	2,142	113	712	110	1,207	3	223	...	1,112	22	27	...	28	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	23	...	1	...	
11	Moulmein	535	10	326	10	197	...	12	...	808	2	20	...	32	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	7	...	
12	Tavoy	121	14	50	14	35	...	36	...	89	2	14	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
13	Mergui	107	18	46	17	58	1	3	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Toungoo	409	35	156	35	213	...	40	...	373	5	54	...	20	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	...	
15	Shwegyin	337	9	91	9	239	...	7	...	174	1	67	...	114	...	19	...	95	...	...	...	1	...	93	...	20	...	
	Total ...	10,049	416	3,779	390	5,530	26	740	...	8,012	79	446	...	562	...	191	...	339	...	32	...	48	...	366	...	148	...	

[No. 39.] *10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3				4		5		6	
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE-GUARD.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Akyab	336	14	1	351	12,777	36 8 1	11,404	32 7 10	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu	122	6	...	129	3,384	26 3 9	5,252	40 11 5	...	..
3	Sandoway	38	5	...	43	773	17 15 8	2,305	53 9 8	...	...
4	Rangoon {Natives	3,082	131	6	3,218	1,35,832	42 4 7	49,635	15 6 9	...	...
	Rangoon {Europeans	20	1	...	21	2,471	117 10 8	324	15 6 10	...	...
5	Insein	367	...	...	367	20,068	54 10 11	15,562	42 6 5	...	...
6	Ma-ubin	210	30	1	241	5,826	24 4 5	6,383	26 7 9	...	.
7	Bassein	955	34	1	990	30,870	31 3 5	16,569	16 1 9	...	...
8	Henzada	295	19	1	315	11,476	36 8 9	8,683	28 3 2	...	...
9	Myanaung	55	13	...	68	2,215	32 9 2	3,547	52 2 7	...	...
10	Thayetmyo	1,135	48	2	1,185	41,362	34 15 5	17,061	14 5 2	...	...
11	Moulmein	811	9	4	824	27,653	33 11 7	19,484	23 10 4	...	...
12	Tavoy	91	4	1	96	2,495	26 4 3	4,540	47 4 8	...	...
13	Mergui	23	2	1	26	780	31 3 2	2,347	90 4 3	...	...
14	Toungoo	379	10	1	390	16,549	42 8 8	11,046	28 5 0	...	...
15	Shwegyin	175	13	1	189	6,673	35 7 11	5,710	30 3 5	...	...
	Total ...	8,094	339	20	8,453	3,21,204	38 1 5	1,80,052	21 4 10	...	...

[No. 39.] *10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892*—concluded.

1	2	7			8		9		10	11	12
		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.				
		A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Akyab	599	1 11 4	74 14 0	696	1 15 9	1,933	5 8 1	27,409	78 1 5	1
2	Kyaukpyu	154	1 3 1	51 5 4	102	0 12 8	657	5 2 2	9,549	74 9 8	2
3	Sandoway	106	2 7 5	53 0 0	122	2 13 5	424	9 13 9	3,730	86 11 11	
4	Rangoon {Natives	16,271	5 0 11	62 9 4	9,206	2 13 9	13,003	4 0 8	2,23,947	69 9 2	4
	{Europeans	196	9 5 4	98 0 0	...	.....	177	8 6 10	3,168	150 13 9	
5	Insein	3,245	8 13 5	120 3 0	1,587	4 5 2	6,910	18 13 3	47,372	129 1 3	
6	Ma-ubin	100	0 6 8	20 0 0	186	0 12 4	976	4 0 10	13,471	55 14 4	6
7	Bassein	330	0 5 4	33 0 0	316	0 5 1	2,781	2 12 11	50,866	51 6 1	7
8	Henzada	620	1 15 6	155 0 0	529	1 10 10	1,294	4 1 9	22,802	72 6 2	
9	Myanaung	96	1 6 7	48 0 0	238	3 8 0	733	10 12 6	6,829	100 6 10	9
10	Thayetmyo	996	0 13 5	22 10 2	3,146	2 10 7	4,157	3 8 2	66,722	56 4 11	10
11	Moulmein	1,424	1 11 8	57 0 0	1,860	2 4 1	1,893	2 4 9	52,314	63 7 10	11
12	Tavoy	36	0 6 0	36 0 0	199	2 1 2	305	3 2 10	7,575	78 14 6	12
13	Mergui	...	.....	.....	148	5 11 1	182	7 0 0	3,457	132 15 5	13
14	Toungoo	2,178	5 9 4	136 2 0	918	2 5 8	1,610	4 2 1	32,301	82 13 2	14
15	Shwegyin	208	1 1 7	26 0 0	119	0 10 0	883	4 10 9	13,593	71 14 9	15
	Total ...	26,559	3 2 3	63 11 1	19,372	2 4 8	37,918	4 7 9	5,85,105	69 3 6	

[No. 40.] *12.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS														RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
							ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.										
												Additions and alterations.		*New jails.*								
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the P. W. Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (column 7-K).
						On unremunerative labour.†	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under P. W. Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under P. W. Department.	Manufactures.	Public works	Other extramural labour.				
1	Akyab	2	261	6	4	10	30	27	23	23	12	...	...	...	...	127	2	...	7	11·49	10·34	48·66
2	Kyaukpyu	1	103	3	3	3	5	9	24	27	2	...	...	...	...	29	4	...	...	4·85	8·74	28·16
3	Sandoway	1	30	2	1	...	...	1	14	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3·33	3·33
4	Rangoon {Natives	27	2,263	219	69	...	251	220	113	50	6	...	39	...	...	1,474	...	...	110	11·09	9·72	65·13
	Rangoon {Europeans	1	15	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	20·00	...	50·00
5	Insein	...	277	27	10	...	17	36	18	7	...	...	...	...	139	60	...	...	...	6·14	13·00	21·66
6	Ma-ubin	2	167	4	10	...	6	13	11	28	5	...	...	...	...	94	7	...	3	3·59	7·78	56·29
7	Bassein	3	783	10	23	63	70	63	27	53	12	...	45	...	...	450	...	...	...	8·94	8·05	57·47
8	Henzada	1	256	4	...	3	10	24	20	26	5	...	4	...	...	152	12	...	..	3·91	9·38	59·38
9	Myanaung	1	24	2	21	3	...	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	25·00	33·33
10	Thayetmyo	11	917	42	21	9	51	83	38	91	21	...	98	...	...	479	47	...	...	5·56	9·05	52·24
11	Moulmein	1	632	25	7	29	89	44	34	44	10	...	...	...	...	382	...	...		14·08	6·96	60·44
12	Tavoy	...	75	1	3	...	2	8	7	6	3	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	2·67	10·67	65·33
13	Mergui	...	20	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	..	10·00	60·00
14	Toungoo	3	278	15	19	30	30	26	16	24	35	7	...	...	...	110	..	...	...	10·79	9·35	39·57
15	Shwegyin	1	155	8	3	...	15	16	12	41	1	8	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	9·68	10·32	40·00
	Total ...	55	6,256	369	194	151	579	578	364	432	116	15	186	...	139	3,501	75	...	120	9·26	9·24	55·96

* Holidays 1·555 | † In cells 81.

[No. 41.]

14.—Statement showing the net cost of Prisoners in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10 of Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 of Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	Akyab	27,409	78 1	2,555 8	7 4	24,853 8	70 13	
2	Kyaukpyu	9,549	74 10	948 4	7 6	8,600 12	66 10	
3	Sandoway	3,730	86 12	51 13	1 3	3,678 3	85 9	
4	Rangoon	2,27,115	70 2	2,07,624 3	64 2	19,490 13	6 0	
5	Insein	47,372	129 1	— 2,980 6	— 8 2	50,352 6	137 3	
6	Ma-ubin	13,471	55 14	3,549 1	14 12	9,921 15	41 2	
7	Bassein	50,866	51 6	3,031 7	3 1	47,834 9	48 5	
8	Henzada	22,803	72 6	5,760 13	18 5	17,041 3	54 1	
9	Myanaung	6,829	100 7	648 1	9 8	6,180 15	90 15	
10	Thayetmyo	66,722	56 5	10,216 8	8 10	56,505 8	47 11	
11	Moulmein	52,314	63 8	29,513 15	35 13	22,800 1	27 11	
12	Tavoy	7,575	78 14	1,426 7	14 14	6,148 9	64 0	
13	Mergui	3,457	132 15	840 13	32 5	2,616 3	100 10	
14	Toungoo	32,301	82 13	1,665 6	4 4	30,635 10	78 9	
15	Shwegyin	13,593	71 15	1,623 4	8 9	11,969 12	63 6	
	Total ...	5,85,105	69 4	2,66,475 1	31 8	3,18,629 15	37 12	

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892*—continued.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jail.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab ... Convicts ...	377	15	392	333	3	336	402	3	405	220	1	221	6	...	6	33	...	33	2	...	2
	Under-trials ...	25	10	35	14	...	14	15	...	15	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	15	5	20	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	417	30	447	348	3	351	418	3	421	234	1	235	7	...	8	34	...	34	2	...	2
2	Kyaukpyu ... Convicts ...	217	16	233	121	2	123	147	2	149	91	1	92	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	16	...	16	6	...	6	10	...	10	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	233	16	249	127	2	129	157	2	159	97	2	99	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ... Convicts ...	17	4	21	37	1	38	47	1	48	66	...	66	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	7	...	7	5	...	5	12	...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	4	32	42	1	43	60	1	61	69	...	69	2	...	2	1	...	1	..	...	...
4	Rangoon ... *Natives*— Convicts ...	2,791	33	2,824	3,057	24	3,082	3,528	29	3,557	4,615	42	4,657	218	2	219	72	...	72	3	...	3
	Under-trials ...	38	11	49	129	2	131	158	3	161	265	1	266	40	...	40	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	76	11	87	6	...	6	11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,905	55	2,960	3,192	26	3,218	3,697	32	3,729	4,881	43	4,924	258	2	260	77	...	77	3	...	3
	Europeans— Convicts ...	120	...	120	20	...	20	31	...	31	28	...	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	120	...	120	21	...	21	32	...	32	29	...	29	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jail of Lower Burma for the year 1892*—continued.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jail.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
5	Insein	Convicts ...	896	...	896	367	...	367	801	...	801	503	...	503	27	...	27	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	896	...	896	367	...	367	801	...	801	503	...	503	27	...	27	4	...	4	...	...	...
6	Ma-ubin	Convicts ...	217	4	221	207	3	210	275	2	277	116	1	117	4	...	4	5	1	6	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	27	...	27	29	1	30	57	...	57	21	...	21	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	249	4	253	237	4	241	335	2	337	137	1	138	5	...	5	6	1	7	...	...	...
7	Bassein	Convicts ...	1,071	20	1,091	949	6	955	1,098	7	1,105	181	2	183	10	...	10	13	...	13	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	56	...	56	34	...	34	19	3	22	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	8	4	12	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,135	24	1,159	984	6	990	1,119	10	1,129	187	2	189	10	...	10	13	...	13	1	...	1
8	Henzada	Convicts ...	276	10	286	290	5	295	317	6	323	145	...	145	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	10	...	10	19	...	19	32	...	32	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	296	10	306	3	5	315	353	6	359	150	...	150	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...

9	Myanaung	Convicts	...	26	4	30	53	2	55	83	5	88	42	1	43	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	6	...	6	12	...	13	13	...	13	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	32	4	36	65	3	68	96	5	101	46	1	47	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
10	Thayetmyo	Convicts	...	1,135	7	1,142	1,112	22	1,135	1,327	33	1,360	824	5	829	42	...	42	29	...	29	3	...	3
		Under-trials	...	17	4	21	47	1	48	80	5	85	22	1	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	6	3	9	2	...	2	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,158	14	1,172	1,162	23	1,185	1,412	38	1,450	849	6	855	43	...	44	29	...	29	3	...	3
11	Moulmein	Convicts	...	720	16	736	808	2	810	853	3	856	817	1	818	25	...	25	41	...	41	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	28	9	37	9	...	9	43	1	44	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	23	7	30	4	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	771	32	803	822	2	824	903	4	907	821	1	822	25	...	25	42	...	42	...	...	...
12	Tavoy	Convicts	...	105	2	107	89	2	91	100	3	103	20	...	20	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	5	...	5	4	...	4	15	1	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	4	2	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	114	4	118	94	2	96	116	4	120	21	...	21	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Mergui	Convicts	...	17	2	19	22	1	23	30		37	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	5	...	5	2	...	2	9	7	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	4	2	6	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	26	4	30	25	1	26	41	8	49	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	Toungoo	Convicts	...	591	24	615	373	5	379	411	8	419	349	7	356	15	...	15	32	1	33	1	...	1
		Under-trials	...	24	...	24	10	...	10	26	...	26	17	...	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	10	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	625	24	649	385	6	390	437	8	445	366	7	373	16	...	16	32	1	33	1	...	1
15	Shwegyin	Convicts	...	198	8	206	174	1	175	194	3	197	254	1	255		...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	14	...	14	7	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	202	8	210	188	2	189	214	3	217	261	2	263	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Total	Convicts	...	8,774	165	8,939	8,012	79	8,094	...	...	...	8,273	62	8,335	368	2	369	238	2	240	11	...	11
		Under-trials	...	264	34	298	334	4	339	...	...	...	372	4	376	45	...	45	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	169	34	203	20	...	20	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	9,207	233	9,440	8,369	86	8,453	...	...	...	8,654	66	8,720	413	2	417	248	2	250	11	...	11

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892*—continued.

1	2		10			11			12												
									Ratio per mille of average strength.												
									A			B			C			D			E		
Serial No.	Jail.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akyab	Convicts	8	...	8	15	...	15	660·66	333·33	657·74	18·02	...	17·85	45·05	...	44·64	54·05	...	53·57	99·10	...	98·21
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1	714·29	...	714·29	71·43	...	71·43	71·43	...	71·43	...	...	...	71·43	...	71·43
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000·00	...	4,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	8	...	8	16	...	16	672·41	333·33	669·52	20·11	...	22·79	45·98	...	45·58	51·72	...	51·28	97·70	...	96·86
2	Kyaukpyu	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	752·07	500·00	747·97	24·79	...	24·39	...	...	...	8·26	...	8·13	8·26	...	8·13
		Under trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	1,166·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	763·78	1,000·00	767·44	23·62	...	23·26	...	...	...	7·88	...	7·75	7·88	...	7·75
3	Sandoway	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,783·78	...	1,736·84	54·05	...	52·63	...	...	...	27·03	...	26·32	27·03	...	26·32
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	600·00	...	600·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,642·86	...	1,604·65	47·62	...	46·51	...	...	...	23·81	...	23·25	23·81	...	23·25
4	Rangoon	*Natives*—																					
		Convicts	11	...	11	...	...	...	1,509·65	1,750·00	1,511·03	71·31	83·33	71·06	...	...	...	23·55	...	23·36	23·55	...	23·36
		Under-trials	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,054·26	500·00	2,030·53	310·08	...	305·34	...	...	...	38·76	...	38·17	38·76	...	38·17
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	166·67	...	166·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	12	...	12	...	...	...	1,529·14	1,653·85	1,530·14	80·83	76·92	80·80	...	...	...	24·12	...	23·93	24·12	...	23·93

	Rangoon—*concluded.*	*Europeans*— Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400·00	...	1,400·00	50·00	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	...	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380·95	...	1,380·95	95·24	...	95·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Insein	Convicts	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,370·57	...	1,370·57	73·57	...	73·57	...	...	...	10·90	...	10·90	10·90	...	10·90
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,370·57	...	1,370·57	73·57	...	73·57	...	...	...	10·90	...	10·90	10·90	...	10·90
6	Ma-ubin	Convicts	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	560·39	333·33	557·14	19·32	...	19·05	...	...	...	24·15	333·33	28·57	24·15	333·33	28·57
		Under-trials	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	724·14	...	700·00	34·48	...	33·33	...	...	...	34·48	...	33·33	34·48	...	33·33
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	578·06	250·00	572·61	21·09	...	20·75	...	...	...	25·32	250·00	29·05	25·32	250·00	29·05
7	Bassein	Convicts	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	190·73	333·33	191·62	10·54	...	10·47	...	...	...	13·70	...	13·61	13·70	...	13·61
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147·06	...	147·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	1,000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	190·04	333·33	190·91	10·16	...	10·10	...	...	...	13·21	...	13·13	13·21	...	13·13
8	Henzada	Convicts	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	500·00	...	491·53	13·79	...	13·56	...	...	...	6·90	...	6·78	6·90	...	6·78
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·16	...	263·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	483·87	...	476·19	12·90	...	12·70	...	...	...	6·45	...	6·36	6·45	...	6·35
9	Myanaung	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792·45	500·00	781·82	37·74	...	36·73	...	...	...	56·60	...	54·55	56·60	...	54·55
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	...	307·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·33	...	76·92	83·33	...	76·92
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707·69	333·33	691·18	30·77	...	29·41	...	...	...	61·54	...	58·82	61·54	...	58·82
10	Thayetmyo	Convicts	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	741·01	227·27	730·40	37·77	...	37·04	1·80	...	1·76	24·28	...	23·79	26·08	...	25·55
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468·08	1,000·00	479·17	21·28	...	20·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500·00	...	1,500·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	730·64	260·87	721·52	37·01	...	37·13	1·72	...	1·69	23·24	...	22·78	24·96	...	24·47
11	Moulmein	Convicts	...	13	...	13	11	...	11	1,011·14	500·00	1,008·63	30·94	...	30·83	13·61	...	13·56	37·13	...	36·99	50·74	...	50·55
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444·44	...	444·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·11	...	111·11	111·11	...	111·11
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	13	...	13	11	...	11	998·78	500·00	997·57	30·41	...	30·34	13·38	...	13·35	37·71	...	37·62	51·09	...	50·97

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892*—continued.

Serial No.	Jail.		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength. A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12	Tavoy	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	224·73	...	219·78	11·24	...	10·99	...	...	...	11·24	...	10·99	11·24	...	10·99
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	223·40	...	218·75	10·64	...	10·42	...	...	...	10·64	...	10·42	10·64	...	10·42
13	Mergui	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·91	...	86·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	500·00	...	500·00
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·00	...	115·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	...	38·46	40·00	...	38·46
14	Toungoo	Convicts	4	...	4	23	1	24	935·66	1,400·00	939·32	40·21	...	39·58	61·66	200·00	63·32	24·13	...	23·75	85·79	200·00	87·07
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700·00	...	1,700·00	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	...	4	23	1	24	950·68	1,166·67	956·41	41·56	...	41·03	59·74	166·67	61·54	23·38	...	23·08	83·12	166·67	84·62
15	Shwegyin	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459·77	1,000·00	1,457·14	45·98	...	45·71	...	...	...	5·75	...	5·71	5·75	...	5·71
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	538·46	...	615·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil-prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388·29	1,000·00	1,391·53	42·55	...	42·33	...	...	...	5·32	...	5·29	5·32	...	5·29
	Total	Convicts	47	1	48	51	1	52	1030·08	784·81	1,029·78	45·93	25·32	45·59	6·37	12·66	6·42	23·34	12·66	23·23	29·71	25·32	29·65
		Under-trials	2	...	2	1	...	1	1113·77	1,000·00	1,109·14	134·73	...	132·74	2·99	...	2·95	26·95	...	26·55	29·94	...	29·50
		Civil-prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	450·00	...	450·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	49	1	50	52	1	53	1034·05	767·44	1,031·59	49·35	23·26	649·33	6·21	11·63	6·27	23·42	11·63	23·31	29·63	23·26	29·58

[No. 43.]

19.—Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jail.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the last day of the year.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	Akyab	14	...	244	1	258	1	259	14	...	14	125	1	126	110	...	110	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	21
2	Kyaukpyu	9	1	147	5	156	6	162	6	...	6	63	3	66	83	3	86	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
3	Sandoway	1	...	112	2	113	2	115	5	...	5	75	2	77	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
4	Rangoon {Natives ... ... {Europeans ...	141	4	1,904	87	2,045	91	2,136	129	2	131	1,002	69	1,071	900	19	919	6	...	...	...	5	...	132	3	135
		1	...	31	...	32	...	32	1	...	1	21	...	21	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Insein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ma-ubin	10	1	394	11	404	12	416	29	1	30	224	7	231	131	5	136	5	...	...	...	1	...	43	...	43
	Bassein	13	...	729	27	742	27	769	34	...	34	435	18	453	287	9	296	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
8	Henzada	8	...	596	14	604	14	618	19	...	19	350	8	358	250	6	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
9	Myanaung	9	...	312	16	351	16	367	12	...	13	167	9	176	132	7	139	38	...	...	...	1	...	13	..	13
10	Thayetmyo	15	...	454	26	469	26	495	47	1	48	218	14	232	232	10	242	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
11	Moulmein	11	...	294	5	305	5	310	9	...	9	170	5	175	131	...	131	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
12	Tavoy	1	...	127	12	128	12	140	4	...	4	56	9	65	71	3	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	Mergui	1	1	66	4	67	5	72	2	...	2	34	1	35	31	4	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
14	Toungoo	...	...	342	13	342	13	355	10	...	10	152	7	159	180	6	186	1	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
15	Shwegyin	5	...	182	1	187	1	188	13	...	13	89	...	89	88	1	89	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total ...	239	7	5,964	224	6,203	231	6,434	334	4	339	3,181	153	3,334	2,667	73	2,740	58	...	...	...	10	...	287	5	292

II-D.—

[No. 44.]. I.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

Serial No	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	43	...	1	1	35	17
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	55	...	3	3	50	26
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	92	...	2	2	83	61
6	143 to 153, 57, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	66	...	...	4	49	34
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier... ...	24	...	...	1	22	17
		Total ...	280	...	6	11	239	155
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		by dacoits ...	8	...	4	...	11	9
10		by robbers ...	11	...	...	...	10	2
11		by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	179	...	4	20	121	73
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	15	...	1	...	8	7
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	30	...	...	3	29	19
15	376 ...	Rape	150	...	7	5	71	34
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	19	...	1	1	8	2
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	9	...	...	...	7	5
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	26	...	...	2	19	13
19	329, 331, 323 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	...	1	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	498	...	19	24	328	221
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	...	1	...	3	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	14	...	1	1	13	5
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	924	...	17	36	667	330
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	154	...	14	5	103	38
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	11	...	...	...	7	2
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	3	...	...	...	2	1
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...	...	1	1
28	353 354 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	565	1	9	8	424	237
29	304A 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	...	...	1	8	5
		Total ...	2,626		78	106	1,836	1,006

POLICE.

in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)	18(*b*)	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	48	40	1	...	16	17	3	39	48	1	...	...	1	...	56	3	60	...
94	52	55	...	...	25	22	2	45	53	...	...	...	4	...	76	7	87	1
80	73	84	...	...	54	19	2	64	73	...	...	...	6	...	117	15	138	...
92	69	61	...	...	31	14	3	50	68	...	...	...	45	...	514	32	591	...
87	77	21	...	...	16	3	...	76	84	...	...	...	3	...	22	3	28	...
92	65	261	1	...	112	75	10	54	65	1	...	...	59	...	785	60	904	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	81	12	...	...	9	2	1	75	81	...	...	...	...	4	52	...	56	1
100	20	11	...	...	2	8	1	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	60	182	...	...	73	47	22	40	60	1	...	...	35	2	286	1	324	15
100	87	16	...	...	7	1	4	43	87	2	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...
100	65	30	...	...	19	10	3	63	65	...	...	...	3	...	71	...	74	...
98	47	154	1	...	34	35	2	22	49	36	...	...	9	...	114	2	125	1
100	25	19	1	...	2	6	...	10	25	5	...	...	2	...	12	...	1	...
100	71	9	...	...	5	2	...	55	71	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
100	68	26	...	...	13	6	1	50	68	1	...	...	2	...	22	...	24	1
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
97	68	505	...	...	217	95	15	43	69	4	...	...	43	...	539	24	606	10
100	33	8	...	...	1	2	...	1	33	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
93	38	14	...	...	4	8	...	28	33	...	...	...	10	...	21	3	34	...
97	49	913	4	...	333	321	6	35	50	9	...	...	74	...	1,097	50	1,221	2
92	37	155	...	...	38	54	3	24	41	12	...	...	16	...	129	24	171	6
90	28	9	1	...	2	4	...	20	33	1	...	...	...	...	24	3	27	...
100	50	3	...	...	1	1	...	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
92	56	520	...	...	220	165	49	42	57	34	...	...	16	...	643	50	709	1
100	62	11	...	...	5	3	1	45	62	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	23	...
93	55	2,599	7	...	976	770	68	37	56	106	...	...	213	6	3,113	157	3,489	37

II-D.—

[No. 44.]. *I.*—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime	PERSONS— Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. By Magistrate.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. By Sessions or High Court.	FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT). By Magistrate.	FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT). By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	7	12	53	23	...	19	3
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	6	7	80	44	...	30	2
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	5	4	132	42	...	84	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2	...	557	205	...	287	1
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	28	7	...	21	...
		Total ...	20	2	850	321	...	441	6
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		by dacoits	9	17	46	13	9	...	22
10		by robbers	8	22	28	3	19	...	3
11		by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	47	16		41	68	2	103
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	5	29	12	1	...	...	7
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	2	2	72	17	26	...	22
15	376 ...	Rape	15	13	98	46	10	33	5
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	1	8	13	11	...	2	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	10	3	...	7	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1	4	21	6	...	13	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	16	2	496	186	7	260	20
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	34	26	...	8	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	40	3	1,111	618	1	448	8
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	17	13	140	89	3	41	1
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	23	10	...	13	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	9	7	...	2	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	4	3	...	1	...
28	353, 351, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	11	1	678	349	1	307	1
29	304A., 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	40	12	6	...	5	...
		Total ...	181	5	3,072	1,438	144	1,144	192

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1892—continued.

concluded.								PROPERTY.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
				In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
											Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	37	42	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One direct case, one person pending.
30	39	41	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	63	63	..	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
270	53	51	...	5	27	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One direct case, five persons pending.
20	90	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
415	53	53	...	6	27	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two direct cases, six persons pending.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	42	48	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	2,758	...	...	
3	8	11	...	...	...	3	..	6	2	33	746	53	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
105	37	40	3	2	...	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	41	58	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	31	30	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	33	40	2	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	59	62	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
273	51	58	1	31	53	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	One direct case, one person pending.
1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
438	40	41	24	19	49	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	33	36	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two direct cases, two persons pending.
13	54	65	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
286	44	46	...	4	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Four direct cases, four persons pending.
5	23	42	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,286	41	44	33	68	131	96	18	11	2	18	3,504	53	2	Seven direct cases, seven persons pending.

II-D.—

[No. 44.] I.—PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime in .*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	176	...	22	11	123	87
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity... ...	3	...	...	...	3	3
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means ...	103	...	3	4	66	45
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ...	55	...	1	3	40	25
		{ on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	30	...	...	...	22	12
		{ other robberies ...	81	...	...	1	44	34
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences... ...	163	...	6	...	77	37
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	268	...	4	1	143	52
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	990	...	42	16	513	357
37	449 to 552 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	149	...	8	1	121	79
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	5	...	...	1	5	2
39	311, 400 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	5	...	3	...	5	5
		Total ...	2,628	...	89	38	1,162	738
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	120	...	2	3	100	28
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life ...	155	...	1	6	131	64
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	276	...	3	9	232	93
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking ...	119	...	3	1	97	52
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle	2,412	...	76	34	1,226	903
		{ ordinary	8,878	4	143	146	4,893	3,606
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	397	...	10	10	279	143
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	309	...	10	3	222	170
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	865	...	10	12	786	270
48	449, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	27	...	...	1	21	13
		Total ...	13,007	4	252	207	7,524	5,157
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	265 to 297	Offences against religion	29	...	...	...	23	14
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,762	...	4	20	1,657	1,206
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against the Gambling Act	1,179	...	13	13	1,114	934
52		——————Excise Laws	1,692	...	25	30	1,611	1,282
53		——————Opium Act	1,878	...	25	46	1,808	1,518
54		——————Railway Laws	262	...	2	1	242	218
55		——————Salt and Customs Laws ...	5	...	...	...	5	1
56		——————Arms Act	273	...	12	7	241	181
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6,690	...	16	30	6,578	5,373
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police—							
	Forest Act		75	...	...	3	73	70
	Military Police Act		14	...	...	...	10	8
	Police Act		75	...	2	1	68	58
	Cattle-trespass Act		5	...	...	...	5	4
	Cantonment Act		16	...	...	...	16	15
	Prisoners Act		8	...	...	...	8	6
	Telegraph Act		2	...	...	...	1	...
	Prisons Act		4	...	...	...	4	2
		Total ...	13,969	...	99	151	13,494	10,891
		GRAND TOTAL ...	32,186	5	527	522	24,467	18,040

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1892—continued.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
		Suo moto.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)	18 (*b*)	19	20	21	22	23	24
100	70	198	...	...	87	36	11	43	70	13	...	...	50	9	656	...	715	15
100	100	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	68	106	...	...	45	21	4	42	68	5	...	...	14	...	203	...	217	2
100	62	56	...	...	25	15	...	44	62	7	...	...	11	...	113	...	124	...
96	54	29	...	...	12	9	1	41	57	2	...	...	3	...	47	3	53	...
100	77	81	...	...	34	10	1	42	77	15	...	...	2	...	111	...	113	...
94	48	158	1	1	33	35	1	20	48	9	...	...	9	...	109	25	143	...
87	36	238	...	...	39	70	2	16	35	5	...	...	8	...	196	58	262	...
99	69	1,026	...	...	354	153	10	34	69	26	...	...	39	...	737	7	783	2
96	65	147	4	...	76	39	2	50	66	6	...	...	3	...	165	14	182	1
100	40	5	...	...	2	3	...	40	40	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	10	...
100	100	8	...	...	5	...	...	62	100	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...
97	63	2,055	5	1	715	391	32	35	65	90	...	...	140	10	2,386	107	2,643	20
44	28	54	...	...	10	22	...	18	31	12	...	...	5	...	72	136	213	...
87	48	136	...	...	53	60	1	38	46	2	...	...	11	...	203	89	303	...
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
68	40	191	...	...	64	82	1	33	44	14	...	...	16	...	276	225	517	...
100	53	122	...	...	52	45	...	42	53	...	...	...	4	...	108	...	112	...
99	73	2,474	...	...	896	316	34	36	73	18	...	...	92	13	2,429	23	2,557	72
99	73	8,932	1	...	3,566	1,250	69	39	74	380	...	...	330	7	6,754	120	7,211	55
75	51	309	...	...	121	72	3	39	62	20	...	...	13	...	238	112	363	2
97	76	310	...	...	164	50	3	52	76	7	...	...	10	...	417	22	449	9
46	34	402	4	...	166	155	2	40	51	20	...	...	14	...	483	822	1,319	3
70	62	19	...	...	9	4	2	47	69	...	...	...	1	...	28	16	45	...
94	69	12,568	5	...	4,974	1,892	113	40	72	445	...	...	464	20	10,457	1,115	12,056	141
72	60	21	...	...	10	5	...	47	66	1	...	...	...	...	31	18	49	...
69	71	1,009	218	...	812	340	39	66	70	...	...	...	21	...	1,144	610	1,775	15
64	83	770	...	...	597	113	12	77	84	2	...	...	112	...	4,528	2,574	7,214	31
94	79	1,616	...	...	1,211	299	20	74	80	22	...	...	40	...	1,849	113	2,002	2
96	83	1,832	...	...	1,459	278	43	79	83	9	...	...	71	...	2,008	77	2,156	3
97	90	258	...	...	214	23	1	82	90	2	...	...	1	...	366	9	376	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
97	75	277	1	...	176	58	4	63	75	1	...	...	6	4	285	9	304	1
93	81	6 261	...	1	5,011	1,126	18	80	81	9	...	...	50	...	9,666	637	10,353	4
17	95	13	...	...	12	...	1	92	100	...	...	...	8	...	27	105	140	...
100	80	14	...	...	8	2	2	57	80	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...
92	85	71	...	...	52	11	1	73	82	...	...	...	1	...	74	6	81	1
100	80	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
100	93	16	...	...	15	1	...	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...
87	75	7	...	...	5	2	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...
100	100	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
100	50	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
88	80	12,176	219	1	9,589	2,261	141	77	81	46	...	...	310	4	20,040	4,164	24,518	57
92	74	29,850	237	2	16,460	5,471	365	55	75	702	...	...	1202	40	37,057	5,828	44,127	256

II-D.—

[No. 44.] 1.—PART I.—*Return of cognizable crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PERSONS— Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. By Magistrate.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. By Sessions or High Court.	FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT). By Magistrate.	FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT). By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	... Dacoity	130	19	560	89	130	91	161
31	399, 402	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity... ...	1	5	20	2	...	18	...
32	394, 397, 398	... Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	33	16	171	46	24	72	22
33	392, 393	... Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ..	19	16	103	36	16	30	21
		{ on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	5	10	48	16	6	24	...
		{ other robberies	19	17	92	24	6	55	5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	7	6	124	59	6	52	5
35	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	15	7	231	165	...	64	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	... Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	49	6	720	283	1	423	13
37	449 to 552	... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	1	175	66	...	98	...
38	412, 413	... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	10	1	7	...	
39	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	15	17	1	1	1	14
		Total ...	283	11	2,271	768	197	928	263
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
40	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	209	158	...	51	...
41	336, 337	... Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	2	295	181	...	139	...
42	374	... Compulsory labour	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	5	2	505	339	...	161	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*							
43	453, 456	... Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking ...	2	1	110	55	...	55	...
44	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle	177	7	2,161	783	...	1,308	13
		{ ordinary	501	7	6,509	2,168	18	4,204	21
45	406 to 408	... Criminal breach of trust	17	7	335	168	...	148	1
46	411, 414	... Receiving stolen property	17	4	422	113	2	298	4
47	447, 448	... Criminal or house-trespass	3	1	1,397	899	...	386	...
48	449 to 462	... Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	39	20	...	17	...
		Total ...	717	6	10,883	4,206	20	6,416	39
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	265 to 297	... Offences against religion	2	6	46	23	...	23	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	14	1	1,730	480	...	1,206	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against the Gambling Act	68	1	7,046	1,680	...	5,624	...
52		" " " Excise Laws	21	1	1,972	489	...	1,449	...
53		" " " Opium Act	22	1	2,122	435	...	1,625	...
54		" " " Railway Laws	4	1	371	45	...	323	...
55		" " " Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...
56		" " " Arms Act	5	1	295	84	...	205	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	16	...	10,321	2,356	...	7,937	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by the police—								
	Forest Act		...	...	140	14	...	122	...
	Military Police Act		...	...	16	4	...	10	...
	Police Act		...	...	80	15	...	63	...
	Cattle-trespass Act		...	...	7	1	...	6	...
	Cantonment Act		...	...	25	3	...	22	...
	Prisoners Act		...	...	9	2	...	7	...
	Telegraph Act		...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Prisons Act		...	...	5	2	...	3	...
		Total ...	152	1	24,191	5,637	...	18,027	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,358	4	41,772	12,709	361	27,117	500

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1892—concluded.

concluded.								PROPERTY.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
											Rs.	Rs.		
272	41	49	9	10	...	46	14	136	24	18	71,309	3,482	5	
18	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,610	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	46	55	2	11	...	3	2	84	18	21	35,539	2,031	6	
51	45	49	...	2	...	...	...	33	3	9	3,840	71	2	
22	47	49	...	...	...	...	2	25	9	36	4,691	822	18	
60	54	65	...	2	...	2	...	62	16	26	8,061	876	11	
43	39	43	1	3	9	1	...	5	...	...	200	...	...	
47	24	28	...	3	13	2	...	10	10	100	590	590	100	
433	59	61	1	12	...	18	1	733	264	36	85,671	11,750	14	
90	54	56	...	4	...	11	...	3	2	66	39	10	26	
2	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	62	...	
15	75	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,147	48	53	13	47	22	83	19	1,095	347	31	211,550	19,694	9	
23	32	32	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	39	39	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two direct cases, three persons pending.
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
104	38	37	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two direct cases, three persons pending.
55	51	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,310	54	61	...	146	1	57	...	2,367	1,342	57	317,153	185,937	59	
4,176	62	65	10	146	...	76	...	8,261	4,072	49	383,963	103,414	27	Seven direct cases, 12 persons pending.
124	52	56	2	9	...	4	...	90	36	40	12,107	2,047	17	Twelve direct cases, 12 persons pending.
287	69	72	...	1	...	3	...	...	209	...	...	11,687	...	One direct case, two persons pending.
228	47	47	9	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Four direct cases, five persons pending.
12	43	52	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,192	59	63	21	308	7	150	...	10,718	5,659	53	713,223	303,085	42	Twenty-four direct cases, 31 persons pending.
14	45	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
812	71	72	1	...	16	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Four direct cases, four persons pending
3,417	75	76	19	40	29	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eighteen direct cases, 244 persons pending.
1,375	74	74	...	...	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,564	72	76	3	1	8	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
318	87	88	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
200	70	70	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One direct case, two persons pending.
7,480	77	77	1	...	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Three direct cases, four persons pending.
27	100	77	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two direct cases, two persons pending.
10	62	62	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	77	77	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	88	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,312	76	76	25	41	77	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Twenty-eight direct cases, 256 persons pending.
24,456	66	68	92	470	271	653	37	11,824	6,008	51	928,277	322,832	35	Sixty-three direct cases, 303 persons pending

II-D.—

[No. 44.] *1.*—PART II.—*Return of non-cognizable*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate on his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	1	...	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	...	2	...	2
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	38	...	38
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	...	265	141	406
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	79	41	120
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	108	173	281
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	...	8	7	15
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	28	9	37
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	38	16	54
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	133	34	167
		Total ...	...	697	421	1,118
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	5	1	6
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	5	1	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	79	24	103
		Total ...	...	79	24	103
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	60	11	71
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	1,148	979	2,127
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	20	...	20
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	803	345	1,148
		Total ...	...	2,031	1,335	3,366
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
18	417 to 420	Cheating	...	146	73	219
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	103	38	141
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	20	17	37
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	177	181	358
		Total ...	...	446	309	755
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
22	298	Offences against religion	...	19	8	27
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	10	1	11
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	101	101	202
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	65	44	109
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	...	967	673	1,640
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	17	3	20
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	...	4	...	4
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	19	1	20
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	18	...	18
		Total ...	...	1,220	831	51

POLICE.

crime in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted: By Magistrate.	Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
2	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4	38	46	46	...	13	...	31	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
184	369	566	589	6	196	...	363	...	21	Three escaped.
50	96	158	165	10	65	...	86	...	4	
45	262	289	301	7	113	...	153	...	28	
7	13	21	21	2	2	...	15	1	1	
16	36	39	39	...	5	...	31	...	3	
9	38	255	255	1	55	...	198	...	1	
97	132	789	804	7	167	...	621	...	6	Three escaped.
412	984	2,163	2,220	33	616	...	1,498	1	66	Six escaped.
2	4	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	
25	85	168	172	4	89	...	55	...	24	
25	85	168	172	4	89	...	55	...	24	
15	47	50	58	...	43	...	14	...	1	
184	2,030	3,565	3,582	80	2,045	...	1,316	1	140	
8	18	49	49	...	30	...	15	...	4	
344	908	1,958	1,990	29	1,216	...	688	2	55	
551	3,003	5,622	5,679	109	3,334	...	2,033	3	200	
50	176	248	250	7	135	...	99	...	9	
75	98	145	160	8	65	...	84	...	3	
17	37	51	51	...	17	...	30	1	3	
40	326	688	696	4	435	...	253	...	4	
182	637	1,132	1,157	19	652	...	466	1	19	
6	26	92	92	...	83	...	8	...	1	
...	10	17	14	...	11	...	3	...	...	
23	182	203	203	7	143	...	43	...	10	
5	102	133	131	3	96	...	31	...	4	
85	1,552	2,217	2,218	37	1,382	...	749	...	49	One escaped.
7	18	46	46	...	21	...	25	...	...	
...	4	5	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	
...	20	38	38	...	15	...	22	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	18	18	18	5	...	...	13	...	...	
126	1,932	2,769	2,768	53	1,751	...	898	...	65	One escaped.

A.—

[No. 44.] 1.—PART II.—*Retrun of non-cognizable crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate on his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Special laws offences under which are non-cognizable by the police.				
	Customs Act ...	... ...	...	2	...	
	Prisoners Act ...	... ...	...	2	...	2
	Prisons Act ...	... ...	...	5	31	36
	Forest Act ...	... ...	...	138	21	159
	Gambling Act ...	... ...	...	27	...	27
	Cattle-trespass Act ...	... ...	...	52	8	60
	Merchant Shipping Act	... ...	...	6	59	65
	Land and Revenue Act	... ...	...	72	241	313
	Cantonment Act ...	... ...	...	15	137	152
	Lower Burma Village Act	... ...	...	136	46	182
	Ferries Act ...	... ...	...	14	6	20
	Excise Act ...	... ...	...	2	...	2
	Fisheries Act ...	... ...	...	211	280	491
	Stamp Act ...	... ...	...	29	47	76
	Section 480, Criminal Procedure Code ...	... ...	...	...	2	2
	Military Police Act ...	... ...	...	3	5	8
	Municipal Act ...	... ...	...	1,327	1,128	2,455
	Embankment Act ...	... ...	...	142	1	143
	Lunatic Asylum Act	... ...	...	3	...	3
	Port Rules ...	... ...	...	...	322	322
	Vaccination Act ...	... ...	...	3	107	110
	Petroleum Act ...	... ...	...	...	2	2
	Railway Act ...	... ...	...	...	14	14
	Hackney Carriage Act	... ...	...	...	42	42
	Cruelty to Animals Act	... ...	...	1	2	3
	Excise Rules ...	... ...	...	...	2	2
	Post Office Act ...	... ...	...	2	2	4
	Telegraph Act ...	... ...	...	1	...	
	Steam Vessels Act ...	... ...	...	1	...	1
	Boundaries Act ...	... ...	...	9	...	9
		Total ...	...	2,203	2,505	4,708
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	6,683	5,426	12,109

II-D.—

[No. 45.] 2.—*Thuggi and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying*

POLICE.

Lower Burma for the year 1892—concluded.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED. By Magistrate.	ACQUITTED. By High or Sessions Court.	CONVICTED. By Magistrate.	CONVICTED. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
3	34	84	84	...	21	...	63	...	...	
2	159	193	193	...	45	...	140	...	8	
20	27	201	203	20	75	...	108	...	...	
7	60	109	112	...	61	...	51	...	...	
...	65	105	105	...	2	...	103	...	...	
30	313	449	449	...	89	...	359	...	1	
12	140	167	167	...	34	...	132	...	1	
1	182	539	539	10	112	...	386	...	31	
1	20	38	38	1	21	...	16	...	...	
...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
43	491	1,172	,172	23	325	...	755	...	66	Three escaped.
1	76	133	133	1	50	...	79	...	3	
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
2	8	9	9	...	...	...	8	...	1	
230	2,456	3,067	3,067	...	482	...	2,349	...	236	
...	143	152	152	...	16	...	136	...	...	
2	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
...	322	337	337	...	47	...	289	...	1	
...	110	141	141	...	77	...	64	...	...	
...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	14	61	61	...	6	...	51	...	4	
...	42	44	44	...	26	...	18	...	...	
1	3	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...		2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	4	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	9	11	11	1	...	...	10	...	...	
355	4,693	7,035	7,042	56	1,497	...	5,133	...		Three escaped.
1,655	11,339	18,895	19,044	274	7,943	...	10,083	5	729	Ten escaped.

POLICE.

drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes.—None.

[No. 46.] *3.—Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure for Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

District.	PART I. ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.															PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						Remarks.
	Name of fair or place of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from regular force		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
										Rs.	Rs.								Rs.			
Akyab	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	500	1,056	...	...	...	...	5	41	4,744	Six months	...		
																4	27	1,778	Four months			
Sandoway	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Kyaukpyu	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Arakan Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	500	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	9	68	6,522	Ten months.	...	
Rangoon	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Hanthawaddy	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Pegu	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Tharrawaddy	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Prome	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Total ..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Bassein	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Henzada	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Thôngwa	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Thayetmyo	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Amherst	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Tavoy	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Mergui	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Shwegyin	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Toungoo	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Salween	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	500	1,881	...	...	...	...	...	9	68	6,522	Ten months.	...	

[No. 47.]

4.—Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

District.	Sanctioned strength of police force.										Cost of police.												
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of district, cantonment, town, or municipal and water police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise (not included in columns 12, 14, and 15).	Average pay of		Contingencies, and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 13.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	56,013	15,200	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,934	92,536	92,536	...
Arakan. Akyab	...	4	1	24	...	334	...	363	...	...	...	20,726	4,777	...	9,815	48,446	1,260	...	13	4,646	89,670	89,670	...
Arakan. Kyaukpyu	...	1	3	22	...	277	...	303	...	...	...	6,000	861	...	12,642	42,336	1,500	...	12	5,578	68,917	68,917	...
Arakan. Sandoway	...	1	2	13	...	93	...	109	...	...	...	5,259	917	...	7,494	18,133	2,731	...	13	2,631	37,165	37,165	...
Arakan. Arakan Hill Tracts	...	1	3	8	...	57	...	69	...	...	...	5,660	1,050	...	4,008	4,433	578	...	...	2,005	17,674	17,674	...
Total ...	...	7	9	67	...	761	...	844	...	...	...	37,585	7,605	...	33,959	1,13,348	6,069	...	13	14,860	2,13,426	2,13,426	...
Pegu. Rangoon Town	...	3	7	58	...	539	...	607	8	58	...	18,600	...	...	42,793	1,01,933	9,480	...	15	5,741	1,78,547	1,61,435	17,112
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	...	2	4	30	...	189	...	225	...	...	...	13,800	3,600	...	20,505	30,271	1,380	...	13	6,975	76,531	76,531	...
Pegu. Pegu	...	2	7	34	...	180	...	223	...	...	...	10,500	2,768	...	23,880	28,820	3,597	...	13	12,868	82,433	82,433	...
Pegu. Thurrawaddy	...	3	5	32	...	172	...	212	...	...	...	13,750	4,113	...	20,708	29,805	1,000	...	13	2,686	72,062	72,062	...
Pegu. Prome	...	2	7	50	...	334	...	393	...	...	...	8,200	2,271	...	31,130	57,936	2,379	...	13	13,613	1,15,529	1,15,529	...
Total ...	...	12	30	204	...	1,414	...	1,660	8	58	...	64,850	12,752	...	1,39,016	2,48,765	17,836	...	13	41,883	5,25,102	5,07,990	17,112
Irrawaddy. Bassein	...	4	6	49	...	263	...	322	...	...	...	15,800	2,774	...	29,063	48,174	2,995	...	13	3,899	1,02,705	1,02,705	...
Irrawaddy. Henzada	...	3	7	40	...	243	...	293	...	...	...	13,140	1,420	...	17,417	33,030	5,756	...	13	4,337	75,100	75,100	...
Irrawaddy. Thongwa	...	4	6	49	...	241	...	303	...	...	...	14,175	3,764	...	24,936	39,633	4,435	...	13	8,139	94,482	94,482	...
Irrawaddy. Thayetmyo	...	3	4	94	20	702	...	823	...	...	...	19,800	4,320	...	42,060	1,21,488	...	24	13	8,185	1,95,853	1,95,853	...
Total ...	...	14	23	232	20	1,452	...	1,741	...	...	...	62,915	12,278	...	1,13,476	2,41,725	13,186	24	13	24,560	4,68,140	4,68,140	...
Tenasserim. Amherst	...	5	9	72	...	563	...	649	...	...	...	19,362	4,610	...	40,694	94,802	3,980	...	13	8,830	1,72,278	1,72,278	...
Tenasserim. Tavoy	...	1	2	17	...	166	...	186	...	...	...	8,400	949	...	9,120	23,993	1,394	...	12	1,422	45,278	45,278	...
Tenasserim. Mergui	...	1	2	20	...	124	...	147	...	...	...	5,650	1,053	...	10,636	18,348	1,440	...	12	1,703	38,830	38,830	...
Tenasserim. Shwegyin	...	3	3	37	...	130	...	173	...	...	...	14,040	2,926	...	20,086	21,297	1,660	...	13	7,371	67,380	67,380	...
Tenasserim. Tonngoo	...	2	4	37	...	274	...	317	...	...	...	9,700	1,860	...	21,933	43,973	...	...	13	3,176	80,642	80,642	...
Tenasserim. Salween	...	1	4	12	...	102	...	119	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	11,434	28,324	...	...	15	1,258	47,616	47,616	...
Total ...	...	13	24	195	...	1,359	...	1,591	...	...	...	63,752	11,398	...	1,13,903	2,30,737	8,474	...	13	23,760	4,52,024	4,52,024	...
Railway Police ...	...	1	4	34	...	182	...	221	...	...	...	4,675	812	...	19,478	29,826	2,775	...	14	256	57,822	57,822	...
Grand Total ...	3	49	92	732	20	5,168	...	6,064	8	58	56,013	248,277	45,234	...	4,19,632	8,64,401	48,340	24	13	1,26,253	18,09,050	17,91,938	17,112

II-D—POLICE.

[No. 47.] *4.—Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of the Police in Lower Burma for the year 1892*—concluded.

District.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Men.	On station duties. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part II).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
ARAKAN. Akyab	...	...	17	214	10	37	27	251	85	...	5,535	416,305	1 to 15·25	...	...	1 to 1,147	...	...	1 to 23·96	...	...	1 to 1,802	...	...	1,352	5·85
Kyaukpyu	...	...	26	277	...	...	26	277	...	...	4,309	163,832	1 ,, 14·22	...	...	1 ,, 541	...	...	1 ,, 14·22	...	...	1 ,, 541	...	...	650	2·14
Sandoway	...	...	16	88	...	5	16	93	...	...	3,667	77,134	1 ,, 33·64	...	...	1 ,, 708	...	...	1 ,, 35·26	...	...	1 ,, 742	...	...	533	5·12
Arakan Hill Tracts	...	...	12	57	...	...	12	57	...	...	1,015	14,628	1 ,, 14·71	...	...	1 ,, 212	...	...	1 ,, 14·71	...	...	1 ,, 212	...	...	28	0·41
Total	...	...	71	636	10	42	81	678	85	...	14,526	671,899	1 to 17·21	...	...	1 to 796	...	...	1 to 20·54	...	...	1 to 950	...	...	2,563	3·62
PEGU. Rangoon Town	...	...	20	80	5	57	25	137	399	112	22	180,324	1 to 31	...	...	1 to 268	...	...	1 to 0·22	...	...	1 to 1,803	...	...	6,608	66·08
Hanthawaddy	...	...	36	189	...	...	36	189	...	...	1,948	267,039	1 ,, 8·66	...	...	1 ,, 1,187	...	...	1 ,, 8·66	...	...	1 ,, 1,187	...	...	1,336	5·93
Pegu	...	...	43	180	...	...	43	180	...	...	2,428	301,420	1 ,, 10·89	...	...	1 ,, 1,352	...	...	1 ,, 10·89	...	...	1 ,, 1,352	...	...	1,582	7·09
Tharrawaddy	...	...	38	148	2	24	40	172	...	...	2,014	347,454	1 ,, 9·50	...	...	1 ,, 1,639	...	...	1 ,, 10·83	...	...	1 ,, 1,668	...	...	2,247	12·08
Prome	...	...	59	334	...	...	59	334	...	...	2,887	360,252	1 ,, 7·35	...	...	1 ,, 917	...	...	1 ,, 7·35	...	...	1 ,, 917	...	...	3,304	8·40
Total	...	...	196	931	7	81	203	1,012	399	112	9,299	1,456,469	1 to 5·38	...	...	1 to 843	...	...	1 to 8·25	...	...	1 to 1,292	...	...	15,077	13·38
IRRAWADDY. Bassein	...	...	50	203	9	60	59	263	...	...	6,284	475,002	1 to 19·52	...	...	1 to 1,475	...	...	1 to 24·84	...	...	1 to 1,877	...	...	2,788	11·02
Henzada	...	...	50	243	...	...	50	243	...	...	2,862	380,927	1 ,, 9·77	...	...	1 ,, 1,300	...	...	1 ,, 9·77	...	...	1 ,, 1,300	...	...	2,457	8·38
Thôngwa	...	...	54	200	5	44	59	244	...	...	5,413	446,076	1 ,, 17·86	...	...	1 ,, 1,472	...	...	1 ,, 21·31	...	...	1 ,, 1,756	...	...	2,221	8·70
Thayetmyo	...	...	76	574	14	106	90	680	53	...	2,983	250,161	1 ,, 3·62	...	...	1 ,, 304	...	...	1 ,, 4·59	...	...	1 ,, 385	...	...	1,852	2·85
Total	...	...	230	1,220	28	210	258	1,430	53	...	17,542	1,552,166	1 to 10·08	...	...	1 to 892	...	...	1 to 12·10	...	...	1 to 1,070	...	...	9,318	6·42
TENASSERIM. Amherst	...	...	66	498	20	65	86	563	...	...	15,203	417,312	1 to 23·42	...	...	1 to 643	...	...	1 to 26·96	...	...	1 to 740	...	...	2,570	2·35
Tavoy	...	...	20	166	...	...	20	166	...	...	7,150	94,921	1 ,, 38·44	...	...	1 ,, 510	...	...	1 ,, 38·44	...	...	1 ,, 510	...	...	368	2·08
Mergui	...	...	23	124	...	...	23	124	...	...	7,810	73,748	1 ,, 53·13	...	...	1 ,, 502	...	...	1 ,, 53·13	...	...	1 ,, 502	...	...	297	2·02
Shwegyin	...	...	43	130	...	...	43	130	...	...	5,427	198,521	1 ,, 31·37	...	...	1 ,, 1,148	...	...	1 ,, 31·37	...	...	1 ,, 1,148	...	...	1,245	7·19
Toungoo	...	...	36	205	1	33	37	238	39	3	6,354	162,132	1 ,, 20·04	...	...	1 ,, 511	...	...	1 ,, 26·37	...	...	1 ,, 673	...	...	1,180	4·89
Salween	...	...	17	102	...	...	17	102	,,	...	4,646	31,439	1 ,, 39·04	...	...	1 ,, 264	...	...	1 ,, 39·04	...	...	1 ,, 264	...	...	75	0·63
Total	...	...	205	1,225	21	98	226	1,323	39	3	46,590	978,073	1 to 29·28	...	...	1 to 621	...	...	1 to 32·58	...	...	1 to 684	...	...	5,755	3·16
Railway Police	...	...	38	178	1	4	39	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND-TOTAL	...	...	740	4,190	67	435	807	4,625	576	115	87,957	4,658,627	1 to 14·36	...	...	1 to 761	...	...	1 to 17·84	...	...	1 to 945	...	...	32,713	6·38

II-D.—POLICE.

[No. 48.] *5.—Statement showing return of equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Police in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Dismissed.		Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
								Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
										Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, and 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By money rewards.															
	Officers.*	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Arakan. Akyab	25	334	145	214	...	1	14	13	76	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	16	25	281	...	80	77	151	124	12	1	33	15	18	...	13	41·50	3·62
Arakan. Kyaukpyu	25	277	199	100	...	2	6	5	51	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	25	222	...	27	29	156	143	8	4	11	8	11	...	1	·23	·33
Arakan. Sandoway	15	93	55	39	...	...	1	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	50	...	18	10	66	40	1	...	15	1	16	...	1	43·50	·93
Arakan. Arakan Hill Tracts	11	57	48	...	...	...	3	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	27	...	...	14	45	7	29	6	7	3	12	...	6	24·71	8·82
Arakan. Total	76	761	447	353	...	3	24	39	183	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	26	35	82	580	...	125	130	318	314	50	11	66	27	57	...	21	27·48	2·51
Pegu. Rangoon Town	73	597	41	346	217	...	34	100	829	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	19	1	2	65	299	53	531	170	367	59	1	1	85	34	34	4	6	66·50	·90
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	34	189	135	54	...	...	5	18	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	36	189	...	...	89	117	14	4	9	34	5	...	...	3	40·44	1·35
Pegu. Pegu	41	180	76	125	15	...	15	6	70	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	37	178	...	82	85	108	13	...	...	37	15	38	6	2	12·00	·90
Pegu. Tharrawaddy	37	172	34	...	...	1	8	5	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	37	172	...	...	92	101	13	1	2	19	9	...	1	7	6·20	3·35
Pegu. Prome	57	334	147	239	...	1	13	16	85	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	11	92	1	52	331	...	...	84	230	71	1	...	53	14	4	2	7	66·07	1·79
Pegu. Total	243	1,472	433	764	232	2	75	145	1,014	2	22	...	...	...	3	2	41	106	4	227	1,169	53	613	520	923	170	7	12	228	77	76	13	25	38·42	1·46
Irra-waddy. Bassein	55	263	190	45	83	4	12	19	46	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	6	55	230	...	52	47	179	35	4	...	22	16	204	7	8	9·50	2·52
Irra-waddy. Henzada	47	243	...	276	14	...	6	25	30	1	4	1	...	...	5	...	6	3	2	47	196	21	178	106	129	12	3	23	158	6	17	5	4	17·00	1·38
Irra-waddy. Thóngwa	55	244	...	254	...	3	30	29	70	1	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	54	240	...	52	159	29	269	6	44	19	33	129	...	4	13·37	1·34
Irra-waddy. Thayetmyo	98	722	362	247	100	1	7	55	226	1	16	...	...	...	...	1	25	3	3	98	500	10	121	58	571	138	5	...	66	8	236	1	7	21·00	·85
Irra-waddy. Total	255	1,472	552	822	197	8	55	128	372	3	24	3	1	2	12	3	33	10	13	254	1,166	31	403	370	908	454	18	67	265	65	586	13	23	15·22	1·33
Tenas-serim. Amherst	81	563	347	66	136	1	3	14	44	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	8	71	317	...	27	84	474	105	1	1	90	4	51	3	11	8·00	1·75
Tenas-serim. Tavoy	19	166	82	76	27	...	7	10	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	11	19	115	...	40	23	127	59	4	11	22	7	3	...	1	10·27	·54
Tenas-serim. Mergui	22	124	141	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	20	88	...	...	22	96	44	3	...	13	3	...	...	...	18·00	...
Tenas-serim. Shwegyin	40	130	69	84	...	1	2	11	13	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	40	110	...	...	30	150	11	4	25	52	3	7	1	2	9·40	1·18
Tenas-serim. Toungoo	41	274	174	91	26	1	1	22	39	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	36	166	...	33	43	203	39	1	...	37	2	...	2	4	31·09	1·27
Tenas-serim. Salween	16	102	103	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	17	10	...	...	35	109	6	...	...	62	2	...	13	8	17·00	6·78
Tenas-serim. Total	219	1,359	916	337	189	3	18	62	170	...	7	...	...	2	...	3	8	12	53	203	806	...	100	237	1,159	264	13	37	276	21	61	19	26	15·63	1·65
Railway Police	38	182	5	177	...	3	11	14	45	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	50	9	33	175	...	...	51	123	5	...	...	18	14	3	...	4	14·47	1·82
Grand Total	830	5,246	2,353	2,453	618	19	183	388	1,784	8	64	3	1	4	15	9	92	204	114	799	3,896	84	1,241	1,308	3,431	1,207	88	127	853	202	783	45	99	22·24	1·63

Does not include District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police (column 3 of Statement D).

[No. 49.] *6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

| District. | RACE. | | | | | | | | | | | | RELIGION OR CASTE. | | | | | | | | | | | |

[No. 50.] *1.—Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year 1892.							Annual average pay and allowance of each					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of the year 1891.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1892.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting man.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.							
																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
EUROPEAN.																					
Artillery	119	17	2	2	2	7	15	112	Headquarters R. A. Fortarmaments, Rangoon, Toungoo, and Moulmein. 4th Eastern Division R. A.	...	6	...	18	88	54	7,262 6 4	.....	1,063 7 6	300 5 10	119 7 4	91,585 12 8
Infantry	1,101	166	...	14	14	40	241	972	1st Battn. Norfolk Regiment.	...	30	...	92	850	68	3,833 5 4	.....	530 7 8	263 2 6	102 15 1	4,38,000 0 0
Engineers ...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	No. 1 section ...	...	1	...	17	...	...	6,769 0 0	.....	1,331 13 0	.....	.....	22,200 12 0
Total ...	1,232	189	...	16	16	47	250	1,102	.....	...	37	...	127	938	122	5,954 14 7	.....	997 4 11	281 12 2	113 15 3	5,51,786 8 8
NATIVE.																					
Submarine Mining Company.	35	10	...	1	1	...	4	40	Submarine Mining Company.	...	...	...	2	38	2	.....	.....	332 1 0	212 7 0	126 0 0	8,707 5 0
Infantry	3,106	312	3	178	181	73	95	3,069	5th Regt. M. I. ...	...	44	60	314	2,651	133	5,995 1 0	938 12 10	215 7 9	127 8 6	115 3 8	1,35,250 4 5
									14th Regt. M. I. ...												1,92,614 8 0
									23rd W. L. I. ...												1,23,042 1 5
									32nd Regt. (4th B. B.), M. I.												2,06,892 0 0
Total ...	3,141	322	3	179	182	73	99	3,109	.....	...	44	60	316	2,689	135	5,995 0	938 12 10	238 12 10	144 8 3	117 6 2	6,66,446 2 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,373	511	3	195	198	120	355	4,211	.....	...	81	60	443	3,627	257	5,977 13 8	938 12 10	575 14 8	183 11 8	116 1 7	12,18,232 11 6

II-E.—MILITARY.

[No. 51.] *2.—Statement showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

	Arm of service.	Employment on the last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment, battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Artillery	...	3	...	137	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	2	425	37
	1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment	2 Cos.	1	1	27·83	671·33	...	151·41	166	19·70	320·30	25·00	2	311	192
	Royal Engineers	...	1	...	16	16	...	...	...	237	...	21	2	550	...
Native.	Submarine Mining Company	...	1	...	17		...	...	...	177	...	37	2	550	...
	5th Regiment, Madras Infantry	...	1	1	35	305	7	51	...	50	242	73	15	149	45
	14th Regiment, Madras Infantry	...	1	1	29	449	38	264	...	68	276	21	15	96	172
	23rd Regiment, W. Light Infantry	...	1	3	13	311	15	146	16	74	263	28	...	141	30
	32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry.	...	1	1	29	749	...	...	...	29	...	20	6	160	48

[No. 52.] *3.—Statement showing Religion and Caste of Native Officers and Men of the Army in Lower Burma on the last day of 1892.*

Classified according to religion, race, &c.		Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Yrs.	Mths.	Ft.	In.	lbs.	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION	Christians	26	9	5	6	124	
	Mahomedans	26	11	5	7	128	
	Hindus	28	8	5	7	133	
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES	Punjabis	25	9	5	8	148	
	Hindustanis	26	0	5	6	131	Dark skin; good muscular development.
	From Mahratta country	28	3	5	7	132	Regular features; spare and wiry.
	Telingas	30	8	5	7	133	Figure symetrical, intelligent, and readily amenable to discipline.
	Tamils	30	5	5	7	129	Dark features, hardy, determined, and hardworking good soldiers.
	Others	27	10	5	6	129	

II-F.—MARINE.

[No. 53.] *1.—Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of the force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fightingman.	Paid non-combatant.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						
																				Rs.
SEA-GOING ... European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEA-GOING ... Native																				
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RIVER-GOING European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RIVER-GOING Native...																				
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 54.] *2.—Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Service attached to Burma on the last day of the year 1892-93.*

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
	Years.	Ft. in.	lbs.	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION	.....	.....	.....	
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES	.....	.....	.....	
General Average ...	.....	.....	.....	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55.] *1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Sources.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.			Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges of collection.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	1,60,54,793	22,082	23,08,739	23,30,821	1,37,23,972
V.—Excise	41,87,299	7,754	38,193	45,947	41,41,352
VI.—Provincial rates	10,20,815	462	46,549	47,011	9,73,804
IX.—Forests	35,83,372	1,457	13,60,562	13,62,019	22,21,353
Total ...	2,48,46,279	31,755	37,54,043	37,85,798	2,10,60,481
II.—Opium	4,60,647	.....	.....	.....	4,60,647
III.—Salt	16,06,936	17,785	6,075	23,860	15,83,076
IV.—Stamps	12,63,211	11,764	31,212	42,976	12,20,235
VII.—Customs	60,00,514	87,760	1,72,171	2,59,931	57,40,583
VIII.—Assessed taxes	6,11,824	4,078	17,048	21,126	5,90,698
X.—Registration	55,264	49	22,214	22,263	33,001
Total ...	99,98,396	1,21,436	2,48,720	3,70,156	96,28,240
XII.—Interest	19,210	.....	.....	.....	19,210
XIII.—Post office	236	.....	.....	.....	236
XVI (A)—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,49,794	.....	.....	.....	3,49,794
XVI (B)—Law and Justice—Jails	2,83,344	.....	.....	.....	2,83,344
XVII.—Police	76,250	.....	.....	.....	76,250
XVIII.—Marine	2,91,428	.....	.....	.....	2,91,428
XIX.—Education	20,184	.....	.....	.....	20,184
XX.—Medical	17,146	.....	.....	.....	17,146
XXI.—Scientific and other minor department ...	219	.....	.....	.....	219
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	26,711	.....	.....	.....	26,711
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	71,510	.....	.....	.....	71,510
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,06,295	.....	.....	.....	2,06,295
XXVI.—State railways	69,51,724	.....	35,19,143	35,19,143	34,32,581
XXX.—Minor works and navigation	52,607	.....	.....	.....	52,607
XXXI.—Military works	1,738	.....	.....	.....	1,738
XXXII.—Civil works	1,80,892	.....	.....	.....	1,80,892
	85,49,288	.....	35,19,143	35,19,143	50,30,145
Total ...	4,33,93,963	1,53,191	75,21,906	76,75,097	3,57,18,866
Upper and Lower Burma Excluded Local Funds...	8,62,796	.....	.....	.....	8,62,796*
Municipalities	18,97,614	.....	.....	.....	18,97,614*
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* These amounts represent the receipts as passed through the Government Treasury Accounts and not the actual receipts of the Municipalities and Excluded Local Funds, some of which do not bank with Government.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 56.] *2.—Statement of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
12.—Assignments and compensations	40	40
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	12,876	11,667
14.—Interest on other obligations	4,532	7,987
15.—Post office	1,31,986	1,20,088
18.—General administration	8,40,760	8,89,420
19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	12,24,740	12,39,302
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	7,78,571	7,60,887
20.—Police	27,64,949	27,87,933
21.—Marine	3,03,128	3,49,298
22.—Education	4,35,504	4,49,495
23.—Ecclesiastical	60,939	64,322
24.—Medical	2,29,136	2,53,239
25.—Political	10,896	11,599
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	1,67,239	96,810
27.—Territorial and political pensions	25,207	25,872
28.—Civil furlough and absentee allowances	.....	3,216
29—Superannuation allowances and pensions	2,42,439	2,83,390
30.—Stationery and printing	3,99,249	4,81,860
32.—Miscellaneous	96,530	91,638
38.—State railways (interest on debt)	11,54,174	21,03,717
43.—Minor works and navigation	9,45,375	7,36,379
44.—Military works	2,22,527	1,43,965
45.—Civil works	31,41,472	34,96,207
47.—Special defence works	.....	.....
Total ...	1,31,92,269	1,44,17,331
Upper and Lower Burma Excluded Local Funds	7,92,990	8,65,695*
Municipalities	16,76,366	17,55,429*
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,56,61,625	1,70,38,455

**Vide* remarks against the corresponding heads on the previous page.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 57.] *3.—Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of Burma for the year 1891-92.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	1,15,46,575	Expenditure, Lower Burma, as per Statement No. II-A.	1,44,17,331
Net receipts, Lower Burma, as per Statement No. I-A.	3,57,18,866	Expenditure, Upper Burma, as per appendix	1,47,89,791
Net receipts, Upper Burma, as per appendix ...	80,82,053	Municipal funds	17,55,429
Municipal funds	18,97,614	Excluded local funds	8,65,695
Excluded local funds	8,62,796	Provincial and local balances and adjustments.	45,23,276
Provincial and local balances and adjustments ...	45,23,276	Loans...	3,86,739
Receipts on account of loans	4,19,470	Advances made...	10,90,991
Advances recovered	10,23,501	Deposits repaid...	35,22,820
Deposits received	36,90,176	Other coinage accounts	1,25,128
Other coinage accounts	1,54,718	Suspense accounts	7,40,962
Suspense accounts	7,41,920	Cheques and bills	67,71,686
Cheques and bills	67,59,675	Departmental balances	17,264
Departmental balances	13,858	Cash remittances between treasuries ...	2,28,74,228
Cash remittances between treasuries	2,28,74,228	Forest remittances	70,44,365
Forest remittances	70,46,407	Bills drawn by other treasuries	1,39,97,623
Bills drawn on other treasuries	1,40,07,306	Bills drawn by other Governments ...	6,87,976
Bills drawn on other Governments	5,98,420	Remittances to other Governments and departments.	5,41,11,564
Remittances by other Governments and departments.	4,05,99,697		
Total Receipts ...	16,05,60,569		
Deduct Disbursements ...	14,77,22,868		
Closing Balance ...	1,28,37,701	Total Disbursements ...	14,77,22,868

[No. 57-A.]

Comparative Statement of Receipts of Upper and Lower Burma for the year 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Revenue and receipts.	1891-92.						1892-93.						Net.	
	Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.				Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.				Upper Burma + or —	Lower Burma + or —
	Imperial.	Incorporated local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated local.	Total.	Imperial.	Incorporated local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated local.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	58,25,613	...	73,72,684	82,08,215	13,847	1,55,94,746	66,21,779	...	78,85,789	81,52,596	16,408	1,60,54,793	+ 7,96,166	+ 4,60,047
II.—Opium	28,071	...	3,82,427	...	...	3,82,427	22,761	...	4,60,647	...	...	4,60,647	— 5,310	+ 78,220
III.—Salt	17,269	...	15,92,878	...	...	15,92,878	15,199	...	16,06,936	...	...	16,06,936	— 2,070	+ 14,058
IV.—Stamps	2,46,935	...	5,38,522	5,38,521	...	10,77,043	2,91,678	...	3,15,803	9,47,408	...	12,63,211	+ 44,743	+ 1,85,168
V.—Excise	4,81,323	...	28,25,221	9,41,740	...	37,66,961	5,60,068	...	31,40,474	10,46,825	...	41,87,299	+ 78,745	+ 4,20,338
VI.—Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	9,98,115	9,98,115	...	...	...	...	10,20,815	10,20,815	...	+ 22,700
VII.—Customs	...	...	69,13,650	19,811	...	69,33,461	...	...	59,74,078	26,436	...	60,00,514	...	— 9,32,947
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	78,879	...	2,95,105	2,95,105	...	5,90,210	81,507	...	3,05,912	3,05,912	...	6,11,824	+ 2,628	+ 21,614
IX.—Forest	13,27,300	...	14,29,057	14,29,057	...	28,58,114	20,76,629	...	17,91,686	17,91,686	...	35,83,372	+ 7,49,329	+ 7,25,258
X.—Registration	5,896	...	20,203	20,203	...	40,406	6,196	...	27,632	27,632	...	55,264	+ 300	+ 14,858
XI.—Tributes	3,42,738	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,013	...	...	...	...	...	+ 53,275	...
XII.—Interest	17,693	...	211	20,683	...	20,894	36,457	...	883	18,327	...	19,210	+ 18,764	— 1,684
XIII.—Post office	...	...	...	...	249	249	...	...	...	...	236	236	...	— 13
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,57,273	...	...	3,53,052	...	3,53,052	1,52,707	...	...	3,49,794	...	3,49,794	— 4,566	— 3,258
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	78,489	...	...	2,60,365	...	2,60,365	1,20,982	...	...	2,83,344	...	2,83,344	+ 42,473	+ 22,979
XVII.—Police	1,56,805	21,501	...	16,348	38,994	55,342	1,53,668	23,476	...	38,077	38,178	76,250	— 1,162	+ 20,908
XVIII.—Marine	39,365	...	...	2,79,748	485	2,80,233	6,047	...	...	2,79,975	11,453	2,91,428	— 33,318	+ 11,195
XIX.—Education	902	...	...	9,235	8,259	17,494	2,117	...	...	11,614	8,570	20,184	+ 1,215	+ 2,690
XX.—Medical	1,693	404	...	19,642	449	20,091	415	552	...	16,872	274	17,146	— 1,130	— 2,945
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments.	987	...	...	4,814	6	4,820	1,476	2	...	219	...	219	+ 491	— 4,601
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	13,482	...	18,664	1,797	...	20,461	14,585	...	20,419	6,292	...	26,711	+ 1,103	+ 6,250
XXIII.—Stationery and printing ...	1,753	...	17,316	23,055	...	40,371	3,226	...	42,950	28,560	...	71,510	+ 1,473	+ 31,139
XXV.—Miscellaneous	51,313	1,62,308	19,921	39,205	1,41,917	2,01,043	48,324	1,87,641	24,904	37,662	1,43,729	2,06,295	+ 22,314	+ 5,252
XXVI.—State railways (gross earnings).	22,36,416	...	...	40,60,381	...	40,60,381	2,31,540	...	...	69,51,724	...	69,51,724	— 20,04,876	+ 28,91,343
XXX.—Minor works and navigation	...	41,777	...	36,537	...	36,537	...	56,371	...	52,607	...	52,607	+ 14,594	+ 16,070
XXXI.—Military works	19,336	...	1,326	...	...	1,326	27,766	...	1,738	...	...	1,738	+ 8,430	+ 412
XXXII.—Civil works	22,800	49,050	6,000	71,591	71,968	1,49,559	21,997	58,230	6,000	90,422	84,470	1,80,892	+ 8,377	+ 31,333
Total ...	1,11,52,361	2,75,040	2,14,33,185	1,66,49,105	12,74,269	3,93,56,579	1,08,93,117	3,26,272	2,16,05,851	2,04,63,984	13,24,198	4,33,93,963	— 2,08,012	+ 40,37,384
Contributions	...	...	...	...	24,910	24,910	...	...	...	41,814	1,250	43,064	...	...
Add—Upper Burma Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,27,401	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,19,389	...	...
Debt and Remittances, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,14,30,359	...	...	...	...	...	10,52,13,075	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	12,99,199	15,22,39,249	...	...	...	2,05,05,798	13,25,378	15,98,69,491	...	...
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,20,830	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,46,575	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,58,60,079	...	...	...	...	...	17,14,16,066	...	...
Provincial and Local Deficits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 57-B.] *Comparative Statement of Expenditure in Upper and Lower Burma for the year 1891-92 and 1892-93.*

Expenditure.	1891-92.						1892-93.						Net.	
	Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.				Upper Burma.		Lower Burma.				Upper Burma — or +	Lower Burma — or +
	Imperial.	Incorporated local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated local.	Total.	Imperial.	Incorporated local.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated local.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and drawbacks ...	65,178	...	1,68,318	21,706	349	1,90,373	31,734	...	1,33,144	19,585	462	1,53,191	— 33,444	— 37,182
2.—Assignments and compensations ...	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...
3.—Land revenue...	16,74,237	...	10,75,789	1,30,620	...	23,82,409	20,89,621	...	...	23,08,739	...	23,08,739	+ 4,15,384	— 73,670
4.—Salt	617	...	...	10,162	...	10,162	431	...	6,075	...	...	6,075	— 156	— 4,087
6.—Stamps	6,837	...	14,564	14,564	...	29,128	8,442	...	7,803	23,409	...	31,212	+ 1,605	+ 2,084
7.—Excise	16,651	...	26,221	8,740	...	34,961	22,569	...	28,645	9,548	...	38,193	+ 5,918	+ 3,232
8.—Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	62,685	62,685	...	...	...	...	46,549	46,549	...	— 16,136
9.—Customs	...	...	...	1,63,697	...	1,63,697	...	...	...	1,72,171	...	1,72,171	...	+ 8,474
10.—Assessed taxes	...	...	8,168	8,168	...	16,336	...	...	8,524	8,524	...	17,048	...	+ 712
11.—Forest	3,43,253	...	6,62,483	6,62,483	...	13,24,966	4,40,929	...	6,80,281	6,80,281	...	13,60,562	+ 97,676	+ 35,596
12.—Registration	3,026	...	8,952	8,952	...	17,904	3,476	...	11,107	11,107	...	22,214	+ 450	+ 4,310
13.—Interest on ordinary debt ...	...	...	...	12,876	...	12,876	...	...	...	11,667	...	11,667	...	— 1,209
14.—Interest on other obligations ...	2,777	...	4,532	...	...	4,532	1,229	621	7,987	...	...	7,987	— 927	+ 3,455
15.—Post office	...	...	...	48,335	83,151	1,31,986	...	...	...	45,286	83,802	1,29,088	...	— 2,898
18.—General administration	1,91,189	3,259	1,83,681	6,39,971	17,108	8,40,760	1,95,555	4,054	2,10,651	6,60,686	18,083	8,89,420	+ 5,161	+ 48,660
19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,18,521	...	...	12,24,740	...	12,24,740	8,72,469	...	...	12,39,302	...	12,39,302	+ 53,948	+ 14,562
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	3,19,113	...	...	7,78,571	...	7,78,571	3,45,631	...	...	7,60,887	...	7,60,887	+ 26,518	— 17,684
20.—Police	68,46,578	969	...	26,06,426	1,58,523	27,64,949	65,42,668	1,106	...	27,07,005	80,928	27,87,933	— 3,03,773	+ 22,984
21.—Marine	3,42,320	...	...	2,66,831	36,297	3,03,128	4,27,039	...	...	3,17,190	32,108	3,49,298	+ 84,719	+ 46,170
22.—Education	87,797	...	...	2,98,397	1,37,107	4,35,504	1,01,371	...	...	3,09,493	1,40,002	4,49,495	+ 13,574	+ 13,991
23.—Ecclesiastical...	27,064	...	60,939	...	...	60,939	45,145	...	64,322	...	...	64,322	+ 18,081	+ 3,383
24.—Medical	1,61,831	7,259	...	2,00,850	28,286	2,29,136	1,74,516	7,874	...	2,15,882	37,357	2,53,239	+ 13,300	+ 24,103
25.—Political	3,50,677	...	10,761	135	...	10,896	3,18,467	...	11,323	276	...	11,599	— 32,210	+ 703
26.—Scientific and other minor departments ...	37,760	1,277	95,622	61,643	9,974	1,67,239	32,231	1,188	36,716	50,736	9,358	96,810	— 5,618	— 70,429
27.—Territorial and political pensions ...	1,29,026	...	25,207	...	...	25,207	1,35,018	...	25,872	...	...	25,872	+ 5,992	+ 665
28.—Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,216	...	...	3,216	...	+ 3,216
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	24,949	...	...	2,41,184	1,255	2,42,439	33,569	...	440	2,80,662	2,288	2,83,390	+ 8,620	+ 40,951
30.—Stationery and printing ...	19,841	...	...	3,99,249	...	3,99,249	24,589	...	...	4,81,860	...	4,81,860	+ 4,748	+ 82,611
32.—Miscellaneous	45,892	38,993	5,882	38,498	52,150	96,530	48,375	35,917	3,226	40,545	47,867	91,638	— 593	— 4,892
33.—Famine relief	534	...	...	...	...	...	797	...	...	...	...	...	+ 263	...
38.—State railway working expenses	12,22,055	...	...	22,81,282	...	22,81,282	5,40,104	...	...	35,19,143	...	35,19,143	— 6,81,951	+12,37,861
38.—State railway interest on debt ...	8,46,555	...	...	11,54,174	...	11,54,174	...	...	...	21,03,717	...	21,03,717	— 8,46,555	+ 9,49,543
41.—Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	15,625	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,658	...	...	...	...	...	+ 86,033	...
43.—Minor works and navigation ...	10,08,506	43,367	...	9,40,513	4,862	9,45,375	11,23,170	58,641	...	7,26,946	9,433	7,36,379	+ 1,29,938	— 2,08,996
44.—Military works	12,50,241	...	2,22,527	...	...	2,22,527	13,53,084	...	1,43,965	...	...	1,43,965	+ 1,02,843	— 78,562
45.—Civil works	33,00,757	1,42,469	62,766	27,18,950	3,59,756	31,41,472	26,06,762	1,95,047	28,637	29,64,585	5,02,985	34,96,207	— 6,39,417	+ 3,54,735
47.—Special defence works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,91,59,407	2,37,593	26,36,452	1,61,18,217	9,51,503	1,97,06,172	1,76,22,679	3,04,448	14,11,974	1,96,69,232	10,11,222	2,20,92,428	— 14,69,873	+23,86,256
Contributions	...	...	...	24,910	...	24,910	...	...	...	1,250	41,814	43,064	...	...
Add—Upper Burma expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,97,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,27,127	...	...
Debt and remittance	...	...	...	...	...	11,51,85,422	...	...	...	...	...	11,85,15,746	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,61,43,127	...	15,43,13,504	...	...	...	1,96,70,482	10,53,036	15,85,78,365	...	...
Closing balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,46,575	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,37,701	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,58,60,079	...	...	...	...	...	17,14,16,066	...	...
Provincial and Local Surplus ...	...	37,447	...	5,05,978	3,47,696	...	...	21,824	...	8,35,316	2,72,342	...	...	...

[No. 57-C.] *Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure of Lower Burma for the past eight years.*

Detail of items.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GROSS REVENUE.								
Civil Department (imperial, provincial, and incorporated local funds)	2,34,68,640	2,71,39,020	2,66,48,220	2,56,55,700	3,19,20,680	3,46,19,061	3,51,81,374	3,62,92,797
Public Works Department	24,28,770	29,95,770	33,91,840	32,59,710	36,04,010	39,27,190	41,75,205	71,01,166
Total ...	2,58,97,410	3,01,34,790	3,00,40,060	2,89,15,410	3,55,24,690	3,85,46,251	3,93,56,579	4,33,93,963
GROSS CHARGES.								
Civil Department (imperial, provincial, and incorporated local funds)	1,12,44,790	1,20,61,490	1,22,55,510	1,25,82,820	1,34,74,290	1,32,63,643	1,35,66,023	1,45,38,750
Public Works Department	41,34,870	37,18,980	39,45,680	47,07,320	50,88,470	54,38,550	61,40,149	75,53,678
Total ...	1,53,79,660	1,57,80,470	1,62,01,190	1,72,90,140	1,85,62,760	1,87,02,193	1,97,06,172	2,20,92,428
RESULTS.								
Surplus in Civil Department	1,22,23,850	1,50,77,530	1 43,92,710	1,30,72,880	1,84,46,390	2,13,55,418	2,16,15,351	2,17,54,047
Deduct net public works expenditure	17,06,100	7,23,210	5,53,840	14,47,610	14,84,460	15,11,360	19,64,944	4,52,512
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government	1,05,17,750	1,43,54,320	1,38,38,870	1,16,25,270	1,69,61,930	1,98,44,058	1,96,50,407	2,13,01,535

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
Accommodation for Troops.						
Thayetmyo	13,315	39,427	52,742			
Toungoo	...	6,338	6,338			
Amherst	...	3,098	3,098			
Total Accommodation for Troops ...	...	...	...	13,315	48,863	62,178
Rest-houses.						
Tharrawaddy	...	303	303			
Total Rest-houses ...	...	...	...	...	303	303
Ordnance.						
Thayetmyo	...	1,714	1,714			
Toungoo	...	561	561			
Total Ordnance ...	...	...	...	...	2,275	2,275
Commissariat.						
Thayetmyo	— 70	5,991	5,921			
Toungoo	...	2,445	2,445			
Amherst	...	172	172			
Total Commissariat ...	...	...	...	— 70	8,608	8,538
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Toungoo	...	667	667			
Amherst	...	84	84			
Thayetmyo	...	1,130	1,130			
Total Staff and Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1,881	1,881
Compensation.						
Toungoo	...	337	337			
Amherst	...	780	780			
Thayetmyo	...	320	320			
Bassein	...	240	240			
Pegu	...	135	135			
Tharrawaddy	...	140	140			
Rangoon	...	410	410			
Total Compensation ...	...	...	...	...	2,362	2,362
General Cantonment Works						
Toungoo	...	501	501			
Amherst	...	3,475	3,475			
Thayetmyo	417	7,427	7,844			
Total General Cantonment Works ...	...	...	...	417	11,403	11,820
Fortifications.						
Toungoo	...	1,393	1,393			
Amherst	...	858	858			
Thayetmyo	...	3,970	3,970			
Total Fortifications ...	...	...	...	...	6,221	6,221
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	13,662	81,916	95,578

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.	Rs.
Original Works	13,662
Repairs	81,916
Establishment	21,389
Tools and plant	1,389
Barrack Department	25,609
Total Imperial Military Works as per Finance Account	143,965

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Metalled and Bridged Roads.						
Thayetmyo	150	...	150	...	...	...
Total Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	...	...	...	150	...	150
RAISED, BRIDGED, AND UNMETALLED ROADS.						
Thayetmyo	...	17,182	17,182	...	...	...
Total Raised Bridged and Unmetalled Roads ...	...	...	...	...	17,182	17,182
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	150	17,182	17,332
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Arakan	9,258	...	9,258	...	...	...
Total M. P. Improvements ...	...	...	...	9,258	...	9,258
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	9,408	17,182	26,590

GENERAL ABSTRACT.			Rs.
Original Works			9,408
Repairs			17,182
Establishment			5,525
Tools and plant			341
Suspense			2,086
Total, Imperial		...	34,542
Deduct expenditure in England	...	3,687	...
Loss by exchange	... ...	2,218	5,905
Net Total as per Finance Accounts		...	28,637

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Administration.						
Rangoon	— 54,901	8,864	— 46,037	...	...	...
Rangoon Construction	1,19,924	...	1,19,924	...	...	...
Total Administration	...	...	...	65,023	8,864	73,887
Secretariat Offices.						
Rangoon	1,534	2,270	3,804	...	...	...
Total Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	1,534	2,270	3,804
Customs.						
Arakan	...	364	364	...	...	...
Amherst	2,089	453	2,542	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	246	246	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	2,146	2,146	...	...	...
Bassein	...	289	289	...	...	...
Total Customs	...	...	...	2,089	3,498	5,587
Post Offices.						
Arakan	1,393	651	2,044	...	...	...
Amherst	242	182	424	...	...	...
Toungoo	783	...	783	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	39	334	373	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	347	199	546	...	...	...
Rangoon	292	1,013	1,305	...	...	...
Pegu	308	381	689	...	...	...
Henzada	...	239	239	...	...	...
Bassein	...	227	227	...	...	...
Total Post Offices	...	...	...	3,404	3,226	6,630
Telegraph.						
Arakan	5,523	1,513	7,036	...	...	...
Amherst	...	1,469	1,469	...	...	...
Toungoo	508	560	1,068	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	301	457	758	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	270	270	...	...	...
Rangoon	50	905	955	...	...	...
Pegu	308	140	448	...	...	...
Bassein	1,196	995	2,191	...	...	...
Henzada	...	356	356	...	...	...
Total Telegraph	...	...	...	7,886	6,665	14,551
Carried over	...	...	...	79,936	24,523	1,04,459

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	79,936	24,523	1,04,459
PROVINCIAL—contd.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES—contd.						
Civil Buildings—contd.						
Law and Justice.						
Arakan ...	28,637	3,527	32,164	...	...	...
Amherst ...	20,547	4,489	25,036	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	550	1,299	1,849	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	13,397	2,624	16,021	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	2,059	1,394	3,453	...	...	...
Henzada ...	46,022	3,183	49,205	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	9,917	2,744	12,661	...	...	...
Pegu ...	16,435	1,112	17,547	...	...	...
Bassein ...	5,969	2,339	8,308	...	...	...
Civil Officers ...	...	59	59	...	...	...
Total Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	1,43,533	22,770	1,66,303
Ecclesiastical.						
Arakan ...	510	1,654	2,164	...	...	...
Amherst ...	...	305	305	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	598	598	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	46	546	592	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	394	2,083	2,477	...	...	...
Henzada ...	1,402	142	1,544	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	...	2,429	2,429	...	...	...
Pegu ...	...	63	63	...	...	...
Bassein ...	...	1,015	1,015	...	...	...
Total Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	2,352	8,885	11,187
Jails.						
Arakan ...	25,414	2,706	28,120	...	...	...
Amherst ...	896	1,472	2,368	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	5,480	589	6,069	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	11,103	378	11,481	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	15,264	873	16,137	...	...	...
Henzada ...	14,457	1,369	15,826	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	2,93,979	3,306	2,97,285	...	...	...
Pegu ...	69	101	170	...	...	...
Bassein ...	43,470	1,954	45,424	...	...	...
Total Jails ...	...	...	...	4,10,132	12,748	4,22,880
Police.						
Arakan ...	1,757	112	1,869	...	...	...
Amherst ...	30,850	463	31,313	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	14,029	31	14,060	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy ...	42,479	1,436	43,915	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	53,335	677	54,012	...	...	...
Henzada ...	19,493	770	20,263	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	15,121	1,157	16,278	...	...	...
Pegu ...	6,917	285	7,202	...	...	...
Bassein ...	24,281	1,207	25,488	...	...	...
Total Police ...	...	...	...	2,08,262	6,138	2,14,400
Carried over ...	...	...	...	8,44,215	75,014	9,19,229

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	8,44,215	75,014	9,19,229
PROVINCIAL—continued.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES—contd.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS—concluded.						
Educational.						
Rangoon	1,443	3,148	4,591	...	...	...
Amherst	...	719	719	...	...	...
Pegu	...	87	87	...	...	...
Total Educational ...	...	...	...	1,443	3,954	5,397
Medical.						
Rangoon	6,122	1,409	7,531	...	...	...
Arakan	...	226	226	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	180	180	...	...	...
Total Medical ...	...	...	...	6,122	1,815	7,937
Miscellaneous.						
Arakan	3,830	8,826	12,656	...	...	...
Amherst	9,436	3,236	12,672	...	...	...
Toungoo	2,723	2,223	4,946	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	1,095	4,034	5,129	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	764	1,876	2,640	...	...	...
Henzada	775	2,296	3,071	...	...	...
Rangoon Construction	1,45,063	...	1,45,063	...	...	...
Rangoon	35,599	16,822	52,421	...	...	...
Pegu	1,084	2,317	3,401	...	...	...
Bassein	3,211	2,840	6,051	...	...	...
Civil officers	...	122	122	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	2,03,580	44,592	2,48,172
Political.						
Rangoon	...	466	466	...	...	...
Total Political ...	...	...	...	...	466	466
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Metalled and Bridged Roads.						
Arakan	1,631	12,459	14,090	...	...	...
Amherst	42,210	47,093	89,303	...	...	...
Civil Officers	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...
Toungoo	14,580	67,726	82,306	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	19,535	1,27,138	1,46,673	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	498	52,942	53,440	...	...	...
Henzada	1,635	1,422	3,057	...	...	...
Pegu	27,466	58,440	85,906	...	...	...
Bassein	8,069	15,445	23,514	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	78,043	78,043	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,20,624	4,60,708	5,81,332
Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.						
Arakan	5,669	8,304	13,973	...	...	...
Toungoo	3,972	5,704	9,676	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	20,425	13,265	33,690	...	...	...
Henzada	4,437	12,628	17,065	...	...	...
Pegu	2,502	5,410	7,912	...	...	...
Bassein	239	805	1,044	...	...	...
Amherst	...	22,892	22,892	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	22,787	22,787	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	37,244	91,795	1,29,039
Carried over { Communication ...	...	...	...	1,57,868	5,52,503	7,10,371
Carried over { Other Heads ...	...	...	...	10,55,360	1,25,841	11,81,201

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..{Other heads ...	...	...	...	10,55,360	1,25,841	11,81,201
Communication ...	...	...	...	1,57,868	5,52,503	7,10,371
PROVINCIAL—concluded.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES—concluded.						
COMMUNICATIONS—concluded.						
District Roads not raised.						
Thayetmyo	910	2,040	2,950	...	...	...
Henzada	13,130	7,503	20,633	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	14,040	9,543	23,583
Village Roads.						
Amherst	48,103	...	48,103	...	...	...
Henzada	25,147	...	25,147	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	790	790	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	73,250	790	74,040
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	2,45,158	5,62,836	8,07,994
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Arakan	46	...	46	...	...	...
Civil officers	2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...
Rangoon	1,262	6,777	8,039	...	...	..
Bassein	9,360	...	9,360	...	...	...
Amherst	...	194	194	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	1,566	1,566	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	12,068	8,537	21,205
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	...	13,13,186	6,97,214	20,10,400

GENERAL ABSTRACT.	Rs.
Original Works	13,13,186
Repairs	6,97,214
Establishment	4,48,039
Tools and plant	51,438
Suspense	2,17,557
Total as per Finance Account ...	27,28,334

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Irrigation and Navigation.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	2,351	2,861	5,212	2,351	2,861	5,212
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,186
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total Irrigation and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,475
Agricultural Works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	2,142	234	2,376	2,142	234	2,376
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	547
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings.						
Educational.						
Pegu	...	162	162	...	162	162
Medical.						
Henzada	2,347	...	2,347	...	...	...
Pegu	1,682	210	1,892	...	...	...
Arakan	...	201	201	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	354	354	...	...	...
Total Medical ...	...	...	...	4,029	765	4,794
Miscellaneous.						
Amherst	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
Arakan	4,068	...	4,068	...	...	...
Pegu	2,387	...	2,387	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	7,455	...	7,455
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	11,484	927	12,411
Communications.						
District and Village Roads.						
Amherst	6,914	194	7,108	...	...	...
Arakan	6,798	10,070	16,868	...	...	...
Bassein	7,486	8,273	15,759	...	...	...
Henzada	76,516	14,292	90,808	...	...	...
Pegu	40,971	14,124	55,095	...	...	...
Rangoon	16,209	21,958	38,167	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	164	885	1,049	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	600	600	...	...	...
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	1,55,058	70,396	2,25,454
Carried over ...	...	...	...	1,66,542	71,323	2,37,865

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance head and classification..	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	1,66,542	71,323	2,37,865
INCORPORATED LOCAL—concluded.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION—concluded.						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Amherst	2,893	1,221	4,114	...	...	...
Arakan	17,162	699	17,861	...	...	...
Bassein	5,344	2,736	8,080	...	...	...
Henzada	20,005	1,996	22,001	...	...	...
Pegu	8,129	2,521	10,650	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	7,112	...	7,112	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	5,665	3,626	9,291	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	532	532	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	2,437	2,437	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	66,310	15,768	82,078
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	...	2,32,852	87,091	3,19,943
GENERAL ABSTRACT.						
Works						2,32,852
Repairs						87,091
Establishment						72,546
Tools and plant						4,731
Total ...						3,97,220
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Pegu and Sittang Canal	56,600	15,451	72,051	...	...	...
Sittang and Kyaikto Canal	52,528	5,205	57,733	...	...	...
Tunte Canal	...	5,937	5,937	...	...	...
Other minor works	4,728	...	4,728	...	...	...
				1,13,856	26,593	1,40,449
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	36,650
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	45,161
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	— 5,253
Total Irrigation and Navigation as per Finance Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,007
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Revenue.						
Irrawaddy embankment	1,66,689	40,838	2,07,527	1,66,689	40,838	2,07,527
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	47,797
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	309
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	—911
Total works for which Revenue and Capital Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,722
Carried over ... Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,722
Carried over ... Irrigation and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,97,220

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93*—concluded.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.		Total of each class.			
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward .. { Irrigation and Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,97,220
Brought forward .. { Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,722
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—concluded.						
AGRICULTURAL WORKS—concluded.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Embankments at Ma-ubin, Myanaung, Sittang, Paghein, Kyaukpyu, &c.	1,64,235	43,833	2,08,068	1,64,235	43,833	2,08,068
Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	47,149
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	2,55,217
Total Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,09,939
GRAND TOTAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,26,946
GRAND ABSTRACT FOR PROVINCIAL.						
Civil works						27,28,334
Minor works and navigation						7,26,946
Total as per Finance Accounts						34,55,280
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Ecclesiastical.						
Bassein	43	...	43	...	...	...
Rangoon Construction	23,253	...	23,253	...	...	...
Total Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	23,296	...	23,296
Educational.						
Toungoo	200	...	200	...	...	...
Total Educational ...	...	...	...	200	...	200
Miscellaneous.						
Rangoon Construction	474	...	474	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	474	...	474
Total Civil Buildings ..	...	...	...	23,970	...	23,970
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Raised, bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.						
Tharrawaddy	1,168	...	1,168	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,168	...	1,168
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Bassein	2	1,155	1,157	...	...	...
Arakan	...	60	60	...	...	...
Amherst	964	279	1,243	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	966	1,494	2,460
Grand Total Civil Works ...	...	...	..	26,104	1,494	27,598
GENERAL ABSTRACTS.						
Works						26,104
Repairs						1,494
Establishment						835
Tools and plant						54
Total as per Finance Accounts						28,487

[No. 59.] *2.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works in Lower Burma, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to the end of the year 1892-93.*

Irrigation and Navigation Works (Agricultural) not classed as Productive.

Name of project.			Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay during 1892-93.			Capital outlay to end of 1892-93.			Receipts during 1892-93.			Working expenses during 1892-93.			Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1892-93.	Net result including interest.			
				Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrawaddy embankments.	Western series.	Kyangin section...	1,55,064	...	...	...	1,50,250	4,814	1,55,064	...	4,230	4,230	2,014	44	2,058	2,172	...	1·40	...	...	2,172	...	1·40	...
		Myanaung section	11,02,287	...	...	...	10,75,185	27,102	11,02,287	...	1,09,850	1,09,850	23,908	411	24,319	85,531	...	7·76	...	...	85,531	...	7·76	..
		Henzada section...	18,92,798	...	...	...	18,33,491	51,258	18,84,749	1,910	7,86,128	7,88,038	2,63,641	6,237	2,69,878	5,18,160	...	27·49	...	...	5,18,160	...	27·49	...
	Eastern series.	Survey from Mingyi to Yandoon.	12,800	...	...	...	12,397	403	12,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		31,62,949*	...	...	...	30,71,323	83,577	31,54,900	1,910	9,00,208	9,02,118	2,89,563	6,692	2,96,255	6,05,863	...	19·20	...	...	6,05,863	...	19·20	...

Sanctioned by the Secretary of State (*vide* his Despatch No. 49, dated the 21st September 1882, and Public Works Department, Government of India, Register No. 111 of 1882-83, and letter No. 421-I., dated the 4th November 1882).

	Rs.
Direct outlay ...	30,78,605
Indirect outlay...	84,344
Total ...	31,62,949

Name of railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers, &c.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure.
			First.	Second.	Intermediate.	Third.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Burma State Railway	100	715	17,765	195,476	*Nil.*	6,582,196	6,795,437	42,78,442*	27,33,328	1,70,943	72,22,713	40,74,433	31,48,280	546†	2,667†	6,30,50,090

* Passenger traffic ... ... Rs. 41,58,538
Telegraph 24,715
Sundries 95,189
Total 42,78,442

† Exclusive of workshop labourers mechanics, and gangs of coolies,

III-D.—MARINE.

[No. 61.] *1.—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Administration of Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going vessels.	Tons H.P.			Rs.	Rs.	
Dalhousie S.S.	810 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dolphin, S.S.	85 .12	.....	16	6,389	3,600	
Retriever, sailing-vessel ...	60 0	1	19	7,150	32	Employed in surveying the river and shifting and laying down buoys and moorings.
Alguada, sailing-vessel ...	60 0	.....	11	1,632	208	
River-going vessels.						
Irrawaddy, paddle-steamer	614 150	6	50	.....	.....	
Sladen, paddle-steamer ...	624 80	6	42	.....	.....	
Bhamo	172 70	4	42	.....	.....	
Pagan	172 70	4	42	.....	.....	
Patrick	151 0	4	38	.....	.....	
George	151 0	4	38	.....	.....	
McIvor	60 0	3	27	.....	.....	
All other craft, boats, &c.						
Steam-launches and flats in Lower Burma.	.....	.....	.....	90,647	31,894	There are some flats maintained in Rangoon Station, but they are connected with river-going steamers.
team-launches and flats in Upper Burma.	.....	.....	.....	2,26,042	2,84,970	
Moulmein port-cutter ...	10 0	.....	10	1,464	.....	For general port and river work.
Moulmein gig	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Attached to buoy-vessel *Retriever* from which the crew is obtained.
All other crafts in Akyab ...	.....	.....	7	1,180	.....	
Bassein gig	.....	.....	4	672	.....	

III-D.—MARINE.

[No. 62.] *2.—Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Administration of Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.					
Akyab	1	4	9,952	41,301	
Rangoon	2	10	35,196	.....	
Bassein	1	2	8,184	.....	
Moulmein	1	6	10,164	.....	
Total ...	5	22	63,496	41,301	
DOCKYARD ESTABLISHMENT					
Nil.					
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT—					
Government salaried	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Government free	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Licensed	.....	35	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	35	.....	.....	
OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS—					
Signal establishment	.....	4	744	.....	
Wharf establishment	.....	27	10,136	.....	
Port Health Officer's establishment ...	3	.....	2,100	.....	
Harbour light ditto	.....	1	144	.....	
Tidal observatory	.....	1	255	.....	
Marine establishment	.....	2	1,950	.....	
Total ...	3	35	15,329	.....	

[No. 63.]

Crops cultivated (area in acres) for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Cereals and pulses.									Oil-seeds.			Sugar.			Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and narcotics.							Fodder crops.	Orchards and garden produce.	Miscellaneous crops.		Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped during the year.
		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar (millet).	Cumbu or bajra (millet).	Ragi or mandwa.	Maize.	Gram (pulse).	Other food-grains including pulses.	Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Others.	Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Others.	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Indian hemp.	Others.			Food.	Non-food.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Arakan	Akyab	517,705	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	26	1,862	...	291	...	3,715	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	16,408	4,119	9,272	553,814	...	553,814
	Northern Arakan	3,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,172	...	10,172
	Kyaukpyu	110,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	...	...	...	4	51	...	...	...	...	2,213	...	...	...	...	5,420	598	152	119,620	...	119,620
	Sandoway	46,244	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	1,021	...	279	1,025	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,194	...	...	...	...	...	1,683	2,469	55,214	...	55,214
	Total	677,541	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	3,447	1,862	279	2,178	...	6,457	...	77	51	...	...	...	...	6,737	...	...	...	...	21,828	6,400	11,893	738,820	...	738,820
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	1,385	...	1,385
	Hanthawaddy	492,751	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	96	90	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	26,293	2,880	6,568	529,161	...	529,161
	Pegu	801,694	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	12,334	494	696	815,522	...	815,522
	Tharrawaddy	331,810	...	...	...	...	...	311	3,444	...	...	3,826	...	...	386	...	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,561	...	...	...	...	11,334	4,901	...	361,069	...	361,069
	Prome	254,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,214	...	...	117	...	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,203	...	...	...	...	...	38,278	...	300,341	...	300,341
	Total	1,881,937	...	...	...	...	...	553	3,444	...	...	7,136	90	...	963	...	2,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,849	...	...	...	...	50,243	46,553	7,264	2,007,478	...	2,007,478
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	719,785	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	325	...	...	1,427	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	28,965	5,595	759,513	...	759,513
	Bassein	529,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,064	...	34	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	28,526	116	571,325	...	571,325
	Henzada	374,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	2,476	...	2,077	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,057	...	...	...	...	...	45,685	...	429,882	...	429,882
	Thayetmyo	70,092	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	1,373	...	...	29,217	...	...	110	...	6,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	...	...	...	180	5,220	24,669	...	144,868	...	144,868
	Total	1,704,616	...	...	...	...	...	4,951	2,407	4,540	...	32,755	...	...	399	...	6,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,989	...	...	...	180	5,220	125,845	5,710	1,905,588	...	1,905,588
Tenasserim	Amherst	384,253	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	2	...	2	...	...	607	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	40,375	2,999	7,190	435,567	...	435,567
	Tavoy	62,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,142	...	...	...	34	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	40	7	50	...	...	...	...	7,621	8,721	5,056	84,715	360	84,355
	Mergui	44,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	11,658	2,184	...	60,475	...	60,475
	Toungoo	106,732	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	5,766	...	381	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	140	...	...	...	...	2,506	2,716	...	118,677	...	118,677
	Shwegyin	209,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,345	...	6,816	...	...	4,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	13,386	...	1,681	239,509	...	239,509
	Salween	15,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	...	16,723	...	16,723
	Total	822,759	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	9,216	2,142	6,799	...	...	6,004	...	5	360	...	...	...	...	40	21	610	...	...	...	...	75,546	16,061	13,917	955,666	360	955,306
	Grand Total	5,086,853	...	...	...	...	...	5,760	5,851	13,756	2,142	50,137	1,952	279	9,544	...	15,884	360	77	51	...	...	40	21	26,185	...	...	...	...	152,637	196,859	38,784	5,607,552	360	5,607,192

[No. 64.]

Agricultural Stock for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ARAKAN	Akyab	72,248	62,054	50 467	40,652	111,422	91	11,586	435	...	...	70,212	4,452	
	Northern Arakan... ...	420	810	50	40	141	13	90	1	...	...	...	...	
	Kyaukpyu	21,589	24,456	8,930	12,308	41,094	...	1,028	109	...	...	18,538	448	
	Sandoway	4,915	5,065	7,580	8,923	13,142	14	710	163	...	...	17,058	543	
	Total ...	99,172	92,385	67,027	61,923	165,799	118	14,224	708	...	...	105,808	5,443	
PEGU	Rangoon Town ...	1,843	1,159	114	371	781	1,512	1,420	2,927	...	...	60	805	
	Hanthawaddy	26,683	5,300	18,116	8,913	12,860	25	1,071	327	...	...	17,441	11,458	
	Pegu	44,946	6,287	38,953	16,891	18,060	...	1,634	827	...	...	34,093	16,456	
	Tharrawaddy	53,704	22,959	13,202	11,126	16,032	2	491	873	...	...	30,400	28,756	
	Prome	78,774	20,631	13,220	9,001	16,827	...	935	747	...	...	37,633	27,831	
	Total ...	205,950	56,426	83,605	46,302	64,560	1,539	5,551	5,701	...	...	119,627	85,306	
IRRAWADDY	Thôngwa	22,096	10,260	26,015	14,847	26,912	...	1,598	579	...	...	34,598	12,022	
	Bassein	22,805	13,685	21,163	15,713	29,259	12	1,680	608	...	...	26,121	11,551	
	Henzada	69,739	29,783	18,979	12,008	42,313	...	1,216	1,447	...	...	35,869	31,429	
	Thayetmyo	44,123	31,383	4,486	6,583	45,031	27	1,351	778	...	...	26,473	17,323	
	Total ...	158,763	85,111	70,643	48,551	143,515	39	5,845	3,412	...	...	123,061	72,325	
TENASSERIM	Amherst	42,595	36,110	19,647	17,015	53,249	4	3,394	148	...	...	11,212	9,912	
	Tavoy	3,297	2,690	6,499	5,532	16,205	...	725	47	...	...	4,555	780	
	Mergui	221	287	8,488	12,374	13,174	...	575	10	...	...	2,274	84	
	Toungoo	6,662	1,935	7,331	6,637	8,600	378	702	219	...	...	17,458	3,587	
	Shwegyin	26,191	3,438	18,458	13,246	12,538	...	693	122	...	...	6,284	9,407	
	Salween	254	142	607	1,423	2,194	...	735	3	...	...	806	3	
	Total ...	79,220	44,602	61,030	59,227	105,960	382	6,824	549	...	...	42,589	23,773	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	543,105	278,524	282,305	216,003	479,864	2,078	32,444	10,370	...	...	391,085	186,847	

[No. 64.]

Irrigation for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Irrigated during the year.						Crops irrigated.				Remarks.
		Government canals.	Private canals.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food-crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arakan	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	408	408	...	...	...	408	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	408	408	...	...	...	408	
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bassein	...	...	...	10	1,239	1,249	...	1,063	71	115	
	Henzadâ	...	...	...	...	533	533	...	533	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	358	1,605	483	...	200	2,646	...	...	2,646	...	
	Total	358	1,605	483	10	1,972	4,428	...	1,596	2,717	115	
Tenasserim	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	309	309	...	309	...	...	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	309	309	...	309	...	...	
	Grand Total	358	1,605	483	10	2,689	5,145	...	1,905	2,717	523	

Division.	District.	Wholesale prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lb.																Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
		Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar.	Cumbu or bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Till or gingelly.	Sugar (gur or jaggery).	Cotton cleaned.	Jute.	Ghee (clarified butter).	Fodder. Grass.	Fodder. Straw.	Fodder. Jowar or bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	3 12 0(a)	7 12 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	35 0 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	...	0 6 0	3 4 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	0 5 0
	Northern Arakan	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0(a)	20 0 0(b)	10 0 0	...	45 0 0	...	...	...	0 1 6	5 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	0 12 0(d)
	Kyaukpyu	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0(a)	5 0 0	...	...	38 8 0	...	...	...	0 2 0	2 8 0	7 0 0	45 0 0	...	0 4 0
	Sandoway	3 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0(a)	14 0 0(b)	18 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	0 1 4	2 10 0	6 8 0	50 0 0	8 0 0	0 6 0
	Average	3 9 9	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	4 9 0	(i)	12 10 8	7 0 0	39 10 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	...	0 2 8	3 5 6	6 8 0	41 4 0	9 8 0	0 6 9
Pegu	Rangoon Town	3 6 0	4 0 0	(c)	(c)	(c)	4 0 0	3 0 0	(c)	5 0 0(a)	5 8 0	17 8 0	9 0 0	31 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	(c)	0 5 6	2 2 0	4 4 0	87 8 0	12 8 0	0 6 6
	Hanthawaddy	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0(a)	5 11 6	...	9 0 0	33 0 0	0 12 0(e)	4 8 0(f)	...	0 6 0	1 9 2	7 2 0	75 0 0	(c)	0 7 0
	Pegu	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 0 0(a)	5 8 0	...	...	38 4 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	...	0 7 0	2 12 0	8 12 0	75 0 0	...	0 6 0
	Tharrawaddy	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	4 0 0(a)	8 3 0	...	...	44 0 0	(c)	(c)	(c)	0 1 6	2 11 6	10 0 0	80 0 0	...	0 7 0
	Prome	2 5 11	6 13 5	...	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	7 2 5(a)	5 7 8	13 2 7	...	35 9 11	0 8 9	0 4 5	...	0 4 11	1 15 6	8 12 4	80 0 0	15 0 0	0 4 8
	Average	3 4 5	5 6 8	...	...	...	4 12 0	3 1 1	...	4 15 8	6 1 3	15 5 3	9 0 0	36 15 7	(i)	(i)	...	0 5 0	2 3 8	7 12 6	79 8 0	13 12 0	0 6 3
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3 6(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 11	2 11 0	9 9 5	100 0 0	...	0 6 6
	Bassein	2 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 10	...	6 9 7(a)	5 8 0	...	...	35 3 3	0 5 3	0 4 5	...	0 3 6	1 12 2	9 0 0	80 0 0	...	0 4 0
	Henzada	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 10	4 6 2	...	21 14 8(h)	10 15 4	...	...	43 12 9	0 2 0(j)	0 8 0(f)	...	0 3 6	2 3 0	10 3 8	75 0 0	...	0 6 11
	Thayetmyo	4 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	3 6 0	...	7 0 0(a)	4 12 0	15 4 0	...	21 0 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	2 4 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0
	Average	3 9 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	1 8 5	3 15 0	...	(i)	7 1 1	15 4 0	...	33 5 4	(i)	(i)	...	0 6 6	2 3 6	9 11 3	83 12 0	20 0 0	0 6 4
Tenasserim	Amherst	3 9 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	5 7 0	5 0 0	...	7 0 6(a)	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	40 0 0	0 4 0(j)	3 8 0(f)	...	0 4 0	3 8 0	11 8 0	60 0 0	...	0 7 0
	Tavoy	3 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1 6(h)	4 6 2	...	7 10 9	38 5 8	0 4 0	1 8 0	...	0 3 6	2 1 4	8 12 3	45 0 0	...	0 9 0
	Mergui	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 10(a)	8 3 6	...	...	41 1 6	...	...	...	0 1 9	2 6 6	6 9 2	45 0 0	...	0 3 10
	Toungoo	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	3 14 6	...	4 11 0(a)	5 12 0	...	...	40 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	...	0 3 0	2 6 7	9 3 0	65 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0
	Shwegyin	4 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 8(a)	5 11 8	...	4 10 0	42 13 9	0 4 0	0 2 0	...	0 4 0	2 12 0	...	65 0 0	...	0 8 0
	Salween	5 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 1(a)	8 9 1	...	...	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 13 8	...	80 0 0	...	0 9 0
	Average	3 14 11	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 6	4 7 3	...	(i)	6 5 9	5 0 0	5 15 7	41 4 2	(i)	(i)	...	0 3 3	2 10 8	9 0 1	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 7 6
	General average, Lower Burma.	3 9 10	4 4 10	...	...	...	3 6 7	3 10 5	...	(i)	(i)	12 11 3	7 2 5	38 6 2	(i)	(i)	...	0 4 4	2 9 7	8 5 3	66 3 0	14 6 8	0 6 4

(a) For seed. (b) Refined sugar. (c) Not sold. (d) Dried fish. (e) For a cooly load. (f) For a cart-load. (g) Gingelly-oil. (h) For a bundle.

(i) As the prices given for all the districts are not of the same denomination, the average price has been omitted.

III-F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

[No. 66.]

2.—Statement showing the Price of Labour at the end of the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Boat per score per day.	Buffaloes each per day.	Bullocks each per day.	Elephants each per day.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	.....
	Northern Arakan	.....	0 4 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Kyaukpyu	1 6 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	.....
	Sandoway	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	10 0 0
	Average ...	1 4 8	0 6 9	1 10 8	30 0 0	0 8 8	0 6 8	10 0 0
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 10 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	10 0 0
	Hanthawaddy	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	10 0 0
	Pegu	2 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0
	Tharrawaddy	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	5 0 0
	Prome	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	6 0 0
	Average ...	1 8 0	0 9 7	2 2 0	28 0 0	0 13 2	0 13 5	7 3 2
Irrawaddy	Thôngwa	1 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	25 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....
	Bassein	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
	Henzada	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	50 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
	Thayetmyo	1 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	30 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0
	Average ...	1 8 0	0 11 6	2 4 0	36 4 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	6 10 8
Tenasserim	Amherst	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0
	Tavoy	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	15 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	2 0 0
	Mergui	1 2 0	0 11 0	2 0 0	25 0 0	(a)	1 0 0	5 0 0
	Toungoo	2 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
	Shwegyin	2 8 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0
	Salween	2 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	60 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
	Average ...	1 12 4	0 11 10	2 9 4	36 10 8	0 10 10	0 13 4	3 9 4
	General Average Lower Burma ...	1 8 11	0 10 1	2 3 8	32 14 4	0 13 9	0 13 11	5 13 4

(a) Buffaloes are only hired by cultivators at Rs. 10 each for the season.

[No. 67.] *I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of 1890 91—*

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ...Value	...	73,041	...	56,956	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	6	420	8	1,500	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c. ... ...Value	...	7,51,489	...	797,763	...	3,244	...	23,134
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements ... ... ,,	...	42,526	...	54,632	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts ... ... Cwt.	2,975	81,852	4,214	93,429	4	420	7	1,535
Building and Engineering Materials—								
Cement ... ... Cwt.	65,957	1,57,765	60,736	1,43,784	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ...Value	...	78,818	...	7,143	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	504,844	1,76,294	504,935	2,05,554	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	3,061	29,914	6,292	42,748	...	...	50	280
Coal—								
Coal ... ... Tons	42,787	8,58,424	19,271	3,81,691	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	234	9,384	548	16,414	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	8	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	76	14,116	145	17,567	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	5,413,183	42,62,083	4,922,116	41,51,199	71,320	62,780	32,200	29,135
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... ... Yds.	9,400,297	13,27,901	5,778,789	7,92,223	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	20,019,554	36,91,207	16,763,917	3,326,026	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	20,152,647	48,51,426	12,567,082	33,43,113	...	...	153,383	44,146
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece... ... ... No.	2,860,277	2,83,289	3,537,962	3,07,664	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ... ... ,,	9,210	2,504	7,765	1,983	...	...	...	...
Hosiery (pure and mixed)... ...Value	...	61,836	...	58,591	...	...	...	...
Thread sewing ... ... lbs.	354,990	5,29,876	239,961	4,88,956	...	...	...	...
Canvas... ... ... Yds.	...	...	1,193	950	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ...Value	72,521	77,910	369,003	2,23,603	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	92,926	...	87,530	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ... ,,	...	64,380	...	22,844	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... ,,	...	7,22,502	...	4,83,387	...	...	...	1,000
Flax—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	1,219	1,079	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	3,041	2,403	18,195	13,706	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... Yds.	184,753	80,019	233,917	1,07,948	...	...	1,143	620
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	14,750	7,756	1,344	824	...	...	4,368	2,250
Fruits and vegetables ... ...Value	...	1,458	...	1,610	...	...	...	...
Glass—								
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	94	35,541	19	13,351	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ...Value	...	3,09,374	...	1,49,016	...	3,899	...	6,155
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	283	1,394	287	1,577	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ...Value	...	15,56,244	...	14,93,857	...	24,305	...	43,399
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ,,	...	1,02,203	...	1,30,202	...	643	...	1,630
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	23,694	...	35,693	...	498	...	2,005
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	2,33,718	...	2,69,572	...	160	...	...
Liquors—								
Ale, beer, and porter ... ...Galls.	534,051	8,89,934	648,153	11,05,842	...	...	400	1,000
Spirts ... ... ,,	91,035	7,93,775	98,323	10,30,349	8	450	...	...
Wines ... ... ,,	22,147	2,93,924	16,289	1,99,175	644	4,680	289	1,962
Other sorts ... ... ,,	488	2,375	520	2,740	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill work ... ...Value	...	6,86,089	...	5,56,136	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	51,840	...	99,256	...	...	...	...
Metals—								
Brass ... ... Cwt.	1,045	65,622	1,629	1,12,599	10	1,290	90	4,628
Copper—								
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	339	14,392	87	3,619	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	761	43,830	784	40,787	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—								
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	213,636	19,79,781	277,638	28,38,416	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	8,800	21,280	6,560	20,112	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	2,697	48,809	1,691	29,829	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... Cwt.	11,211	99,537	8,698	74,063	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	2,55,87,085	...	2,34,33,608	...	1,02,360	...	1,62,879

FOREIGN TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Province of Burma during the two official years 1891-92.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54,744	...	1,44,152	...	2,475	...	650	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1,330	5	617	4	140	1	79	...	...	...	...
179	425	14,550	30,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	60	213,276	88,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	150	15	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,165	2,920	6,112	5,313	200	200	...	...	...	...
17,320	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,930	5,136	2,817	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289,517	93,272	680,167	2,48,579	141,210	45,862	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,400	400	...	...	4,750	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,977	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,300	...	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,450	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...
...	2,915	...	265	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	440	...	270	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	100
...	5,525	31	37,255	...	...	54	2,500	...	200	...	...
...	3,551	...	360	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,125	...	3,217	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	3,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,666	54,589	17,682	1,81,986	...	...	24	336	...	...	...	...
2,956	19,209	6,162	45,722	650	3,815	690	1,855	42	189	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	43	6,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	180	29	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,43,781	...	8,01,317	...	61,964	...	6,240	...	539	...	325

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Value	...	...	...	183	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c.... ... ... Value	...	135	...	2,201		...
Arms, ammunition, &., excluding military accoutrements ... ... „	...	25	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter including maps and charts ... ... Cwt.	5	379	24	3,540	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—						
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	105	1,573	797	7,582	...	...
Coal—						
Coal ... ... Tons	10	160	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, and dyed ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery (pure and mixed) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufacture ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Value	...	130	...	347	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—						
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas... ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass—						
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Value	...	3	...	451	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Value	...	18	...	3,508	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... „	...	522	...	2,477	...	...
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &., ... „	...	30	...	1,409	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ... „	...	54	...	220	...	...
Liquors—						
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... „	17	2,100	128	9,007	...	...
Wines and liqueurs ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—						
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	5,129	...	30,925	...	...

ment No. 1—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	...	3,200	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	75	...	30	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...	5	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	65	1,200	25	700	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	2,000	850	4,400	2,745	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,000	2,440	35,800	8,630	...	...	...	...
...	...	480	70	250	100	...	...	...	..
...	...	80	20	2,890	1,950	...	...	...	...
...	...	114	80	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	830	...	2,736	...	2,217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	112	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	480	...	14,486	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	..	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	75	...	600	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	1,840	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	140	...	92	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	150
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	2,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	7,120	...	35,995	...	2,736	..	5,197

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	439
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	4	2,200
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c. ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	7,53,905
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	175
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	68	6,642
Building and Engineering Materials—						
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	8,151
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,904	1,795
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	167	1,653
Coal—						
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	58	709
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	57
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	49,095	43,854
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	11,233	1,797
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	75,322	17,002
Coloured, printed, and dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	19,58,003	5,62,060
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	767	97
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery (pure and mixed) ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	235
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,652	4,363
Canvas ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,225	1,929
Drugs and medicines ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	92,158
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	15,570
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,420
Flax—						
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	300	165
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	708	495
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	299	110
Fruits and vegetables ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,61,974
Glass—						
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	10,487
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	105	1,934
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	80,942
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	6,344
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured...Value	...	...	...	...	...	70
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	19,802
Leather, and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	29,007
Liquors—						
Ale, beer, and porter ... ...Galls.	...	...	...	...	1,172	3,996
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	16,885	42,533
Wines and liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	4	48	4,474	20,953
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,330
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4,70,545
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	136	18,996
Copper—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	41	4,477
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—						
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	222	3,213
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	12
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	7	20
Steel ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	108	1,100
Carried over ...	...	...	...	48	...	29,06,716

Statement No. 1—continued.

SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1892-93.		1891-92		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	820	...	...	...	...	...	73,480	...	57,959
138	1,670	...	...	2	120	10	2,620	149	3,790
...	5,58,630	...	1,02,774	...	1,32,176	...	16 70,266	...	16,61,915
...	559	...	374	...	338	...	43,175	...	55,909
115	7,193	6	1,425	9	2,929	3,078	92,188	4,381	1,09,627
...	...	2,143	4,600	...	...	68,279	1,62,790	75,286	1,74,735
...	...	...	1,244	...	...	...	88,213	...	7,143
11,086	4,375	774,786	2,75,035	455,404	1,99,064	1,283,574	4,53,184	1,184,701	4,97,509
3	95	1,400	7,579	351	2,943	4,733	40,719	7,493	53,648
50	500	4,913	93,053	7,605	1,26,908	47,843	9,53,786	26,966	5,10,024
...	...	...	...	200	5,800	234	9,384	748	22,214
...	...	...	...	100	2,500	8	200	100	2,500
...	10	1	187	...	10	78	14,360	145	17,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,306	32,655	68,800	50,525	89,200	57,340	5,610,510	44,25,405	5,084,587	42,76,194
12,064	1,821	20,400	4,108	8,000	1,795	9,461,159	13,38,571	5,834,653	8,04,469
57,205	11,824	407,720	99,151	141,102	35,400	20,516,476	38,12,566	16,965,291	33,74,466
1,200,909	4,35,107	2,889,862	8,94,707	3,237,601	10,13,741	25,431,319	64,47,347	17,872,122	50,86,636
5,224	5,723	13,906	9,963	5,232	5,497	2,882,214	2,96,829	3,548,418	3,18,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,210	2,504	7,765	1,983
...	540	...	2,543	...	4,213	...	64,614	...	58,344
1,799	2,741	5,200	3,700	...	...	362,842	5,37,939	241,760	4,91,697
52	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	992
3,302	2,011	283,420	1,42,671	239,350	99,333	35,816	2,22,510	618,692	3,25,606
..	1.24,668	...	3,050	...	2,826	...	1,91,504	...	2,16,223
...	9,390	...	81,308	...	95,923	...	1,61,258	...	1,29,857
...	2,22,120	...	73,096	...	63,417	...	10,14,269	...	7,73,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	100	...	...	...	...	300	165	1,329	1,179
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	2,403	18,195	13,706
1,398	999	1,312	370	...	...	186,773	80,884	236,458	1,09,567
...	...	3,500	4,669	...	...	18,661	12,635	5,712	3,074
...	5,17,929	...	1,450	...	...	...	4,65,802	...	5,34,795
...	...	17	9,070	32	8,491	116	50,136	136	61,597
...	4,937	...	1,58,377	...	1,09,114	...	4,86,032	...	2,70,163
148	3,183	55	252	...	...	443	3,580	435	4,759
...	29,909	...	1,79,316	...	3,00,705	...	18,42,464	...	18,75,095
...	24,512	...	23,924	...	15,872	...	1,34,036	...	1,78,043
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
...	2,518	...	12,505	...	41,202	...	56,529	...	84,707
...	27,040	...	261	...	1,560	...	2,63,395	...	2,98,984
417	1,093	35,958	87,902	21,198	58,985	571,182	9,81,852	6,70,173	11,66,932
18,283	65,183	28,805	1,19,718	67,[illegible]58	2,44,867	142,416	10,13,165	2,02,028	15,31,728
3,736	19,297	3,309	23,888	4,657	39,425	34,222	3,06,658	31,856	3,07,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	488	2,375	520	2,740
...	415	...	72,080	...	620	...	7,60,499	...	5,57,171
...	5,60,575	...	38,861	...	28,906	...	5,61,246	...	6,88,837
195	21,361	155	13,890	131	13,310	1,346	99,798	1,990	1,52,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	339	14,392	87	3,619
50	6,430	9	650	1,037	55,319	811	48,957	1,914	1,09,211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,706	54,413	15,280	1,32,385	29,334	2,61,844	229,168	21,15,559	310,929	31,57,573
...	...	600	1,200	...	...	9,400	22,490	6,560	20,112
...	...	1	9	30	2,169	2,698	48,830	1,721	32,048
14	40	...	...	...	...	7	20	14	40
22	220	2,561	25,787	4,345	36,313	13,880	1,26,424	13,065	1,10,596
...	27,61,765	...	27,57,687	...	30,71,275	...	3,16,80,117	...	3,03,09,574

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	2,55,87,085	...	2,34,33,608	...	1,02,360	...	1,62,879
Metals—continued								
Tin—								
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	3	195	1	120	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	2,071	50,283	847	21,099	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	32	3,383	175	7,362	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Galls.	29,042	56,650	43,740	81,719	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials... Value	...	1,41,255	...	1,88,189	...	...	...	...
Papers and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	87,045	...	71,808	...	2,000	...	600
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	12,76,760	...	13,24,196	...	95	...	7,676
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	360	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons.	15,444	2,94,905	17,579	3,07,738	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,115,390	61,50,468	3,709,484	52,51,267	1,753	2,419	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	23	283	93	1,195	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... Cwt.	1,260	17,287	16	297	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured... ... ... ,,	82,121	1,09,406	104,472	1,42,198	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ...Value	...	1,02,074	...	63,115	...	810	...	15
Umbrellas ... ... No.	268,632	4,72,478	288,909	6,54,255	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber and manufactures there of (including firewood) ... ... Value	...	27,472	...	23,009	...	...	...	...
Wool—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,387,695	13,53,028	649,695	6,84,897	1,930	1,659	...	...
Shawls ... ... No.	51,437	1,38,828	25,605	88,124	600	600	2,465	2,920
Braids ... ... lbs.	3,135	740	300	900	...	...	2,400	3,950
Other sorts ... ... ,,	352,867	3,84,718	370,734	3,85,743	...	...	90	210
All other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	11,81,577	...	12,18,981	...	5,854	..	12,180
Merchandise—								
Free	...	3,51,20,846	...	3,12,56,577	...	1,10,697	...	1,87,468
Dutiable	...	23,15,434	...	26,96,268	...	5,130	...	2,962
Total ...	...	3,74,36,280	...	3,39,52,845	...	1,15,827	...	1,90,430
Treasure—								
Gold	...	90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	3,75,26,280	...	3,39,52,845	...	1,15,827	...	1,90,430
Government—								
Stores	...	7,74,037	...	13,36,791	...	...	...	...
Treasure—								
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	7,74,037	...	13,36,791	...	...	...	..

Statement No. 1—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	2,48,781	...	8,01,317	...	61,964	...	6,240	...	530	...	325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,765	...	47,331	...	13,042	...	19,386	...	...	...	20
...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	10	440	6,923	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,042	34,858	26,595	33,468	734	916	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	412	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	3,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	290	35	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,150	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	500	54	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,231	1,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	600	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	415	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	3,256	...	2,110	...	700	...	671	...	17,680	...	15,880
...	2,33,601	...	6,58,151	...	71,580	...	21,339	...	18,030	...	19,825
...	73,798	...	2,28,480	...	10,738		2,161	...	189	...	...
...	3,07,192	...	8,86,531	...	85,318	...	26,500	...	18,219	...	19,825
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,07,492	...	8,86,531	...	85,318	...	26,500	...	18,219	...	19,825
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	UNITED STATES				ARA	
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.				
Brought forward ...	...	5,129	...	30,925	...	...
Metals—continued.						
Tin—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ...Galls.	2,481,271	10,30,358	2,969,045	13,83,659	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ...Value	...	...	...	67	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	5,663	...	7,969	...	87,753
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	5,040	600
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	6,336	4,192	4,760	5,125	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	15	...	301	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including) firewood ... ... Value	...	60	...	100	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braids ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	56	37	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...Value	...	1,589	...	2,597	...	268
Merchandise—						
Free	...	14,523	...	41,264	...	88,621
Dutiable	...	10,32,483	...	13,89,516	...	...
Total ...	...	10,47,006	...	14,30,780	...	88,621
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	10,47,006	...	14,30,780	...	88,621
Government—						
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement No. I—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	7,120	...	35,995	...	2,636	...	5,197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,345	6,052	1,805	2,826	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	125	...	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	1,480
...	76,061	...	62	...	121	...	800	...	2,739
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,470	4,470	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,800	400	5,632	4,590	18,118	7,286	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	55	...	...	4,703	56,014	...	...
...	...	1,807	1,707	6,188	5,167	825	759	814	2,706
...	...								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	30	26	20	...	...	152	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	54	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	479	...	12,300	...	5,167	...	3,499	...	16,491
...	76,940	...	32,242	...	61,601	...	64,006	...	28,593
...	...	...	50	...	30	...	...	...	150
...	76,940	...	32,292	...	61,631	...	64,006	...	28,743
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	76,940	...	32,292	...	2,11,631	...	64,006	...	28,743
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	48	...	29,06,716
Metals—concluded.						
Tin—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	431	31,711
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... ... "	...	...	...	...	145	26,736
Oils ... ...Galls.	...	...	...	...	31,155	44,995
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	56,380
Paper and pasteboard ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,261
Provisions ... ... "	...	...	...	200	...	24,12,867
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ...Tons	...	...	...	...	13	741
Shells and cowries ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	45
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	319,745	20,30,859
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	118,915	1,68,283
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,363	25,818
Spices ... ... "	...	...	...	...	3,674,279	3,66,074
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	86,602	11,49,658
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	358,764	1,20,142
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	...	...	...	...	180,225	99,192
Toys and requisites for games ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,684
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	995,534	3,90,743
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	83,215
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	24,849	22,600
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	566	1,623
Braids ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,600
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	24,792	27,359
All other articles unenumerated ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	5,30,119
Merchandise—						
Free	...	...	...	200	...	1,05,57,023
Dutiable	...	...	...	48	...	73,398
Total ...	...	...	...	248	...	1,06,30,421
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	34,596
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	46,100
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	80,696
GRAND TOTAL of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	248	...	1,07,11,117
Government—						
Store	...	...	...	...	...	733
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	733

Statement No. I—concluded.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	27,61,765	...	27,57,687	...	30,71,275	...	3,16,80,117	...	3,03,09,574
888	71,874	...	...	...	...	434	31,906	889	71,994
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,107	23,750	1,262	29,402	3,178	74,033	2,109	50,501
180	38,381	1	100	20	496	178	30,219	375	46,239
1,05,002	1,25,646	1,690	2,600	224	142	2,477,503	11,40,655	3,119,816	15,93,992
...	67,807	...	2,547	...	9,092	...	2,00,307	...	2,65,355
...	1,91,825	...	63,316	...	1,07,377	...	2,86,700	...	3,14,077
...	34,82,878	...	90,640	...	1,10,357	...	39,03,447	...	50,78,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	3,000
7	424	38,265	8,41,097	17,079	2,93,840	54,162	11,43,666	34,665	6,02,012
..	8	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	83
3,56,783	22,31,946	...	...	...	...	319,745	20,30,859	3,56,783	22,31,946
1,00,386	1,79,348	3,038	4,146	6,797	7,143	4,268,872	63,61,090	3,847,732	54,75,696
1,886	13,819	...	...	...	...	3,798	27,275	1,979	15,014
3,989,347	3,55,998	...	...	1,643	90	3,684,951	3,71,264	4,011,908	3,63,774
1,07,482	14,88,735	1,600	21,700	...	...	94,232	12,44,714	107,798	14,92 632
4,21,915	1,34,609	...	...	...	...	351,396	1,22,608	428,972	1,42,507
34,912	8,728	...	...	2,003	350	...	...	36,915	9,078
2,33,735	1,23,465	2,438	6,393	2,044	6 517	271,323	2,19,503	345,224	2,77,555
...	6,575	...	34,580	...	65,484	...	1,43,763	...	1,36,160
9,19,849	3,73,893	7,174	14,643	7,658	18,105	1,271,496	8,78,364	1,216,488	10,46,545
...	1,27,352.	...	4,382	...	6,870	...	1,15,429	...	1,57,581
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,859	5,968	659,003	11,17,662	459,200	8,21,859	2,067,711	24,06,586	1,115,754	15,12,724
1,222	2,747	3,020	8,495	3,458	8,148	56,217	1,50,016	32,750	1,01,933
...	...	10,283	21,889	12,026	27,390	11,818	24,220	14,726	32,240
19,102	26,236	31,790	52,087	34,985	74,003	409,857	4,64,609	425,027	486,229
...	11,89,721	...	1,44,815	...	1,67,743	...	19,01,757	...	26,32,523
...	1,28,32,309	...	41,39,561	...	41,88,061	...	5,04,53,823	...	4,93,75,628
...	1,17,439	...	10,72,979	...	6,37,622	...	45,84,199	...	50,74,276
...	1,29,49,748	...	52,12,540	...	48,25,683	...	5,50,38,022	...	5,44,49,904
...	9,433	...	...	...	730	...	1,24,596	...	10,163
...	45,551	...	...	...	...	...	46,100	...	1,95,551
...	54,984	...	...	...	730	...	1,70,696	...	2,05,714
...	1,30,04,732	...	52,12,540	...	48,26,413	...	5,52,08,718	...	5,46,55,618
...	80	...	...	...	...	...	7,74,770	...	13,36,871
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80	...	...	...	...	...	7,74,770	..	13,36,871

III-I.—

[No. 68.] 2.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Burma during the official*

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... Value	...	36,517	...	22,938	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans ... ... Cwt.	544	8,480	619	9,420	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	169,260	1,50,751	300	249	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... ... Yds.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	22,617	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	5,220	33,146	7,850	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...	...	77,760	7,575	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Value	...	90	...	125	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... ... Value	...	17,901	...	9,290	...	...	...	...
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork, &c. ... ... ,,	...	5,792	...	925	...	...	...	...
Metals—								
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	3	800	196	1,960	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	1,047	8,520	1,200	9,750	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods (including shawls) ... Yds.	745	575	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	206	240	75	127	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	62,351	...	39,458	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	2,97,289	...	1,09,667	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living ... ... No	2	800	13	7,100	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... ... Value	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw ... ... Cwt.	5,296	6,55,724	6,224	8,35,416	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,951	66,169	1,428	39,966	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring Materials—								
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	3,774,129	133,13,110	4,740,504	183,99,294	...	...	...	...
Rice flour ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch ... ... Cwt.	86,872	14,42,300	97,823	16,87,123	...	...	...	...
Hemp—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw ... ...Cwt. equal to No.	5,778=40,059	155,065	2,401=21,544	66,555	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ... Value	...	15,351	...	11,181	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	156,49,599	...	210,46,635	...	...	...	...

FOREIGN TRADE.

Indian Produce and Manufacture, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c) Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods (including shawls) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES						
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—						
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	59,292	2,51,500	24,043	1,25,664	...	...
Rice flour ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—						
Cutch ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt equal to No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...	...	2,53,500	...	1,25,664	...	...

Statement No. 2—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	320
...	...	38,000	6,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,155	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	670
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	309	244	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	347	...	720	...	70	...	8,918
...	...	...	8,111	...	720	...	115	...	13,910
...	...	2	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	32,185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	320	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	418	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,032	3,620	...	...	803	2,975	...	...
...	...	137,112	2,62,489	178,203	3,55,806	...	...	...	...
...	...	316,946	13,76,340	291,284	14,83,019	201	1,000	10,315	39,650
...	...	44	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,118	38,492	7,670	34,078	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,218	25,789	559	13,321	5	75	174	3,328
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20=200	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17,08,299	...	18,86,224	...	4,050	...	75,966

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c:) ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	19,716	...	5,212
Canes and rattans ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	200
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	11,949	7,797	12,352	7,520
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	600	128	2,240	412
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,491	414	41,495	8,365
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	110,116	26,784	188,440	39,487
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	80	36	1,440	130
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,210	...	500
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	18,165	...	20,981
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork, &c ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,410	...	4,045
Metals—								
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7	970	4	150
Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,048	3,578	1,057	3,501
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	1,744
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	34	550	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods (including shawls) Yds.	...	...	...	...	4,036	3,532	3,386	3,673
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	154	215	600	660
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,441	...	56,149
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,946	...	1,52,729
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	200	32,505	74	17,112
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)... ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,660	...	2,290
Caoutchouc, raw... ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	313	35,360	196	22,600
Coffee ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,075	1,53,785	17,828	4,52,977
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	25,514	8,337	22,370	7,787
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	4,160	2,000	14,670	4,561
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	95
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	12,265	...	19,028
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	4,269	11,177	6,954	30,041
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	21,178	85,093	11,679	55,559
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,761	3,628	28,831	66,595
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	4,029,238	196,17,019	2,842,576	140,33,423
Rice flour ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	14,960	56,605	9,594	43,374
Gums and Resins—								
Cutch ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	9,410	1,40,252	19,186	3,24,973
Hemp—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. equal to No.	...	...	...	...	13,136=81,803	2,87,257	6,656=41,716	1,51,074
Hides, dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. Value	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	1,230
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	204,47,253	...	152,33,264

Statement No. 2—continued.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	1,800	...	980	...	60,801	...	32,630
209	6,900	...	...	843	15,380	631	9,620
...	...	200	160	181,209	1,58,548	13,252	8,240
...	...	...	...	38,600	6,378	2,240	412
...	...	160	31	2,651	466	41,655	8,396
...	...	140,552	20,546	135,888	33,206	362,138	67,883
...	...	...	...	80	36	79,200	7,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	...	...	...	3,700	...	625
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	698	...	429	...	36,809	...	30,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,202	...	4,970
1	100	...	...	8	1,070	4	150
9	68	24	244	1,060	4,446	1,340	6,165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	177	2,414
...	...	...	...	1,081	9,070	1,200	9,750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	60	743	1,486	5,120	4,411	4,129	5,159
60	40	35	37	420	495	710	824
...	12,667	...	8,017	...	1,91,049	...	1,13,385
...	22,733	..	31,930	...	5,33,127	...	3,09,079
36	38	2	1,000	240	34,093	89	25,212
...	2,090	...	520	...	4,813	...	2,810
162	20,500	...	...	5,771	7,11,584	6,420	8,58,016
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2,510
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,026	2,19,054	20,431	5,25,128
...	...	...	...	25,514	8,337	22,400	7,799
...	...	...	...	4,480	2,131	14,670	4,561
...	...	...	...	448	77	230	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545
...	...	...	36	...	12,265	...	19,064
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,269	11,177	6,954	30,041
26	102	4	21	23,039	91,790	11,683	55,580
2	3	202	550	139,875	2,68,520	207,326	4,22,951
14,451,554	521,67,953	10,386,709	421,03,737	23,675,770	869,25,983	18,339,527	763,61,631
3,220	7,515	2,678	20,000	3,264	7,725	2,678	20,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	8	29	230	25,080	95,106	17,293	77,682
28,704	4,67,434	13,310	2,25,584	133,679	22,19,690	134,852	23,20,879
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,250=25,847	93,122	10,880=79,227	3,43,044	22,280=140,709	5,42,414	20,141=145,030	5,67,581
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,360	...	...	...	16,996	...	13,241
...	527,80,125	...	426,94,722	...	911,72,740	...	813,15,326

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUS	
	1891-92.		1892-93.*		1891-92.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	1,56,49,599	...	2,10,46,635	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Gunny-bags (power-loom) ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny-cloths (power-loom) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and twine ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—						
Dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	183	5,126	382	12,600	...	...
Oils—						
Vegetable (not essential) ... ... Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	1,611	1,936	1,140	425	...	...
Opium, chests weighing ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	16,544	...	41,277	...	...
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	72,442	2,49,697	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	3,144	2,589	13,973	21,683	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	30	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, jade ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,013	995	1,101	1,101	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	3,334	4,258	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	11,509	1,72,591	21,255	3,80,378	...	...
Wood—						
Teak ... ...C. tons	35,097	36,37,363	43,874	44,60,106	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Value	...	2,307	...	2,278	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	8,15,592	...	9,50,864	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free ...	...	72,41,229	...	85,22,281	...	...
Dutiable...	...	133,13,110	...	1,83,99,294	...	...
Total ...	...	205,54,339	...	2,69,21,635	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	208,51,628	...	2,70,31,302	...	...
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	208,51,628	...	2,70,31,302	...	...
Government ... Stores	...	325	...	300	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	325	...	300	...	...

Statement No. 2—continued.

TRIA.		FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	2,48,664	...	2,31,389	...	81,250	...	18,465	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	783	796	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	12,000	420	49,100	...	...	...	...	140	10,505	534	43,061
...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,573	...	30,092
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	5,400	...	1,270	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	87,243	...	1,08,119	...	82,106	...	18,465	...	61,078	...	73,153
...	...	...	1,79,061	...	1,76,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	2,66,304	...	2,85,059	...	82,106	...	18,465	...	61,078	...	73,153
...	50	...	2,74,112	...	2,85,182	...	82,531	...	18,465	...	61,078	...	73,153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	2,74,112	...	2,85,182	...	82,531	...	18,465	...	61,078	...	73,153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	2,53,500	...	1,25,664	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Gunny-bags (power-loom) ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and twine ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—						
Dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—						
Vegetable (not essential) ... ... Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium, chests weighing ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, jade ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—						
Teak ... ... C. tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	100	...	350	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	100	...	350	...	...
{ Dutiable ...	...	2,53,500	...	1,25,664	...	...
Total ...	...	2,53,600	...	1,26,014	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	2,53,600	...	1,26,014	...	...
Treasure ... { Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	2,53,600	...	1,26,014	...	...
Government ... { Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ *Treasure*—						
{ Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Total Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement No. 2—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	17,08,299	...	18,86,224	...	4,050	...	75,963
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,520	6,570	12,010	8,590	...	...	200	20
...	...	...	942	...	225	...	3,115	...	3,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	555	345	44,800	4,400	490	94,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,992	9,064
...	...	...	...	83	140	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,338	1,43,260	4,268	3,50,315	2	157	...	...
...	...	...	42	...	2,156	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	224	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,944	...	5,307	...	595	...	13,80
...	...	...	2,21,828	...	4,14,777	...	11,317	...	1,57,030
...	...	...	16,39,229	...	18,38,825	...	1,000	...	39,850
...	...	...	18,61,057	...	22,53,603	...	12,317	...	1,96,880
...	...	...	18,60,168	...	22,54,322	...	12,432	...	2,10,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18,60,164	...	26,04,322	...	12,432	...	2,10,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,47,253	...	1,52,33,264
Jute—								
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Gunny-bags (power-loom) ... No.	...	...	...	...	8,300	2,460	400	96
Gunny-cloths (power-loom) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...
Rope and twine ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	47	872	26	467
Lac—								
Dye ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	3	75	34	1,019
Oils—								
Vegetable (not essential) ... ... Galls.	...	...	...	...	2,230	2,765	25,841	44,434
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	31,672	10,424	57,500	17,032
Opium, chests weighing ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,88,423	...	3,33,705
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—								
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	76
Til or gingelly ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	2,250
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	1,886	11,874	3,160	32,073
Silk—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	...	666
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,891,016	2,73,312	2,359,382	2,40,922
Stone, jade ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2,855	5,21,220	3,018	5,75,750
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	295
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	34,841	5,939	117,562	16,194
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	411,054	37,900
Manufactured ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,458	89,047
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	155	13,295	113	8,917
Wood—								
Teak ... ...C. tons	...	...	...	...	126	13,576	170	16,593
Other kinds ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	18,653	...	21,388
Wool—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—								
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	15,99,706	...	13,53,867
Indian produce and manufactures {Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	35,90,940	...	39,26,537
{Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,20,647	...	1,41,00,018
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,11,587	...	1,80,26,555
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,08,533	...	1,81,79,284
Treasure ... {Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	68,000	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	68,000	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,76,533	...	1,81,79,284
Government ... {Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
{*Treasure*—								
{Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Statement No. 2—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	5,27,80,125	...	4,26,04,722	...	9,11,72,740	...	8,13,15,326
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	100	...	...	8,700	2,580	400	96
...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...
3	60	3	67	50	932	29	534
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	186	5,201	416	13,619
406	650	637	873	2,636	3,415	26,478	45,307
2,585	1,084	744	176	43,388	20,014	71,624	26,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,292	...	2,192	...	3,10,316	...	3,80,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	73,442	2,49,697	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	337	2,250
...	...	...	...	1,886	11,874	3,160	32,073
...	...	...	...	3,927	3,385	13,973	21,683
...	...	...	...	...	1,220	...	696
414	39	2,807	242	2,936,230	2,77,751	2,392,744	2,41,569
...	...	...	...	2,855	5,21,220	3,508	6,70,250
36	236	142	857	36	236	163	1,152
1,369	758	98	110	37,223	7,692	118,761	17,405
...	...	1,358	308	...	...	509,404	47,272
...	...	3,035	3,105	...	...	93,910	97,450
2,127	29,827	19	328	13,791	2,15,713	21,387	3,89,623
4,952	4,73,397	4,454	4,55,018	42,755	42,50,258	53,720	53,75,303
...	13,771	...	9,191	...	85,586	...	65,105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	50	...	...	2	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	224	300
...	7,28,055	...	6,29,006	...	31,51,752	...	29,54,517
...	18,01,488	...	16,93,108	...	1,30,97,629	...	1,49,14,166
...	5,21,87,956	...	4,21,04,287	...	8,07,94,503	...	7,67,84,582
...	5,39,89,444	...	4,37,97,395	...	10,02,92,132	...	9,16,98,808
...	5,40,12,177	...	4,38,29,325	...	10,08,93,259	...	9,20,07,887
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	68,000	...	3,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	68,000	...	3,50,000
...	5,40,12,177	...	4,38,29,325	...	10,08,93,259	...	9,23,57,887
...	...	...	...	...	325	...	315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	325	...	315

III-I.—CUSTOMS.

[No. 69.] *3.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in Lower Burma during the official years 1891-92 and 1892-93.*

Articles.	Amount of Duty Collected.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
IMPORTS.				
Arms, ammunition, &c.	8,673 2 0	1,608 15 0	10,641 2 0	5,947 13 0
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics— Opium (not covered by Government pass) ...	81 9 0	81 9 0	57 0 0	57 0 0
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	35,698 12 0	35,189 7 0	41,885 13 0	41,885 13 0
Spirits	7,82,010 3 0	7,81,700 10 0	9,38,608 2 0	9,38,491 2 0
Wines and liqueurs	50,099 7 0	49,937 2 0	52,301 13 0	52,273 14 0
Other sorts	30 8 0	30 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Oils, mineral (kerosene and other kinds) ...	75,691 7 0	75,616 9 0	94,431 13 6	94,328 2 6
Salt	13,58,951 10 3	13,37,511 5 3	14,22,210 12 0	14,04,426 2 0
Total duty on Import ... Including salt ...	23,11,236 10 3	22,81,676 1 3	25,60,168 15 6	25,37,442 6 6
Total duty on Import ... Excluding salt ...	9,52,285 0 0	9,44,164 12 0	11,37,958 3 6	11,33,016 4 6
EXPORTS.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	35,697 15 0	35,697 15 0	53,187 1 0	52,911 7 0
Rice not in the husk	58,97,486 12 0	57,86,712 13 0	47,61,320 0 0	46,80,455 7 0
Total duty on Exports	59,33,184 11 0	58,22,410 12 0	48,14,507 1 0	47,33,366 14 0
GRAND TOTAL, duty on Imports and Exports ...	82,44,421 5 3	81,04,086 13 3	73,74,676 0 6	72,70,809 4 6

III-I.—COASTING OR INTERPORTAL TRADE.

[No. 70.] *4.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from Lower Burma in the official year 1891-92 and 1892-93.*

PORTS.	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Burma.								
From Bengal	2,23,80,305	2,26,54,753	44,89,576	55,42,447	2,68,69,881	2,81,97,200	1,78,99,078	68,52,739
„ Bombay	28,49,499	34,45,852	14,96,188	17,30,719	43,45,687	51,76,571	.....	.....
„ Madras	72,89,685	82,35,888	2,10,857	2,34,638	75,00,542	84,70,526	.....	.....
„ Sind	52,970	62,744	.....	5,050	52,970	67,794	.....	.....
From British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	3,25,72,459	3,43,99,237	61,96,621	75,12,854	3,87,69,080	4,19,12,091	1,78,99,078	68,52,739
From Ports within the Province,—Total	44,97,474	63,83,127	52,21,578	54,55,955	97,19,052	1,18,39,082	3,93,451	8,20,553
From Damaun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Diu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Goa	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	.....	.....
„ Karikal	3,477	600	.....	.....	3,477	600	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	10,98,634	13,20,004	3,378	5,887	11,02,012	13,25,891	.....	.....
„ Colachel	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....
„ Alleppy	3,58,304	2,06,581	.....	.....	3,58,304	2,06,581	.....	.....
„ Narrakal	16,300	.....	.....	.....	16,300	.....	.....	.....
From Indian Ports not British,—Total	14,76,715	15,28,310	3,378	6,062	14,80,093	15,34,372	.....	.....
From all Ports,—Total	3,85,46,648	4,23,10,674	1,14,21,577	1,29,74,871	4,99,68,225	5,52,85,545	1,82,92,529	76,73,292
Government Stores and Treasure	7,84,789	7,92,900	5,96,448	7,69,223	13,81,237	15,62,123	1,88,000	1,59,005
Exports from Burma.								
To Bengal	55,01,396	63,67,239	8,55,566	8,34,539	63,59,962	72,01,778	1,70,375	20,72,550
„ Bombay	40,57,303	62,89,934	33,985	34,255	40,91,288	63,24,189	.....	.....
„ Madras	57,36,056	84,34,912	71,477	73,534	58,07,533	85,08,446	.....	.....
„ Sind	1,14,610	5,31,422	170	400	1,14,780	5,31,822	.....	.....
To British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	1,54,12,365	2,16,23,507	9,61,198	9,42,728	1,63,73,563	2,25,66,235	1,70,375	20,72,550
To Ports within the Province,—Total	40,56,975	54,78,303	52,93,710	55,01,029	93,50,685	1,09,79,332	3,92,896	4,62,262
To Kattywar—Jamnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Diu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Goa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Karikal	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
„ Alleppy	1,000	7,122	.....	.....	1,000	7,122	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	1,70,471	1,26,086	310	35	1,70,781	1,26,121	.....	.....
„ Colachel	.....	60,433	.....	.....	.....	60,433	.....	.....
„ Narrakal	570	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....
To Indian Ports not British,—Total	1,72,061	1,93,641	310	35	1,72,371	1,93,676	.....	.....
To all Ports,—Total	1,96,41,401	2,72,95,451	62,55,218	64,43,792	2,58,96,619	3,37,39,243	5,63,271	25,34,812
Government Stores and Treasure	2,05,147	2,99,104	1,67,820	2,66,399	3,72,967	5,65,503	2,40,015	2,94,092

III-I.—

[No. 71.] *5.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam-vessels, distinguishing their Nationality Burma in the official year 1892-93 compared with*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	35	80,600	23	62,013	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	10,881	47	76,579	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	1	1,409	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	10,801	1	1,592	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	...	...	4	5,985	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	115	157,387	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	1	1,473	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,108	40	38,145	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	7,261	1	1,222	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	1	482	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	6	1,034	36	5,622
China—Hongkong	Steam	...	...	1	984	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	3	3,211	3	3,135	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	102	121,075	103	126,142	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	397	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	...	2	2,978	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	700	...	...	...	...
Total 1891-92	Steam	198	215,906	381	515,061	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	25	33,206	81	109,629	3	901	32	4,944
Total 1892-93	Steam	140	204,886	254	391,983	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	23	25,733	90	118,238	7	1,431	36	5,622

TRADE.

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Province of the total of the year 1891-92.

AMERICAN.				FRENCH.				GERMAN.				ITALIAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	742	17	23,817	...	...	21	19,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,686	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,039	4	6,222	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8,912	8	8,912	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,695	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,645	8	7,744	15	18,868	1	2,228	3	6,753
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,293	6	6,845	23	30,379	2	2,211	11	11,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8,912	11	14,386	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,069	5	6,193	33	39,553	2	1,340	21	19,457

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities (including Foreign Indian).				Total Foreign (including Foreign Indian).			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	18	16,541	1	742	56	59,815
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	1	2,022	...	...	3	6,118
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	2,639	4	6,222
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	780	...	...	2	1,219
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	9	11,593	...	...	10	12,971
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	549	1	549	1	549	1	549
Réunion (Bourbon) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	3,171	...	...	18	13,315
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	59	...	...	3	2,099	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	729	...	...	6	729	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	17	...	...	2	17	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	19	6,144	18	5,004	27	15,056	26	13,916
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,117	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,695	...	...
Total 1891-92	Steam	7	3,164	19	20,922	16	13,136	38	48,188
	Sailing	10	2,469	28	27,380	18	11,525	65	70,996
Total 1892-93	Steam	19	6,144	28	18,619	27	15,056	39	33,005
	Sailing	10	2,054	25	21,041	17	9,587	81	81,120

ment No. 5—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1891-92.				Grand Total 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	38	74,950	26	58,900	35	80,600	23	62,013
...	...	...	...	10	13,901	84	115,363	9	11,623	103	136,394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	9,374	2	3,042	...	...	4	7,527
...	...	...	...	18	21,029	11	16,643	9	13,440	5	7,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,228	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	41,758	...	...	4	5,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,129	...	...	2	1,219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	177	268,313	...	...	125	200,358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	369	1	549	1	549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,315	...	...	1	1,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46,017	2	3,108	58	51,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,721	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	6,698	...	...	7	9,360	1	1,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	963	...	...	6	729	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,355	...	...	1	482
...	...	...	...	1	154	32	4,944	6	1,034	36	5,622
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,983	1	999	3	3,211	3	3,13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,620	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	246	3	37	12	661	2	32	6	263	3	37
...	...	...	...	164	165,879	176	177,298	129	136,131	129	140,058
14	1,077	22	1,889	13	3,524	19	1,536	15	1,474	22	1,889
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,799	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,628	1	1,669	...	...	2	2,978
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,104	1	1,695	1	700
...	...	...	...	214	259,042	419	563,249	...	...	...	...
21	1,298	21	1,568	67	46,930	199	187,137	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	219,942	293	424,993
18	1,323	25	1,926	...	...	...	...	65	48,074	232	206,906

III-I.—

[No. 72.] *6.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam-vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, the official year 1892-93, compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	1	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast...	Steam	2	3,306	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	878	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	3	5,307	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	2	2,770	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	10,321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	998	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	38	46,255	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	1	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	28	43,607	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	9,014	...	...	16	2,636	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	4	6,953	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	1	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	16	26,309	3	2,938	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	397	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	5,909	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam	13	20,867	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	16	19,053	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1891-92	Steam	158	230,991	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	58	82,820	...	...	19	3,414	...	...
Total 1892-93	Steam	70	112,267	3	2,938	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	79	97,533	...	...	17	3,033	...	...

TRADE.

which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Province of Burma in with the totals of the year 1891-92.

AMERICAN.				FRENCH.				GERMAN.				ITALIAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,419	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	726	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,757	...	...	5	4,205	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,378	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,391	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	877	...	...	2	2,520	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15,378	...	...	3	2,802	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,038	...	...	1	1,121	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	630	...	...	8	7,123	...	...	3	2,695	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,645	...	...	5	8,190	...	...	2	4,525	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,213	...	...	16	21,185	...	...	12	11,967	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,474	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,103	...	...	34	42,709	...	...	14	13,343	...	...

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,419	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,591	...	...	4	3,317	...	...
Réunion (Bourbon)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	780	...	...	2	1,253	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	5,639	...	...	20	22,601	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,378	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	3,391	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,037	...	...	6	6,334	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	2	2,703	...	...	4	6,799	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	14	18,180	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	2,159	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,570	...	...	3	2,570	...	...
Other countries	Steam	2	2,982	...	...	2	2,982	...	...
	Sailing	9	6,558	...	...	21	17,006	...	...
Total, 1891-92	Steam	8	11,300	...	...	16	25,660	...	...
	Sailing	30	28,645	...	...	61	64,090	...	...
Total, 1892-93	Steam	4	5,685	...	...	7	11,159	...	...
	Sailing	25	21,075	...	...	75	78,230	...	...

ment No. 6—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1891-92.				Grand Total, 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	2	3,878	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	8,877	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,698	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,002	...	...	1	1,419	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,640	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	7,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,478	...	...	1	1,349	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	10,808	...	...	2	3,306	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4,080	...	...	1	878	...	...
...	...	...	...	42	61,942	...	...	3	5,307	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,770	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	8,165	...	...	12	13,638	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,245	...	...	4	2,251	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	36,632	...	...	58	68,856	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,799	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	33	48,542	...	...	29	44,985	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	13,284	...	...	23	15,041	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	5,475	...	...	4	6,953	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	12,149	...	...	7	8,106	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	606	...	...	7	483	...	...	7	606	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	76,179	...	...	20	33,108	3	2,938
...	...	...	...	14	14,623	...	...	15	18,577	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,863	...	...	3	3,852	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	9,050	...	...	9	8,479	...	...
...	...	...	...	17	27,150	...	...	15	23,849	...	...
...	...	...	...	34	38,373	...	...	37	36,059	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	573	...	...	174	256,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	146	150,897	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	123,426	3	2,938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	179,402	...	...

[No. 73.] *7.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at Ports in the Province of Burma in the official year 1892-93 compared with the totals of the year 1891-92.*

PORTS.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign and Foreign Indian.				Native Craft.				Total 1891-92.				Total 1892-93.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
WITH CARGOES.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T	V.	T.
From or to—																								
Bengal	287	327,815	251	301,319	38	7,713	23	3,316	..	...	4	458	130	2,997	5	187	443	338,725	288	302,013	435	338,525	283	305,280
Bombay	4	4,891	32	50,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,140	...	...	...	...	6	6,978	29	41,694	4	4,891	33	51,495
Madras	116	191,342	121	201,202	15	3,389	177	34,376	...	...	2	1,313	...	...	...	...	130	164,729	225	184,983	131	194,731	300	236,891
Sind	...	...	5	7,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,454	...	...	5	7,670
British ports in other Presidencies—Total...	387	524,048	409	560,546	53	11,102	200	37,692	...	...	7	2,911	130	2,997	5	187	579	510,432	544	530,144	570	538,147	621	601,336
Ports within the Province	1,132	528,545	1,139	526,890	2	232	2	232	74	22,362	74	22,362	635	24,863	660	24,054	1,785	486,265	1,737	488,945	1,903	576,009	1,875	573,548
Indian ports not British	...	...	...	...	2	332	2	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	378	...	...	2	332	2	263
Total 1891-92 ...	1,447	951,561	1,448	963,035	69	13,482	133	25,752	24	6,479	32	8,400	826	25,553	673	21,902	2,366	997,075	2,281	1,019,089	...	...	...	...
Total 1892-93 ...	1,519	1,052,593	1,548	1,087,436	57	11,666	204	38,187	74	22,362	81	25,273	825	27,860	665	24,241	...	...	...	...	2,475	1,114,481	2,498	1,175,137
IN BALLAST.																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	28	44,636	14	13,797	100	14,055	4	598	...	...	2	271	56	1,196	130	3,194	140	27,423	194	33,659	184	50,852	159	17,860
Bombay	28	47,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	39,269	...	...	29	48,969	...	...
Madras	27	39,988	2	3,520	35	7,733	5	1,347	3	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	42,415	1	153	65	50,811	7	4,867
Sind	5	8,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,112	...	...
British ports in other Presidencies—Total ...	88	140,565	16	17,317	135	21,788	9	1,945	4	4,230	2	271	56	1,196	130	3,194	235	109,107	195	33,812	283	167,779	157	22,727
Ports within the Province	68	17,189	60	17,817	3	1,051	4	1,189	1	1,108	...	...	61	4,358	114	6,221	103	22,675	173	25,310	133	23,706	178	25,227
Indian ports not British	1	1,393	...	...	1	304	...	...	1	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	616	...	...	3	2,136	...	...
Total 1891-92 ...	107	95,278	90	46,281	116	21,204	11	2,062	8	11,634	6	2,335	110	4,082	261	8,444	341	132,398	369	59,122	...	...	...	...
Total 1892-93 ...	157	159,147	76	35,134	139	23,143	13	3,134	6	5,777	2	271	117	5,554	244	9,415	...	...	...	...	419	193,621	335	47,954

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

[No. 74.] *1.—Coinage.*—Blank.

[No. 75.] *2.—Paper Currency.*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1892-93. NUMBER AND VALUE OF.			Total value of notes cashed during the year 1892-93.	Total value of notes issued during the year 1892-93.	IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1892-93. NUMBER AND VALUE OF—			RESERVE AT END OF THE YEAR STATED IN RUPEES.						Securities.—class of securities being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs 50 and under Rs 500.	Notes of Rs 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs 500.	Notes of Rs 500 and upwards.	*Coin.* Gold.	*Coin.* Silver.	*Coin.* Copper.	*Bullion.* Gold.	*Bullion.* Silver.	*Bullion.* Copper.	
No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	Rs.	
Pieces ... 40,345	15,944	1,953	6,11,15,315	6,38,46,230	47,276	21,188	2,692	..	.	...	...	.		Treasurer's security, Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Value ... 4,39,075	13,46,10	21,61,0 0			5,15,190	16,35,900	43,26,000	...	1,77,2,815	..	...	.		

[No. 76.] III-L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Class and object of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment— In land.	From endowment— In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	General.	
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Government Institutions.											
1.—Dispensaries	37	2,391	298,846	16,679 0 0	...	223,813 0 0	2,999 0 0	...	5	32	
2.—Lunatic asylum ...	1	264·67	356	30,639 12 4	...	...	11,383 14 11	1	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[No. 77.] *Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	3,144	6,668	13	14	39,600	
Church of Scotland	2	327	1	1	...	
Protestant Dissenters	78,369	2,145	1,405	399	...	
Roman Catholics	15,129	5,699	39	177	3,880	
Greek Church	...	13	...	...	...	
Armenians	58	128	1	1	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	268	...	1	1	...	
Parsis	87	...	1	1	...	
Hindus	142,522	...	23	24	...	
Mahomedans	210,649	...	205	203	...	
Buddhists and Jains	4,043,506	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	573	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	149,326	14	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,643,633	14,994	1,689*	821	...	

* Figures according to the census of 1881:
† Figures according to the census of 1891 are not available.

IV-B.—EDUCATION.

[No. 78.] *1.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions.				
				University education.		*School education, general.*		*School education, special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
87,957	Towns ... 36 Villages ... 17,752 Total ... 17,788	Males ... 2,462,296 Females 2,196,331 Total ... 4,658,627	Institutions ... For males ...	1	...	60	2,434	2	16	2,513	...	3,923	6,436	Institutions to number of towns and villages ... 36·65	
			Institutions ... For females	...	...	12	46	3	4	65	...	19	84		
			Institutions ... Total ...	1	...	72	2,480	5	20	2,578	...	3,942	6,520	...	
			Scholars ... Males ...	44	...	8,377	63,326	59	495	72,301	...	47,265	119,566	Male scholars to male population of school-going age ... 32·37	
			Scholars ... Females ...	2	...	1,526	13,918	105	64	15,615	...	2,419	18,034	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ... 5·47	
			Scholars ... Total ...	46	...	9,903	77,244	164	559	87,916	...	49,684	1,37,600		

IV-B.—EDUCATION.

[No. 79.]

2.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Nature of expenditure.	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		*School education, general.*		*School education, special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... { For males	44,927	...	3,44,630	1,71,200	24,650	46,178	6,31,585	} ...	27,899	82,439	12,178	61,522	8,229	63,844	2,56,111	9 80,821	
{ For females	...	...	60,264	21,622	6,669	4,570	93,125										
Total ...	44,927	...	4,04,894	1,92,822	31,319	50,748	7,24,710	...	27,899	82,439	12,178	61,522	8,229	63,844	2,56,111	9,80,821	
2. (*a*)—Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	13·96	...	19·82	3·18	9·71	6·19	51·85	...	9·29	13·55	3·37	5·41	1·17	15·36	48·15	100	Percentage of provincial expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... 24·72
(*b*)—Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	1·53	74·77	...	...	76·60	...	...	22·52	0·54	0·35	...	...	23·39	100	Percentage of local fund expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction. 13·76
(*c*)—Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	45·04	29·00	...	...	74·04	...	...	5·93	0·70	11·60	0·51	7·22	25·96	100	Percentage of municipal expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction. 19·54
(*d*)—Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	4·58	...	41·28	19·66	3·19	5·17	73·89	...	2·84	8·41	1·24	6·27	0·84	6·51	26·11	100	Percentage of expenditure from fees included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction. 18·31
																	Percentage of expenditure from all other sources included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 17·77
																	Total ... 100.
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Government institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	790 12 8	...	21 3 4	32 15 5	181 3 0	37 1 6	66 15 2										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	847 10 10	...	55 11 7	32 15 5	194 8 5	51 3 11	93 13 11										
Local fund schools. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
{ Cost to local funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal schools. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	2 13 9	...	...	...	6 7 11										
{ Cost to municipal funds ...	...	...	32 6 7	32 2 4	...	...	42 12 0										
Total cost ...	...	...	54 8 9	45 11 3	...	...	68 2 11										
Institutions in Native States { Cost to Native States revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	4 4 5	0 2 5	...	27 13 11	0 14 4										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds ...	...	...	4 4 5	3 5 1	...	...	3 7 11										
Total cost ...	...	...	35 8 5	4 0 3	...	289 2 9	9 6 11										
Unaided institutions Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
All institutions { Cost to provincial revenues ...	790 12 8	...	5 11 9	0 2 0	181 3 0	35 5 5	3 6 8										
{ Cost to local and municipal funds ...	...	...	9 0 2	2 0 5	...	...	3 11 6										
Total cost ...	847 10 10	...	41 1 4	2 7 11	194 8 5	96 7 8	11 2 7										

IV-B.—

[No. 80.] *3.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and*

PUBLIC INSTI

Class of institution.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by Native States.*			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts Colleges.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	1	46	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	46	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For boys — High schools	2	1,032	1,007	901	3	734	692	550	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle do. English	...	...	...	...	13	1,131	1,119	950	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle do. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle do. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle do. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1,032	1,007	901	16	1,865	1,811	1,500	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.												
For boys	1	76	77	45	1	27	27	22	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	1	112	108	87	...	...	...	...
Total	1	76	77	45	2	139	135	109	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training schools for masters	2	59	64	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	3	105	97	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1	21	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	13	331	311	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4	110	86	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	626	587	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	27	1,780	1,724	1,399	18	2,004	1,946	1,609	...	...	...	...

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1 Advanced teaching—
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ... ...
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standard ... ...

* This total does not include the additional 420 pupils who are shown under special schools in General Table No I of Section I. These pupils certain special subjects in addition to their regular school subjects.

EDUCATION.

Scholars in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.

TUTIONS.									NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING				CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																			
Aided by Government, or by Local Funds, or Municipal Boards.				*Unaided.*															
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	46	31	...	14	...	1	3	28	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	46	31	...	14	...	1	3	28	2	...	
6	2,030	1,926	1,627	...	...	...	...	11	3,796	3,796	93	3,559	655	471	89	293	2,348	59	...	
26	2,802	2,985	2,388	...	...	...	...	30	3,933	3,933	2	3,032	226	1,053	534	295	1,825	435	...	
10	1,060	1,060	1,060	...	...	...	...	10	1,060	...	354	1,023	...	257	20	27	756	124	...	
4	574	536	465	...	...	...	...	4	574	574	11	360	550	11	1	1	11	...	89	
5	239	229	200	...	...	...	...	5	239	239	...	194	203	12	...	...	24	...	90	
3	301	301	301	...	...	...	...	3	301	...	...	301	...	301	...	...	...	...	27	
54	7,006	7,037	6,041	...	...	...	...	72	9,903	8,512	400	8,469	1,634	2,105	644	556	4,964	618	206	
1,077	43,849	43,882	43,727	1,355	31,093	31,093	31,093	2,434	75,045	2,679	32,443	73,319	29	9,029	178	1,006	64,801	12,745	...	
39	1,977	1,977	1,942	6	110	110	110	46	2,199	299	565	2,105	65	311	35	39	1,719	..	1,026	
1,116	45,826	45,859	45,669	1,361	31,203	31,203	31,203	2,480	77,244	2,978	33,008	75,424	94	9,340	213	1,077	66,520	12,745	1,026	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	17	12	47	...	6	...	16	37	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	105	102	...	101	16	80	...	...	9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	21	...	...	5	...	5	2	9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	331	28	...	302	37	21	...	7	266	...	...	
1	42	39	25	...	...	...	...	1	42	30	...	12	4	26	1	1	10	...	...	
1	55	61	40	...	...	...	...	5	165	133	...	29	92	10	1	2	60	...	56	
2	97	100	65	...	...	...	...	25	729	351	12	491	154	143	7	28	391	...	56	
1,172	52,929	52,996	51,775	1,361	31,203	31,203	31,203	2,578	87,916	11,917	33,511	84,384	1,896	11,588	865	1,064	71,903	13,365	1,288	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	3,687	46,106	...	23,436	45,809	...	17	175	19	45,895	1,706	...	
							„ girls	19	403	...	162	403	...	...	...	...	403	...	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	236	3,175	...	2,273	3,175	...	...	...	3,175	...	430	...	
							„ girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							„ girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				Total	...			3,942	49,684	...	25,871	49,387	...	17	175	3,194	46,298	2,136	120	
				GRAND TOTAL	...			6,520	137,600	11,917	59,382	133,771	1,896	11,605	1,040	4,258	118,201	15,501	1,408	

are included under High and Middle Schools for boys, as they really belong to the general branches of these schools, but undergo training in

IV-B.—

[No. 81.] . . 4.—*Return of Expenditure on Public*

PUBLIC INSTI

Objects of expenditure.	Under Public Management.																	
	Managed by Government.							*Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.*							*Maintained by*			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	41,912	...	...	3,015	...	...	44,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																		
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41,912	...	...	3,015	...	...	44,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																		
School Education, General. — For boys — High schools	21,359	...	...	34,754	...	...	56,113	1,323	...	23,678	17,113	...	...	42,114	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For boys — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,743	...	35,019	17,907	...	...	56,669	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,359	...	...	34,754	...	...	56,113	5,066	...	58,697	35,020	...	...	98,783	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																		
School Education, General. — For boys	2,538	...	...	...	...	...	2,538	...	...	1,092	316	...	...	1,408	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,248	1,514	...	...	4,762	...	...	...	...
Total	2,538	...	...	...	...	...	2,538	...	...	4,340	1,830	...	...	6,170	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters	24,650	...	...	...	...	...	24,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
School Education, Special. — Training schools for mistresses	4,521	...	...	465	...	1,683	6,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law schools	2,760	...	...	1,240	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying schools	10,579	...	...	4,423	...	...	15,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other schools	2,463	...	...	133	...	233	2,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	44,973	...	...	6,261	...	1,916	53,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	1,886	467	...	...	...	...	2,353	7,572	...	19,729	...	...	...	27,301	...	...	...	..
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	...	...	426	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	...
Total	4,636	467	...	...	...	...	5,103	7,572	...	20,155	...	...	...	27,727	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than training schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1,15,418	467	...	44,030	...	1,916	1,61,831	12,638	...	83,192	36,850	...	...	1,32,680	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Rs. 837, (*b*) Rs. 133, and (*c*) Rs. 970 of these items represent the cost of the Kindergarten Department of the Government Normal School,

EDUCATION.

Instruction in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.

TUTIONS.

Native States.			Under Private Management. Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				Total Expenditure from					
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,912	...	...	3,015	...	44,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,912	...	...	3,015	...	44,927
...	...	...	11,533	...	7,882	35,351	6,116	22,020	82,902	...	...	...	...	34,215	...	31,560	87,218	28,136	1,81,129
...	...	...	6,064	514	7,580	29,194	14,980	40,919	99,251	...	...	...	...	9,807	514	42,599	47,101	55,899	1,55,920
...	...	...	600	1,959	5,022	...	...	...	7,581	...	...	...	...	600	1,959	5,022	...	...	7,581
...	...	...	7,023	...	4,355	18,310	...	11,327	41,015	...	...	...	...	7,023	...	4,355	18,310	11,327	41,015
...	...	...	3,606	...	1,138	5,274	300	6,021	16,339	...	...	...	...	3,606	...	1,138	5,274	6,321	16,339
...	...	...	1,260	...	1,650	...	...	...	2,910	...	...	...	...	1,260	...	1,650	...	...	2,910
...	...	...	30,086	2,473	27,627	88,129	21,396	80,287	2,49,998	...	...	...	...	56,511	2,473	86,324	1,57,903	1,01,683	4,04,894
...	...	...	5,514	99,974	47,922	8,001	...	5,840	1,67,254	...	...	...	...	8,052	99,974	49,014	8,320	5,840	1,71,200
...	...	...	1,488	915	3,325	1,757	3,774	5,601	16,860	...	...	...	...	1,488	915	6,573	3,271	9,375	21,622
...	...	...	7,002	1,00,889	51,247	9,761	3,774	11,441	1,84,114	...	...	...	...	9,540	1,00,889	55,587	11,591	15,215	1,92,822
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,650	...	...	...	...	24,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,521	...	...	465	1,683	6,669
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,760	...	...	1,240	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,579	...	...	4,423	...	15,002
...	...	...	2,505	...	...	...	...	23,701	26,206	...	...	...	...	2,505	...	...	...	23,701	26,206
...	...	...	282	...	...	828	603	998	2,711	...	...	...	...	2,745(a)	...	...	961(b)	1,834	5,540(c)
...	...	...	2,787	...	...	828	603	24,699	28,917	...	...	...	...	47,760	...	...	7,089	27,218	82,067
...	...	...	6,800	...	2,500	...	...	22,568	31,868	...	...	...	...	16,258	467	22,229	...	22,568	61,522
...	...	...	750	...	550	...	...	3,753	5,053	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	976	...	3,753	8,229
...	...	...	7,550	...	3,050	...	...	26,321	36,921	...	...	...	...	19,758	467	23,205	...	26,321	69,751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,899	...	...	...	...	27,899
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,089	30,390	11,960	...	...	82,439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,814	...	...	...	...	4,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	...	311	...	...	815
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	722	1,039	...	...	1,785
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,764	...	...	...	...	4,764
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,132	...	13,842	...	3,870	63,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,826	31,112	26,552	...	3,870	1,86,360
...	...	...	47,425	1,03,362	81,924	98,718	25,773	1,42,748	4,99,950	...	...	...	...	3,00,307	1,34,941	1,91,668	1,79,598	1,74,307	9,80 821

Moulmein, which is taken as a boys' school. The balance is the cost of the Kindergarten Departments attached to female schools.

[No. 82.] *5.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Class of school.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books. 4			*Not reading printed books.* 5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																				
For boys — Government — English	2	1,032	134	...	134	412	...	412	274	...	274	212	...	212	...	...	...	1,032	...	1,032
For boys — Government — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Local fund — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Local fund — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Municipal — English	16	1,865	52	...	52	540	1	541	621	...	621	647	4	651	...	...	...	1,860	5	1,865
For boys — Municipal — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Native States — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Native States — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Aided — English	32	4,832	92	...	92	1,243	72	1,315	1,390	142	1,532	1,618	275	1,893	...	...	...	4,343	489	4,832
For boys — Aided — Vernacular	10	1,060	...	...	...	120	6	126	211	17	228	605	101	706	...	...	...	936	124	1,060
For boys — Unaided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Unaided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Total	60	8,789	278	...	278	2,315	79	2,394	2,496	159	2,655	3,082	380	3,462	...	...	...	8,171	618	8,789
For girls — Government — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Government — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Local fund — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Local fund — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Municipal — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Municipal — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Native States — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Native States — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Aided — English	9	813	...	20	20	18	187	205	37	209	246	124	218	342	...	...	...	179	634	813
For girls — Aided — Vernacular	3	301	...	...	...	...	102	102	2	58	60	25	114	139	...	...	...	27	274	301
For girls — Unaided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Unaided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Total	12	1,114	...	20	20	18	289	307	39	267	306	149	332	481	...	...	...	206	908	1,114
Total Secondary Schools	72	9,903	278	20	298	2,333	368	2,701	2,535	426	2,961	3,231	712	3,943	...	...	...	8,377	1,526	9,903

Primary Schools—																							
For boys	Government	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	73	...	73	...	...	...	76	...	76
	Local fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	13	...	13	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Native State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	1,077	43,849	...	...	...	201	33	234	2,944	530	3,474	29,910	10,231	40,141	...	...	...	33,055	10,794	43,849
	Unaided	1,355	31,093	...	...	...	5	...	5	10	...	10	29,127	1,951	31,078	...	...	...	29,142	1,951	31,093
	Total	2,434	75,045	...	...	...	206	33	239	2,971	530	3,501	59,123	12,182	71,305	...	...	...	62,300	12,745	75,045
For girls	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	1	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	36	32	44	76	...	...	...	38	74	112
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	39	1,977	...	...	...	5	9	14	127	72	199	803	961	1,764	...	...	...	935	1,042	1,977
	Unaided	6	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	57	110	...	...	...	53	57	110
	Total	46	2,199	...	...	...	5	9	14	133	102	235	888	1,062	1,950	...	...	...	1,026	1,153	2,199
Total Primary Schools		2,480	77,244	...	...	...	211	42	253	3,104	632	3,736	60,011	13,244	73,255	...	...	...	63,326	13,918	77,244
GRAND TOTAL		2,552	87,147	278	20	298	2,544	410	2,954	5,639	1,058	6,697	63,242	13,956	77,198	...	...	...	71,703	15,444	87,147

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ARTS COLLEGES—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First Arts	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	7	
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ORIENTAL COLLEGES—																				
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Honours in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Honours in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. High Proficiency in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. High Proficiency in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Proficiency in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Proficiency in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Proficiency in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																				
Law—																				
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Bachelor of Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																							
1. M. D.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M B.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																							
1. M. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—																							
1. Licentiate in Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																							
Matriculation...	Boys	...	5	4	...	9	72	25	...	7	104	50	8	...	2	60	12	1	2	3	42		
	Girls	...	...	3	...	3	...	13	...	2	15	...	9	...	2	11	11	...	...	...	...		
Middle School examination ...	Boys	...	16	38	33	87	249	253	21	150	673	113	110	18	47	288	41	15	6	7	219		
	Girls	...	...	12	...	12	...	100	2	2	104	22	34	5	2	63	39	24	...	...	...		
Upper Primary examination ...	Boys	...	19	422	...	441	802	3,966	...	...	4,768	728	2,936	...	...	3,658	200	597	67	136	2,658		
	Girls	...	1	51	...	52	13	803	...	...	816	10	607	...	...	617	147	273	3	2	192		
Lower Primary examination ...	Boys	...	20	1,091	...	1,111	800	17,126	...	...	17,926	719	11,777	...	...	12,496	197	1,516	140	364	10,279		
	Girls	...	1	51	...	52	39	5,419	...	...	5,458	36	3,591	...	...	3,627	176	684	16	25	2,726		
Public Service Certificate examination.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Schools of General Instruction—																							
1. Training School examination for masters.	Upper	...	12	37	52	101	16	...	22	85	123	3	...	...	8	11	2	3	...	1	5		
	Lower	...	10	35	47	92	...	29	127	93	249	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1		
2. Training School examination for mistresses.	Upper	...	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	5	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...		
	Lower	...	2	2	...	4	2	4	...	5	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...		
3. School of Arts examination			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4. Medical examination			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying			7	...	27	34	430	...	38	83	551	146	...	6	13	165	...	38	...	4	123		
6. Industrial School examination			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7. Veterinary examination			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

IV-B.—

[No. 84.] *7.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.																
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.												*In institutions managed by*			Total local fund expenditure on public institutions.	Number of institutions.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges.																
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School Education, General. — For boys — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
School Education, General. — For boys — Middle schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	514	13
School Education, General. — For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	1,959	...
School Education, General. — For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls — Middle schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,473	2,473	16
Primary Schools.																
School Education, General. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,974	99,974	1
School Education, General. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	915	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,889	1,00,889	2
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	467	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	467	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,390	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...
Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,112	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	1,03,362	1,34,941	18

EDUCATION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										*In institutions managed by*					
Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
734	692	550	1,323	23,678	...	17,113	...	...	42,114	...	...	7,882	31,560	31,560	
1,131	1,119	950	3,743	35,019	...	17,907	...	...	56,669	...	...	7,580	42,599	43,113	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,022	5,022	6,981	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,355	4,355	4,355	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	1,138	1,138	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	1,650	1,650	
1,865	1,811	1,500	5,066	58,697	...	35,020	...	...	98,783	...	...	27,627	86,324	88,797	
27	27	22	...	1,092	...	316	...	...	1,408	...	...	47,922	49,014	1,48,5	
112	108	87	...	3,248	...	1,514	...	...	4,762	...	...	3,325	6,573	7,1	
139	135	109	...	4,340	...	1,830	...	...	6,170	...	...	51,247	55,587	1,56,476	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7,572	19,729	...	...	...	...	27,301	...	...	2,500	22,229	22,696	
...	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	550	976	976	
...	...	...	7,572	20,155	...	...	...	...	27,727	...	...	3,050	23,205	23,672	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,360	41,770	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	311	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,039	1,761	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,842	13,842	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,552	57,664	
2,004	1,946	1,609	12,638	83,192	...	36,850	...	...	1,32,680	...	...	81,924	1,91,668	3,26,609	

Name.	Object.	Income from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.				Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Rangoon Literary Society ...	The object of the Society is to afford facilities for mental culture by means of a library, reading-room, and lectures.	...	...	5,545	5,545	312	216	10	538	Registered May 1888.	1857	
Young Men's Institute ...	To afford facilities for mental culture and self-improvement as well as for intellectual recreation to all persons irrespective of class, colour or creed, by means of books, &c.	...	150	1,723	1,873	2,621	188	...	2,809	Registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860.	1877	
Barnard Free Library under the Educational Syndicate.	The object of this library is to enable scholars and students, especially poor scholars and students, to consult books of reference and to prosecute researches beyond the compass of a private library.	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	1,069	The Society is registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860.	Wednesday, the 21st February 1883.	The library is open to all comers, scholars as well as teachers, and to the general public.

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Akyab	The Arakan News	Hla Paw Thu	"The Arakan News"	The Annual Reports of the Akyab and Ramree Municipality.	Newspaper published bi-weekly, reports yearly.
			"The Arakan Advocate"	.....	Tri-weekly for a part of the year only. Circulation 100 copies.
	The Orphan Press	Re Paw U	"The Arakan Echo"	.....	Tri-weekly for a part of the year only. Circulation 125 copies.
			"The Daily Advertiser"	.....	Daily. Circulation 100 copies.
Kyaukpyu	The Arakan Press	Maung Saw Baw	"Pyugyuniandine" News	The Annual Reports of the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway Municipalities.	Yearly.
	The Arakan Industrial Press	Aung Pru and Sein Baw	"Kyaukpyu Advertiser" and "Friend of Arakan."	.....	Bi-weekly. Circulation 100 copies.
				.....	Weekly. Circulation 60 copies.
Rangoon Town	The Government Press	Government of Burma, J. F. Regan, Superintendent.	"Burma Gazette," English	.....	Weekly. Circulation 1,050 copies.
			"Burma Gazette," Vernacular	.....	Weekly. Circulation 840 copies.
			"Police Gazette," English	.....	Weekly. Circulation 580 copies.
			"Police Gazette," English and Burmese.	.....	Weekly. Circulation 930 copies.
			.....	Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner in the several departments under his control.	Monthly. Circulation 20 copies.
			.....	"Quarterly Civil List"	Quarterly. Circulation 1,120 copies.
			.....	"History of Services of Gazetted Officers."	Yearly. Circulation 800 copies.
			.....	Provincial Administration Report	Yearly. Circulation 574 copies.
			.....	Forty annual departmental reports	Yearly. Circulation 50 to 710 copies.
	The Central Jail		.....	Government publications	Jobwork executed.
	The American Baptist Mission Press	American Baptist Mission	.....	"The News of Mission"	Monthly. Circulation 700 copies.
				"Burmese Messenger"	Monthly. Circulation 800 copies.
				"The Morning Star" (Karen)	Monthly. Circulation 1,200 copies.
				"The Evening Star"	Monthly. Circulation 200 copies.
				"The Sunday School Awakener" (Burmese)	Monthly. Circulation 1,500 copies.
				"Sunday Lesson Paper"	Monthly. Circulation 250 copies.
	The Victoria	Sheik Goolbas	.....	.....	Jobwork executed.
	The Rangoon Gazette	D. M. Gray, J. Stuart, F. M'Carthy, and V. J. Mariano	"Rangoon Gazette"	.....	Daily. Circulation 1,050 copies.
	Ditto		"Rangoon Weekly Budget"	.....	Weekly. Circulation 400 copies.
	The British Burma Advertiser		"British Burma Advertiser"	"Burma Directory and Diary"	Yearly. Circulation 1,700 copies.
	The Friend of Burma		"Friend of Burma"	.....	Daily. Circulation 1,000 copies.
	The D'Vauz Press	G. W. D'Vauz	"D'Vauz Press Advertiser"	.....	Daily. Circulation 550 copies.
			.....	.....	Daily. Circulation 1,000 copies.
	The Burma Herald Steam	Maung Po Oh	"Burma Herald"	"Burma Pocket Almanac and Directory."	Yearly. Circulation 5[illegible]0 copies.
	The Rangoon Times	W. O Brien	"Rangoon Times"	.....	Daily. Circulation 500 copies.
	The Karen Law Journal	Maung Lu Nè	.....	.....	Daily. Circulation 800 copies.
	The Pyi Gyi Mundine	Ma Mè	.....	.....	Not working.
	The Yadane Thiri	Maung Pe	.....	.....	Jobwork executed.
	The Church	A. Ripley	.....	.....	Ditto.
	The Hanthawaddy	Ditto	.....	Pro-Cathedral Parish Magazine	Monthly. Circulation 150 copies.
	Mingala Theyam	Maung Tha Dun Aung	.....	Misquith's Musical Monthly	Monthly. Circulation 600 copies.
Pegu	Friend of Pegu	U Po Hla	.....	.....	Jobwork executed.
Bassein	The Sgau-Karen	Sgau-Karen Mission	"The Karen National News"	.....	Ditto.
	The St. Peter's Institute	Roman Catholic Mission	"Weekly Advertiser"	.....	Weekly. Circulation 500 copies.
			"The Moulmein Advertiser"	.....	Weekly. Circulation 150 copies.
Amherst (Moulmein Town).	The Moulmein Advertiser	J. O. Hughes	.....	"Mercantile Gazette and General Advertiser."	Tri-weekly. Circulation 200 copies.
	The Bulletin	J. Copley Moyle	.....	.....	Do. Ditto.
	The Ramapoora	Maung Tun Byu	.....	.....	Jobwork executed.
	The Mingalagirein	Maung Chun	.....	.....	Ditto.
	The Zaza Bonmi	Maung Tun Byu	.....	.....	Ditto.
			.....	.....	Ditto.
Toungoo	The Karen Mission	Rev. T. Johnson	.....	"The Teacher" (in Karen)	Monthly. Circulation 400 copies.
	The English Mission	Rev. A. Salmon	.....	"The Pole Star" (in Karen)	Monthly. Circulation 200 copies.
	The Roman Catholic Mission	Rev. G. Conti	.....	"The Dedosa" (in Karen)	Fortnightly. Circulation 200 copies.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[No. 87.] *1.—Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained and the average age at which deaths occurred in Lower Burma for the year 1892.*

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
ARAKAN ...	Akyab Town	37,938	Not registered.	777	1,386	The greatest mortality was amongst infants under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years.
	Akyab	378,367		11,168	11,064	
	Northern Arakan	14,628		...	...	
	Kyaukpyu	163,832		5,204	4,292	
	Sandoway	78,425		2,888	2,094	
	Total ...	673,190		20,037	18,836	
PEGU ...	Rangoon Town	180,324		2,811	6,112	
	Hanthawaddy	267,039		6,382	4,644	
	Pegu Town	10,762		347	394	
	Pegu	290,658		8,160	5,307	
	Tharrawaddy	347,454		9,069	7,620	
	Prome	30,022		532	829	
	Shwedaung	12,424		328	253	
	Paungdè	10,233		372	397	
	Prome	307,573		7,550	6,217	
	Total ...	1,456,489		35,551	31,773	
IRRAWADDY ...	Mau-bin Town	5,327		94	78	
	Yandoon Town	20,235		392	435	
	Pantanaw Town	6,030		205	140	
	Thôngwa	414,484		7,848	5,008	
	Bassein Town	30,177		863	1,078	
	Ngathainggyaung Town ...	5,608		143	149	
	Bassein	380,722		7,105	5,053	
	Lemyethna Town	5,614		224	189	
	Henzada Town	19,762		586	404	
	Myanaung Town	5,489		274	153	
	Kyangin Town	8,116		291	222	
	Zalun Town	6,006		113	78	
	Henzada	393,144		12,176	8,905	
	Thayetmyo Town	17,101		443	486	
	Allanmyo Town	9,012		231	235	
	Thayetmyo	224,048		5,296	3,187	
	Total ...	1,550,875		36,284	25,890	

V.—Statistics of Life.

[No. 87.] *1.—Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, &c.*—concluded.

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at the time of death.
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein Town	55,785	Not registered.	1,166	1,490	*N.B.*—The greatest mortality was amongst infants under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years.
	Thatôn Town	9,683		245	130	
	Amherst	351,844		8,436	5,063	
	Tavoy Town	15,099		434	249	
	Tavoy	79,822		1,946	942	
	Mergui Town	10,137		195	170	
	Mergui	63,611		1,541	918	
	Shwegyin Town	8,754		264	189	
	Kyaikto Town	5,164		200	157	
	Shwegyin	184,603		3,180	2,155	
	Toungoo Town	19,232		332	543	
	Toungoo	142,900		2,259	1,728	
	Salween	31,439		...	...	
	Total ...	978,073		20,198	13,734	
	Grand Total ...	4,658,627		112,070	90,233	

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients*

No	Name of dispensary.			GENERAL DISEASES.														
				Group A.							*Group B.*	*Group C.*	*Group D.*					
				Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
ARAKAN DIVISION.																		
1	Akyab	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	6	372	1	...	2	...	21	40	12	...	...	10
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	51	380	26	18	21	...	...	27	32	...	1	9
			Outdoor do.	...	...	196	3,943	115	109	193	8	820	186	534	...	6	346
2	Maungdaw	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	..	...	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	4	32	1	...	1	...	...	7	8	...	3	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	150	703	14	7	37	8	713	101	385	10	2	20
3	Paletwa	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	..	12	409	3	1	...	...	...	8	10	1	1	2
			Outdoor do.	...	...	35	1,086	7	6	4	...	24	18	100	1	1	2
4	Kyaukpyu	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	4	10	9	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	19	301	5	6	9	...	...	13	5	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	154	2,065	17	27	93	2	455	64	185	1	2	16
5	Sandoway	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	1	8	...	2	...	...	1
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	1	14	52	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3
			Outdoor do.	...	25	141	2,024	8	13	20	...	1,122	25	169	...	2	20
		Total		...	26	785	11,553	198	187	382	19	3,167	508	1,457	13	18	434
PEGU DIVISION.																		
6	Rangoon	Europeans	Indoor patients	13	9	39	180	34	7	18	3	6	46	70	19	1	58
			Outdoor do.	...	...	117	558	119	65	141	1	235	200	224	10	4	45
		Natives	Indoor patients	246	45	209	620	169	247	73	...	2	351	382	53	76	241
			Outdoor do.	5	...	789	3,163	1,327	875	837	1	1,496	945	1,998	165	175	594
7	Pegu	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	20	...	3	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	7	52	60	14	8	7	...	1	19	25	2	7	4
			Outdoor do.	...	14	352	1,558	203	50	209	2	1,130	149	218	18	9	60
8	Kyauktan	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	28	23	12	3	1	...	...	3	8	...	...	4
			Outdoor ko.	1	...	61	516	28	2	29	6	81	27	150	...	4	70
9	Tharrawaddy	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	10	54	..	...	6	...	...	13	11	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	23	71	16	11	8	...	...	7	25	1	...	12
			Outdoor do.	...	...	106	463	40	12	49	1	195	41	102	1	3	94
10	Mingyi	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	4	12	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	35	653	6	1	18	...	604	13	30	...	...	7
11	Thônzè	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	2	10	...	1	2	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	64	1,086	19	7	32	...	458	64	129	...	...	...
12	Gyobingauk	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	33	10	27	6	4	1	...	2	6	6	...	...	12
			Outdoor do.	...	53	65	1,497	26	45	59	10	972	38	161	1	8	80
13	Zigôn	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	2	5	98	1,909	16	24	64	14	662	36	179	...	1	21
14	Letpadan	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	174	1,509	50	5	58	...	669	27	454	...	1	135
15	Prome	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	10	15	10	6	15	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	3	55	152	28	26	30	...	5	35	57	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	146	1,413	102	68	145	...	416	79	233	8	14	1
16	Paungdè	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	6	2	30	1	1	1	...	...	6	8	...	...	20
			Outdoor do.	...	9	44	1,414	8	10	30	3	671	57	92	...	3	827
17	Shwedaung	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	1	15	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	8	58	5	1	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	4
			Outdoor do.	...	...	185	2,133	79	22	101	...	326	32	371	1	...	94
		Total		267	184	2,695	19,223	2,344	1,533	1,951	41	7,966	2,199	4,972	279	306	2,399
IRRAWADDY DIVN.																		
18	Ma-ubin	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	5	13	31	8	6	3	...	...	5	8	...	...	4
			Outdoor do.	1	4	117	374	126	45	109	3	317	31	198	...	2	60
16	Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	2	1	28	5	30	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	11
			Outdoor do.	...	2	58	896	101	165	105	2	823	37	332	12	2	199
		Carried over		1	13	190	1,332	242	248	217	5	1,141	77	553	12	4	276

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1892—continued.

3																										4	5	
DISEASES.																											Operations.	
Local Diseases.																												
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major	Minor.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	29	...	2
13	10	11	1	...	19	94	19	51	5	136	1	15	20	3	11	...	...	17	31	17	2	...	32	977	...	4
47	21	1	1	1	35	53	18	41	6	20	1	22	13	14	19	...	11	35	9	18	7	5	163	1,126	28	50
342	183	160	21	14	981	50	165	1,177	13	1,153	...	451	105	44	84	...	63	507	1,567	504	28	40	902	15,010	9	493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	97	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	3	9	7	1	1	9	...	11	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	51	165	2	...
57	73	85	11	6	13	209	59	269	24	564	...	93	25	13	10	8	15	57	1,699	235	1	17	247	5,940	3	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
6	2	2	...	1	9	18	18	3	1	5	...	3	8	1	1	...	2	12	15	27	...	...	19	589	...	44
71	30	22	1	6	8	379	133	237	8	140	...	23	20	5	4	...	...	31	137	209	...	...	76	2,827	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
6	6	1	...	...	11	4	5	14	4	23	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	23	...	...	2	219	...	2
3	9	...	1	...	30	1	3	4	2	3	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	11	1	9	...	...	60	510	5	87
22	77	63	27	13	308	167	154	971	27	841	1	216	20	18	15	21	93	122	446	350	7	...	113	7,176	...	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	78	...	...
1	4	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	21	126	1	5
73	274	101	3	...	...	356	251	708	1	623	...	31	2	16	20	...	1	120	721	561	6	...	208	7,741	9	166
648	690	448	67	41	1,419	1,355	847	3,481	96	3,532	3	890	218	115	168	29	186	926	4,644	1,968	52	62	1,994	42,626	57	1,005
55	12	3	...	10	51	26	17	27	14	31	...	2	21	9	30	...	2	39	14	38	1	...	70	977	19	...
102	61	77	3	26	407	59	114	167	38	460	...	7	60	8	83	...	1	97	201	406	40	6	210	4,404	...	53
69	62	10	6	21	123	58	309	45	18	96	1	24	67	15	60	...	13	110	70	271	37	11	1,001	5,301	179	...
389	473	664	29	143	940	721	1,188	742	220	3,521	1	168	637	97	611	...	118	1,320	4,055	3,612	281	207	2,574	34,985	...	2,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	127	...	...
6	9	2	...	2	3	8	19	13	5	12	...	4	10	1	8	...	1	10	5	43	...	...	144	511	3	...
62	447	105	23	9	41	316	177	158	82	710	2	68	88	24	76	...	25	72	868	1,202	33	33	130	8,718	...	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	6	7	2	2	5	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	18	7	2	14	...	6	95	253	2	10
64	41	52	6	2	182	19	56	108	9	147	...	8	...	10	19	...	27	64	207	599	1	4	186	2,786	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	10	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	6	132	...	...
15	7	...	...	...	...	17	1	8	4	20	...	7	4	2	2	1	7	15	14	17	...	...	184	509	5	50
72	224	71	7	6	8	206	84	333	12	430	1	18	42	11	21	3	4	93	202	461	6	...	151	3,575	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
1	4	1	...	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	18	69	...	9
19	416	22	1	...	4	161	41	167	1	112	2	3	4	6	10	1	4	46	59	361	5	...	160	2,975	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	9	66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,017	158	7	3	18	328	84	376	4	446	2	21	61	2	14	16	...	120	180	663	...	...	455	5,895	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	11	11	...	...
6	1	1	...	...	2	11	3	2	6	3	...	12	3	2	3	1	6	7	5	20	...	1	122	324	8	...
68	814	153	114	...	6	250	164	556	30	392	1	304	45	9	96	3	11	19	490	818	8	46	336	7,808	...	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	562	70	...	...	4	368	115	355	...	311	...	7	26	5	21	5	1	76	168	947	29	...	329	6,482	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	6	...	...	...	20	...	14	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	557	74	4	...	7	316	167	175	8	261	...	19	2	7	1	...	2	69	219	458	...	...	356	5,804	...	63
3	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	34	1	...
20	10	4	2	...	...	15	10	13	7	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	170	...	15
10	78	5	...	25	13	12	33	31	26	12	3	146	21	46	6	...	...	42	23	43	7	...	281	1,256	62	76
72	2,747	138	8	22	64	328	225	231	128	434	3	156	40	29	18	...	...	227	222	393	26	1	311	8,464	...	325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	1	...	...	...	6	2	10	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	5	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	8	1	6	...	1	10	303	...	10
38	733	66	2	...	85	168	65	128	19	302	3	16	16	2	33	...	4	127	211	282	2	2	263	5,773	...	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	...	...
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	12	4	4	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	143	277	3	...
24	778	60	11	1	40	31	35	338	23	...	...	34	...	21	15	...	1	194	78	153	...	...	187	5,428	...	209
1,157	9,073	1,745	223	271	2,010	3,548	3,149	4,028	661	7,805	19	1,034	1,107	388	1,150	31	240	2,705	7,705	10,877	478	418	7,928	113,606	382	4,187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
8	8	...	2	2	1	8	40	6	...	2	...	...	15	10	14	...	...	7	4	12	...	...	190	412	17	4
91	361	90	15	1	4	325	125	194	28	469	9	8	91	20	49	...	4	74	462	401	36	1	341	4,585	2	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	2	37	...	...
4	1	...	...	1	6	7	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	3	...	...	79	211	1	2
33	465	55	10	3	12	365	137	290	7	327	1	7	71	6	22	...	...	125	458	532	1	1	253	5,915	...	75
136	835	147	27	6	18	709	311	492	57	...	10	16	176	37	87	...	5	211	881	952	37	2	856	11,165	20	151

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients*

1	2																	
					GENERAL DISEASES.													
					Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*			
No.	Name of dispensary.				Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
	Brought forward ...				1	13	190	1,332	242	248	217	5	1,141	77	553	12	4	276
IRRAWADDY DIVISION. 20	Pantanaw ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		1	...	6	6	4	2	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	5
			Outdoor do. ...		...	3	44	403	51	43	43	3	675	64	169	...	1	34
21	Bassein ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	16	19	...	...	1	...	9	1	3	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		1	1	25	85	9	1	4	...	...	6	15	1	...	3
			Outdoor do. ...		1	24	364	1,723	147	21	158	1	995	97	327	2	...	121
22	Ngathaing-gyaung.	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	10	22	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	328	908	5	2	8	...	245	17	170	30	...	197
23	Henzada ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	11	25	8	15	8	...	20	12	13	...	...	5
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	1	37	96	18	3	2	...	...	11	14	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	457	1,895	199	251	238	4	2,161	229	572	...	3	73
24	Myanaung ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	12	67	3	...	8	...	1	6	8	...	...	3
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	78	2,123	12	17	67	...	621	60	213	...	6	43
25	Thayetmyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		3	2	15	157	18	6	17	1	...	11	22	...	1	9
			Outdoor do. ...		3	8	159	1,288	80	16	130	20	587	196	187	2	13	66
26	Allaumyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	3	21	...	...	1	...	11	3	3	...	...	12
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	1	10	110	14	7	10	...	...	8	16	...	2	26
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	28	1,362	20	27	50	1	150	15	163	...	17	74
	Total ...				10	54	1,799	11,663	832	662	963	35	6,628	821	2,458	47	47	948
TENASSERIM DIVISION. 27	Moulmein ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	9	81	4	6	10	1	43	14	19	8	...	15
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	9	43	130	83	106	7	1	...	53	25	23	13	62
			Outdoor do. ...		...	11	121	1,673	134	214	142	3	1,737	117	651	20	5	95
28	Amherst ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	15	308	2	2	5	3	157	19	34	...	...	1
29	Thatôn ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	1	4	19	4	5	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	1
			Outdoor do. ...		...	2	57	621	39	21	66	...	573	69	203	6	2	3
30	Ye ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	39	568	7	4	8	2	101	39	74	6	...	9
31	Tavoy ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	15	5	4	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	7	34	...	4	2	...	...	5	11	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	76	1,362	7	13	27	...	2,772	175	176	10	4	40
32	Mergui ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	13	30	2	2	3	...	1	3	6	...	...	1
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	77	699	13	11	24	...	1,457	44	137	...	...	30
33	Toungoo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	5	24	50	10	5	8	...	50	...	10	...	...	3
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	24	76	161	58	31	7	2	...	66	63	...	...	55
			Outdoor do. ...		...	27	300	2,580	97	84	122	1	917	442	395	5	3	98
34	Shwegyin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	30	3	3	...	...	6
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	1	14	50	9	7	11	...	1	8	18	...	...	9
			Outdoor do. ...		...	2	218	1,553	37	28	64	1	1,245	154	265	...	7	309
35	Kyaikto ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	3
			Outdoor do. ...		...	6	75	363	44	9	33	1	493	34	126	...	...	132
37	Pyuntaza ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		...	...	18	38	8	2	3	...	...	18	10	1	...	1
			Outdoor do. ...		...	2	130	1,000	40	24	53	...	665	207	258	4	...	80
37	Papun ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...		17	...	8	40	1	...	2	3	...	5	2	...	...	17
			Outdoor do. ...		2	...	49	494	1	10	11	...	38	22	53	...	1	4
	Total ...				19	90	1,385	11,996	604	593	618	18	10,309	1,522	2,574	85	36	978
	GRAND TOTAL, LOWER BURMA ...				296	354	6,664	54,435	3,958	2,975	3,914	113	28,070	5,050	11,461	424	407	4,759

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1892—concluded.

3																								4	5	
DISEASES.																									OPERATIONS.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
136	835	147	27	6	18	709	311	492	37	859	10	16	176	37	87	...	5	211	931	952	37	2	566	11,168	20	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	..	5	3	1	...	...	...	27	86	...	6
47	214	76	1	3	11	158	45	216	1	195	1	3	24	18	15	...	2	112	351	420	13	...	249	3,708	...	109
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
2	4	2	1	...	...	9	14	9	1	10	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	1	4	6	...	...	10	125	...	1
17	...	..	...	...	3	5	17	6	...	6	...	3	1	1	3	...	3	3	13	8	...	...	160	400	3	3
159	298	135	22	4	51	490	328	491	30	513	1	23	6	1	64	...	19	142	743	615	41	28	622	8,717	...	266
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	80	133	...	...
104	51	14	3	9	5	28	403	328	15	335	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	169	455	441	...	8	385	4,680	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	9	6	...	...	...	13	5	17	5	6	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	4	202	...	21
1	8	...	...	...	2	11	18	...	2	17	...	...		5	...	...	1	11	6	27	...	1	136	428	...	36
34	926	211	160	...	...	922	328	891	125	1,566	164	122	...	164	5	...	...	207	631	1,038	...	...	512	14,018	...	309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	...	...	...	25	9	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	...	...
3	3	1	6	...	1	14	11	11	...	6	...	...	...	3	3	..	3	...	7	13	2	...	96	201	1	5
64	420	118	26	2	2	402	200	594	2	330	4	7	35	30	43	...	8	59	367	1,146	13	...	224	7,330	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38	...	...
16	35	3	...	3	3	59	15	11	5	9	...	46	17	9	14	...	6	14	31	38	3	2	83	684	4	25
94	1,633	261	6	14	...	959	191	903	2	759	41	81	18	16	61	...	3	115	269	851	56	15	314	9,406	...	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	...	1	...	...	6	4	32	3	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	1	155	...	...
5	16	...	1	1	2	10	5	8	1	7	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	10	5	16	2	...	91	393	2	20
27	2,566	30	9	1	7	141	33	255	14	255	1	5	1	8	13	...	4	39	242	672	29	...	293	6,552	...	19
716	17,030	1,005	203	43	107	3,958	1,945	4,267	215	4,859	223	329	285	300	313	...	59	1,101	4,063	6,258	196	54	4,157	68,593	30	1,377
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	34	...	1
6	7	7	...	1	...	119	16	19	...	98	...	1	3	1	6	..	...	8	30	50	...	...	31	643	...	18
19	8	...	...	5	6	23	47	25	4	13	...	2	...	13	13	...	8	25	7	31	1	4	193	1,002	10	40
131	172	160	10	5	4	802	168	588	1	1,323	...	10	155	69	155	...	1	202	675	1,163	...	7	818	11,839	...	253
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	20	...	...	1	1	78	7	63	...	159	...	30	7	3	4	1	...	8	26	54	2	...	18	1,038	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	2	4	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	6	2	...	36	131	2	12
30	276	42	11	1	19	168	91	257	6	350	...	24	14	11	23	...	12	101	328	461	1	...	238	4,126	2	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	56	25	2	2	21	90	49	115	4	42	...	34	6	2	3	...	1	35	50	69	...	...	62	1,545	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	18	4	10	10	1	7	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	111	...	...
2	3	1	...	1	22	6	9	4	3	15	...	5	1	1	9	...	8	14	10	8	8	2	108	306	13	14
42	156	215	4	3	502	73	168	393	7	961		21	68	2	21	..	16	116	253	1,195	8	20	173	9,079	8	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	22	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	88	...	...
4	4	2	...	...	1	9	9	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	26	6	18	...	...	77	244	3	15
83	72	104	2	2	26	594	139	269	8	693	...	4	29	21	51	...	9	112	158	749	6	2	127	5,743	1	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...
...	20	5	...	..	...	12	40	10	...	35	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	19	...	...	3	325	...	...
8	11	3	1	3	26	10	44	6	9	19	...	13	6	17	15	...	3	3	9	66	3	...	138	956	4	...
99	600	222	14	1	65	886	458	595	21	1,079	32	83	47	73	40	1	4	360	535	1,277	28	92	685	12,368	...	202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
10	5	...	...	...	...	31	13	10	...	21	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	2	8	13	...	2	8	195	...	...
3	3	...	...	1	7	7	1	10	2	5	...	3	...	1	5	...	...	4	3	9	...	3	33	232	2	1
249	659	177	12	13	32	1,103	294	712	14	813	8	41	236	21	127	...	21	187	543	1,288	6	71	468	10,978	1	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	83	141	...	42
60	363	81	4	1	40	158	42	122	2	412	...	12	43	21	32	...	11	64	406	664	10	37	520	4,421	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	3	42	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	3	4	11	3	...	5	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	15	...	1	62	218	...	...
135	310	64	4	7	2	396	146	676	6	724	1	23	31	27	29	...	14	68	276	763	21	3	325	6,514	...	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
1	4	1	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	16	...	...	9	154	...	...
27	30	7	1	5	1	102	39	30	2	112	1	20	18	3	7	...	3	20	47	153	...	...	41	1,356	2	16
952	2,789	1,118	66	54	810	4,714	1,820	3,952	94	6,918	42	340	675	286	558	2	128	1,305	3,415	8,404	94	245	4,209	73,937	49	1,396
3,473	19,582	4,316	559	409	4,346	13,575	7,761	15,728	1,096	23,114	287	2,533	2,345	1,009	2,189	62	613	6,457	19,427	27,507	820	679	18,348	298,846	418	7,965

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the*

Serial No.	Name of dispensary.			DEATHS														
				GENERAL DISEASES.														
				Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*				
				Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
ARAKAN DIVISION.																		
1	Akyab	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Maungdaw	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Paletwa	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Kyaukpyu	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Sandoway	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total		...	1	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	
PEGU DIVISION.																		
6	Rangoon	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	18	27	...	54	2	15	...	...	...	126	42	22	13	54	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Pegu	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Kyauktan	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Tharrawaddy.	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Mingyi	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Thônzè	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Gyobingauk	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	21	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Zigôn	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Letpadan	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Prome	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Paungdè	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Shwedaung	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total		18	79	10	63	2	16	...	...	...	135	44	31	17	57	
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																		
18	Ma-ubin	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Carried over		...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	

OF LIFE.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1892.

FROM

Local Diseases.																							
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs diseases of.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13	...	...	...	...	3	16	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	12	16	7	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	14	111
1	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	8	29	10	236	4	4	7	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	4	14	5	5	23	803
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	11	30	13	249	7	13	10	...	1	1	6	2	...	1	4	5	15	5	6	42	970
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	37

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Diseases in the*

Serial No.	Name of dispensary.			DEATHS														
				GENERAL DISEASES.														
				Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*				
				Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarials fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
	Brought forward ...			...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2
IRRAWADDY DIVISION—*continued.*	20 Pantanaw ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21 Bassein ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22 Ngathaing-gyaung ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23 Henzada ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Myanaung ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25 Thayetmyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26 Allanmyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...			1	10	10	13	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	2
TENASSERIM DIVISION.	27 Moulmein ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	5	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	31	...	15	4	8
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28 Amherst ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29 Thatôn ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 Ye ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31 Tavoy ...	Europeans	Indoor patients...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32 Mergui ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33 Toungoo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	13	8	10	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	5
			Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34 Shwegyin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			Outdoor do. ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35 Kyaikto ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36 Pyuntaza ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37 Papun ...	Europeans	Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients ...	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...			7	19	20	22	....	4	2	1	..	52	...	15	4	18
	GRAND TOTAL ...			26	109	54	108	3	20	2	1	...	201	48	48	21	79

OF LIFE.

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1892—concluded.

FROM

Local Diseases.																						
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	3	4	10	15	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	25	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	14	4	26	...	1	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	18	249
41	...	...	...	14	60	43	297	8	19	18	...	2	1	14	8	...	6	4	6	19	6	9	99	1,449

[No. 89.]

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

4.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in Lower Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Total.			
						Rs.		
Arakan ...	Akyab	4	14,866	3,895	18,761	1,948	14,866	The cost of each successful case was 4 annas and 2 pies only.
	Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	1	748	191	939	389	748	
	Kyaukpyu	2	4,711	1,184	5,895	809	4,711	
	Sandoway	1	2,642	1,087	3,729	476	2,642	
	Total ...	8	22,967	6,357	29,324	3,622	22,967	
Pegu ...	Hanthawaddy including Rangoon Town	6	29,185	19,056	46,241	6,550	29,185	
	Pegu	3	2,405	330	2,735	1,303	2,405	
	Tharrawaddy	6	5,760	1,235	6,995	2,204	5,760	
	Prome	7	7,364	845	8,209	2,627	7,364	
	Total ...	22	44,714	21,466	66,180	12,684	44,714	
Irrawaddy ...	Thôngwa	5	6,021	1,103	7,124	1,784	6,021	
	Bassein	4	6,913	1,486	8,399	2,390	6,913	
	Henzada	5	7,573	1,182	8,755	1,595	7,573	
	Thayetmyo	3	6,072	757	6,829	1,575	6,072	
	Total ...	17	26,579	4,528	31,107	7,344	26,579	
Tenasserim ...	Amherst including Moulmein Town	5	12,554	793	13,347	3,265	12,554	
	Tavoy	3	3,297	644	3,941	840	3,297	
	Mergui	1	2,331	625	2,956	662	2,331	
	Shwegyin	6	4,531	627	5,158	1,623	4,531	
	Toungoo	2	2,592	674	3,266	738	2,592	
	Salween	1	584	253	837	475	584	
	Total ...	18	25,889	3,616	29,505	7,603	25,889	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	65	120,149	35,967	156,116	31,253	120,149	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 273, page 96 of Part II.)

[No. 90.] *Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Burma for the year 1892-93.*

LINES.

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
4,588	259	...	4,847	10,147*	322	...	10,469*

* Including 64 miles of cable.

OFFICES.

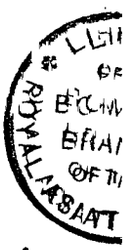
	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. A. P.
Government offices	101	9	5	105	569,205	36,924	8,50,778 14 2
Railway and Canal offices ...	95	7	...	102			
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	99	1	...	100			
Total ...	295	17	5	307			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.				CLOSED.	
Government Offices.		B. S. Railway Offices.		Government Offices.	
Falam.	Namli.	Kawlin.	Taugon.	Bwetet.	Sihaung.
Hanta.	Pyapon.	Kyathin.	Thityabin.	Chaungkwa.	Thilin.
Kinchaung.	Tiddim.	Myingatha.	Wuntho.	Shwenaunghin.	
Kyaklat.	Ywataung.	Pintha.			
Mandalay Civil Lines.				Railway—None.	

PART III.

UPPER BURMA STATISTICAL RETURNS.



I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.

UPPER BURMA.

[No. 1.]

1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Area according to professional survey.	Deduct.		Net area by professional survey.	Corresponding area in village papers.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Cultural waste other than fallow.	Current fallow.	Net area cropped during the year.
			Feudatory and tributary States.	Area for which no returns exist.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NORTHERN ...	Mandalay	1,344,000	...	...	1,344,000	1,344,000	...	934,000	200,000	113,300	96,700
	Bhamo	6,272,000	...	4,816,640	1,455,360	1,455,360	23,040	874,467	538,781	746	18,326
	Katha	4,544,000	...	...	4,544,000	4,544,000	...	3,532,401	500,000	147,866	63,733
	Shwebo	1,975,142	...	...	1,975,142	1,975,142	...	991,926	569,925	341,068	72,223
	Ruby Mines	2,176,000	...	...	2,176,000	2,176,000	22,480	1,785,570	348,000	7,900	12,050
	Total ...	16,311,142	...	4,816,640	11,494,502	11,494,502	45,520	8,418,364	2,156,706	610,880	263,032
CENTRAL ...	Ye-u	3,392,000	...	...	3,392,000	3,392,000	...	1,450,635	1,760,943	112,636	67,786
	Sagaing	1,202,560	...	39,040	1,163,520	1,163,520	...	755,000	45,562	22,575	340,383
	Lower Chindwin	2,177,920	...	...	2,177,920	2,177,920	...	1,318,910	543,328	22,218	293,464
	Upper Chindwin	12,160,000	1,049,600	1,229,440	9,880,960	9,880,960	263,040	7,162,940	419,080	1,500	34,400
	Total ...	18,932,480	1,049,600	1,268,480	16,614,400	16,614,400	263,040	10,687,485	4,768,913	158,929	736,033
SOUTHERN ...	Myingyan	1,966,080	...	...	1,966,080	1,966,080	...	604,376	607,900	309,975	443,829
	Pakôkku	4,032,000	...	...	4,032,000	4,032,000	...	2,531,364	1,060,223	88,019	352,364
	Minbu	1,965,344	...	...	1,965,344	1,965,344	118,400	880,760	385,880	438,377	141,927
	Magwe	3,200,000	...	...	3,200,000	3,200,000	144,640	2,483,360	250,000	60,000	262,000
	Total ...	11,163,424	...	...	11,163,424	11,163,424	263,040	6,499,880	2,304,013	896,371	1,200,120
EASTERN ...	Kyaukse	672,000	...	224,000	448,000	448,000	...	25,863	244,341	45,361	132,435
	Meiktila	1,920,000	...	...	1,920,000	1,920,000	...	1,346,000	400,000	30,000	144,000
	Yamèthin	1,920,000	...	...	1,920,000	1,920,000	...	1,233,300	576,193	...	110,507
	Pyinmana	1,632,000	96,000	903,798	632,202	632,202	502,400	45,912	54,728	...	29,162
	Total ...	6,144,000	96,000	1,127,798	4,920,202	4,920,202	502,400	2,651,075	1,275,262	75,361	416,104
	GRAND TOTAL ...	52,551,046	1,145,600	7,212,918	44,192,528	44,192,528	1,074,000	28,256,804	10,504,894	1,741,541	2,615,289

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	NORTHERN DIVISION.			
	MANDALAY DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The greater portion of the district is mountainous. The hilly area may be said to be in two tracts, namely, the northern and eastern elevated tracts. The northern comprises half the Ngasingu township and consists of long parallel ridges coming down in a southerly direction from the Ruby Mines mountains and dying off on the Madaya river to the south and the Irrawaddy valley to the west, with many conspicuous peaks rising from 2,000 to 3,600 feet above the mean sea level.		British.	*Soils*—Clayey, sandy, and rich soils interspersed in stretches among limestone rocks. *Products*—Paddy, sesamum, ground-nuts, ginger, maize, peintuber (*caldium var.*), beans and peas of various kinds, yams and sweet potatoes, and all vegetables. There are soils suitable for wheat, tea, coffee and English vegetables and fruits. A solitary hill, "Sagyin," 30 miles north of Mandalay town, produces white marble, rubies, and crystals. Hills of the northern tract have rubies, spinels, graphite, and silver and lead ores. Silver and lead ores are to be found in small quantities on the slopes of the eastern tract.
	The eastern tract takes in the whole of the Pyinulwin subdivision with a picturesque plateau of 3,500 feet above mean sea level, interspersed here and there with peaks having elevations of 4,000 to 4,700 feet. It is a portion of the high lands known as the great Shan plateau.			
	Between the above tracts and the Irrawaddy river there are in the plains a few isolated hills topped with pagodas, with elevations of 500 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level.	1,400		
Plains	The plains are situated between the hill tracts described above and the Myitngè and Irrawaddy rivers and form a portion of the Irrawaddy valley. About one-third of the area is well watered by the flooding of the Irrawaddy. The remainder of the tract is arid, the normal rainfall being insufficient and irrigation works not yet completed. There are numerous watercourses, both natural and artificial, running through that part of the district. The tract has a gentle slope from north to south, thus making irrigation feasible.	681		Rich alluvial formations, red and black loam, and light sandy soil enriched yearly by the floods of the Irrawaddy. *Products*.—Paddy, sesamum, wheat, onions, millets, maize, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, vegetables in great variety, and tobacco. Grapes, pomegranates, lemons, cocoanuts, jack, and mango.
Forests	There are no forest reserves in the district, but the hill tracts mentioned above are more or less forest-clad.			*Products*.—Teak, pyingado, cutch, and other valuable timber; bamboos of various kinds abound in all valleys.
Rivers	Part of the Irrawaddy flowing from north to south is the western boundary of the district, length 75 miles, navigable by steamers all the year round; part of the Myitngè, or Dôktawadi river, forms the southern boundary. It enters the district from the Northern Shan States at a point 45 miles due east of Mandalay town, flows in a south-westerly direction for about 45 miles, then north-westerly for 20 miles, and thence due west, with many extraordinary windings, for 35 miles till its confluence with the Irrawaddy north-east of the historic town of Ava. Length 100 miles, navigable all the year round for large boats and small steam launches for 50 miles. Important river for floating down timber from the Shan States and the eastern hill tracts of the district at all times of the year.			
	The Madaya river enters the district from the Ruby Mines district and the Northern Shan States on the north and flows due south for 30 miles till it meets the Irrawaddy river at a point 6 miles due west of the town of Madaya. Coming as it does from good rain tracts, it has an ample supply of water capable of irrigating the plains south of it to the extent of more than 100 square miles. Timber from the hill tracts of the district and the Northern Shan States is floated down it during the rains. Navigable for 30 miles for large boats during the rains and for small boats during the dry weather.			
Lakes	*Nil.*			
Marshes	Those of note are—Maungmakan, Taung-in and Kulle, in the Madaya subdivision	8		*Soil*.—Rich black loam in parts producing valuable paddy crops during the dry months of the year.
	Aungbinlè, Nanda, Zaungalaw, and Taungthaman in the Amarapura subdivision	10		
	Tetthein in Mandalay subdivision (1 square mile). Of the above Aungbinlè and Nanda are artificial and are really irrigation tanks, but owing to paucity of water they have been but marshes for many years.			

	BHAMO DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Bhamo district proper comprises the basin of the Upper Irrawaddy proper and its smaller affluents (from latitude 25° 45′ north down to 23° 45′ north) as distinct from the valley of the Shweli on the one hand and the Upper Chindwin on the other. Its surface is cut up into strips by comparatively low parallel ranges running more or less north and south. Of these there are four main ones—	9,800	...	(*a*) The range consists of metamorphic and crystalline rocks on which eocene and miocene trap have been deposited. Limestone, sandstone, clays, ferruginous conglomerates are met with. Gold is washed for in the drift, and mountain streams. Taungya paddy and a small quantity of sessamum are practically the only crops.
	(*a*) The Eastern Kachin hills—			
	These, starting from the broken country in the north of Möngmit (Mömeik), run north skirting the eastern edge of the district until they finally join the high range dividing the basins of the Irrawaddy and the Salween. As they run north they gradually increase in size from an average of about 3,000 in the south of the district till at Sabu, near Salon, an elevation of 13,000 feet is obtained. This range is intersected by three streams,—the Moe, Tapin, and Shweli, is covered by thick jungle, and is very broken ground for traffic. The average breadth may be taken to be about 24 miles as the crow flies.	820	The frontier with China is still undefined.	
	(*b*) The Kumôn range—			
	This range runs southward from the Khampti country east of Assam enclosing the western side of Upper Irrawaddy basin as far south as the latitude of Kamaing (25° 30′ north) where it terminates to the north of Mogaung in the Shwelaunggyi peak (5,750 feet) from the northern slopes of which the Upper Chindwin takes its rise, flowing thence in a circular direction towards the north-west and intersecting the Hukong valley.	2,800		This range has hardly been visited and but little is known of its characteristics. In its northern portion Indiarubber is said to be plentiful.
	(*c*) The Kaukkwe hills—			
	These, starting from the south of Mogaung about 25° 10′ north latitude run southward from an apex in two slightly diverging lines enclosing between them the comparatively narrow valley of the Kaukkwe.	2,250		Prevailing minerals as in range (*a*) above, though gold does not seem to be met with to the same extent.
	The eastern range skirts the western side of the Irrawaddy as far south as the second defile where, protracted on the other side of the river in the form of the hills between the Shwegu and the Kaungtôn townships, it finally merges in the plains lying between Sitkaw and Malcin.			
	It is through a projecting portion of this range that the Irrawaddy, forcing its way, has formed the so-called first defile between 24° 25′ and 24° 45′ north) while in intersecting the range at about 24° 8′ north, the river has formed the second defile. The highest point may be said to be Lwaipun which is 3,347 feet, though an isolated peak west of Sitkaw rises to 4,429 feet. On the western side the ridge divides the Kaukkwe and Mohnyin valleys and is ultimately prolonged into Katha district where it forms the chain of hills to the west of Katha town. It is a fairly elevated range in its northern portion, averaging 2,500 feet. The ranges are very thickly clothed with jungle, but in their southern portions the evergreen jungle gives way to tracts of indaing: teak is plentiful.		British.	
	(*d*) The Jade Mines tract—			
	A broken hilly country, lying to the west of the Upper Mogaung or Namkong chaung with peaks ranging from 1,600 to 3,500 feet, forming the watershed between the Uru and the Tagum chaung. Southward it stretches to the west of lake Indawgyi, merging into the broken hilly ground round Taungthônlon in Katha district.	1,900		Sandstones and clays of miocene age, crystalline limestone and submetamorphic slate. The chief attraction is however the jadeite, which is found enclosed in an eruptive serpentine rock. The country is thickly covered with jungle and beyond paddy no other crops are raised. The Indiarubber in this part has been nearly exhausted.
	Teak and Indiarubber are met with. To the north-east of the hilly tract on the southern edge of the Hukong valley are the amber mines.	Total square miles 7,770 elevated tracts.		
Plains	(*a*) The Myitkyina subdivision is composed of the plain of the Upper Irrawaddy above the first defile: an area of about 600 square miles. To the east of the river it is comparatively low-lying and marshy and not fit for much else than paddy; to the west however of Myitkyina it rises into a fine high dry plain, quite uninhabited at present, where wheat and other cereals could probably be grown. There are practically no villages inland off the line of river and the country is one vast jungle with the exception of the fairly open portion to the immediate east of Myitkyina.	...		Soil to the east of the river, alluvial clay; to the west, a red loam. No products beyond a small quantity of paddy.
	(*b*) The Bhamo tract, stretching between the two defiles on either side of the Irrawaddy and up the Tapin and Semkan valleys (areas approximately 133, 242, and 375 square miles respectively); sparsely inhabited, low-lying, and flooded several feet each rains by the rise in the river owing to the banking up of the water in the defiles. With the exception of either bank of the Tapin where the population is denser, the whole tract is chiefly covered by jungle.	755		Sole crop paddy; soil alluvial.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and phyiscal description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
	BHAMO DISTRICT—concluded.			
	(*c*) The Shwegu tract, 130 square miles. Comparatively low-lying tract just below the second defile along the left bank of the Irrawaddy. In its western portion it is flooded by the overflow of the Irrawaddy annually.	130	British.	Soil alluvial, clay, and reddish loam; paddy is the principal crop.
	(*d*) The Kaukkwe valley, (about 100 square miles) part of which belongs to Katha district. Thick uninhabited jungle producing nothing at present.	60		
	(*e*) Mohnyin valley, roughly (about) 100 square miles. Almost entirely uninhabited and covered with kaing grass. Flooded in rains.	100		Will make a good paddy-producing area when opened up.
Forests	The whole district is practically one large forest, but the following areas are under process of reservation as being teak bearing :—	500		Teak abounds on many of the forest tracks.
	Square miles.			
	Nampa reserve ... ... .85			
	Hmangin reserve 32			
	Uya-Katha reserve 24			
	Total ... 141			
	The following areas also proposed for reservation—Nansônti 76			
	Mosit 122			
	Total ... 198			
	Area of forests actually reserved 36	36		
Rivers	(*a*) The Irrawaddy.—Navigable for steamers at all seasons of the year as far north as Bhamo, and also for shallow draught steamers between Sinbo and Maingna (24° 45′ and 25° 20′ north). Through the first defile steamer traffic is impracticable between May and October. Owing to the defiles and the banking up of the water the difference in levels between flood time and dry weather is very great, being as much as 70 feet up at Sinbo just above the first defile and about 35 feet at Bhamo.			
	Source still undetermined. From the coldness of the water in its main branch, the N'maikha, and the sudden rises in the dry season to which it is liable, it is probably fed from snows. Breadth at Maingna, where it enters the district, about 500 yards; in the dry season at Bhamo about 1 mile.			
	(*b*) The Tapin.—Rises in China and has a total course of about 150 miles of which about 40 are through British territory. It joins the Irrawaddy about 3 miles above Bhamo town and is a shallow stream only navigable for boats for most part of the year as far as a little above Myothit where it debouches from the hills.			
	(*c*) The Molè—An extremely tortuous stream with a total length of about 100 miles, the major portion of which is in British territory. In the rains it is navigable for large boats as far up as Hngetpyawdaw, some three-fourths of its course, but during the dry season heavy laden boats ascend with difficulty. It is useless for steamer traffic.	.....	Rises in China about 23° 45′ flows through British territory	

	(*d*) Mogaung chaung rises about 26° 5′N. in the watershed dividing the Chindwin from the Irrawaddy drainage and flowing south south-east joins the Irrawaddy at 24° 55′N. with a total course of about 180 miles. In its upper reaches it is very tortuous and steamers as a rule, except in the highest floods, cannot easily get north of Kamaing. Boats can ply as far as Sadón 25° 55′ but with difficulty in the dry season. In an average season launches can ply as far as Kamaing between July and October. Its chief affluent is the Indaw chaung which meets it at Kamaing from the west and carries off the Indaw lake drainage.		British.	
Lakes	(*a*) Indawgyi, lying between 24° 5′ and 24° 20′ N. 96° 22′ E. has a fine stretch of water measuring about 16 by 6 miles. This region was devastated in Haw Saing's rebellion in 1885 and now contains but few inhabitants. The lake is said to abound in fish in which however there is but little trade owing to the distance from any market. The water is said not to be good to drink from the presence of large quantities of decaying vegetable matter. The lake is formed by a shallow saucerlike depression with two low ranges of hills to its south-east and west and has one outlet in the north-east corner in the Indaw chaung.			
Marshes	(*a*) The Indaw marshes just north of Numbawin in Shwegu about 7 square miles, forming extensive fisheries.			
	(*b*) The Mannaung lake once an extensive lake, but now merely a shallow pond yearly silting up. Area about 3 square miles. No products.			
	KATHA DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	There are three main ranges running north and south,—the Gangaw on the east, the Minwun in the centre, and the Mangin on the west. They separate the three main rivers, namely, the Irrawaddy, Meza, and Mu. The average elevation is from 1,500 to 2,000.	2,550	British.	Limestone, sandstone, granite and clay. Gold, iron, copper, lead are found. The hills are covered with dense tree jungle. Teak, pyingado is common. Tea, sessamum, cotton, and taungya rice is cultivated.
Plains	The valleys of the Irrawaddy, Meza, Daungyu, Mu, and Nainyin (Mohnyin valley) and the Kawlin plain; level and undulating country with open tree or elephant grass jungle where uncultivated.	2,590		*Soil.*—Sandy loam and a light black soil; coal outcrops in parts. Rice is the principal product.
Forests	The whole of the hill tracts above-mentioned are covered with forests. There is a further area of 1,400 square miles on low ground.	1,400		*Products.*—Teak, pyingado, padauk, in, pyinma, and other trees.
	The following areas are in course of reservation— Square miles. Petsut Auktaw ... ... 73½ Manthun ... ... 40 Mohnyin ... ... 66 Sinlin ... ... 112 Mezachaung 336 627½			
	and five other smaller reserves covering an area of 132 square miles	132		
Rivers	The Irrawaddy borders and intersects the district for a distance of 50 miles. The other principal streams are the Kaukkwe, Shweli, Meza, Daungyu, and Mu.	.....		Of the minor streams, the Kaukkwe, Shweli and Meza are navigable during the rains: the Mu is not. The Daunggyu is used for irrigation.
Lakes	The Indaw lake	60		Leased as a fishery at rent of Rs. 6,000.
Marshes	Many small ones in the middle of the large plains and on the banks of the Irrawaddy	250		
	RUBY MINES DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The whole district, with the exception of the riverine portion, is intersected by high ranges of mountains. The highest points are Tounggire 7,55[illegible], Lorkkwo 7,[illegible], Kyinitaung 6,700, and Bedaw 6,400. The ranges bordering upon the river run north and south, while those in the interior run approximately east and west. In the Tagaung subdivision bordering on the river there is a long range of hills running north and south which does not as a rule attain an altitude of more than 2,000 feet.	2,830	British.	The soil on the hillsides is a stiff red clay; that in the valleys is a rich alluvial mould. Rocks crop up at intervals all over the whole area. The rocks are chiefly limestone, becoming calc-spar in the neighbourhood of Mogok and marble towards the foot of the ranges westwards. At this point a fault occurs in the stratification and the marble is succeeded by sandstone along the Irrawaddy.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	NORTHERN DIVISION—concluded.			
	RUBY MINES—concluded.			
Plains	There is a plain of some extent in the Tagaung subdivision contained between the ranges of the Tagaung, Taungdaw, Thaungbwet Taung, and Maingtaing Taungma.	450	British,	In the eastern parts of the district and sporadically in the riverine neighbourhood rich deposits of ruby-bearing earth occur. Other precious stones such as spinell, tourmaline, sapphire, moonstone and others of inferior value also occur in considerable quantities. Silver, gold, and lead are also found. The staple product of cultivation is rice, sessamum and maize are also produced in small quantities. The forest produce,—a variety of good timber, such as teak, pyingado, padauk; and in the mountains thitegyin, yetama, and hlega.
Forests	The forests are practically co-extensive with the hills	35		
Rivers	The Irrawaddy, the Mobye. The latter forms the head waters of the Myitngè river and constitutes the boundary between the district and the State of Mainglôn.	30		
Lakes	In the Tagaung subdivision there are a succession of large backwaters deriving their water from the Irrawaddy. They are said to be 99 in number and some are of considerable size. The area is unascertained.	55		
Marshes	Nil.	...		
	SHWEBO DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	Shwebo district.—The Minwun range runs down the whole eastern side close to the Irrawaddy, gradually sinking till at Sheinmaga it is little more than a band of elevated ground. To the north it is a genuine hill range, rocky and crossed with difficulty. It maintains this character from the Katha border down to Kabwet at the foot of the lower defile. It is mostly unsuited for any kind of cultivation. Small isolated hills are numerous in the north-east and north, and the Sadaungyi hills form a small low range which shuts in the circle of South Ngasin on the west and south.	600		*Soil.*—Black cotton soil and clays, more or less sandy, constitute the bulk of the rice land. The higher lands in the plain are also for the most part sandy and are believed to be in parts unsuitable for any kind of cultivation. Along the Mu and in the Mudein where there is an alluvial deposit, the soil is especially favourable for the cultivation of peas of different sorts, sessamum, maize, and miscellaneous millets, and even wheat. Cotton could be grown extensively in the south if a short rainfall could be depended on.
Plains	The rest of the district, with the exception of the forest described below, consists of an unbroken plain composed of rice-land interspersed with higher and more or less sandy ground on which, in the uncultivated state, grow sparse bushes. Maize, millets of various kinds, and sessamum are grown to a small extent throughout this part; also cotton and peas. Rice however is the principal crop. The tari palm grows well, and groves of palms occur frequently and support a small palm-sugar industry. The whole district, but especially this plain on the south-west and south, is liable to a short and capricious rainfall and to frequent droughts, as proved by the numerous and extensive old irrigation work.	1,206		*Soil*—Barren and stone soil is found on the west outskirts of the Minwun range. *Products.*—Rice, maize, millets, sessamum, peas, palm-sugar, betel, cotton, wheat, all but rice on a small scale,—especially cotton and wheat; vegetables, (pumpkins, cucumbers, &c). Fruits,—mangoes, pine-apples, &c.
Forests	These are almost confined to the belt of forest which adjoins the Minwun hills on the west; a great part of this is *Indaing*, only sandstone soil with no trees but the *in* on it. To the north however teak, ingyin, bamboos, and almost every sort of forest tree grow luxuriantly. Small alluvial bottoms are found at intervals on which rice is or has been grown. There is also a forest tract in the old bed of the Mu, known as the Mudein, but no timber of much value is believed to grow there. Cutch grows freely throughout the district, but not very thickly or to a large size. One thousand and fifty square miles is estimated to be the area of protected forest in this district in the Mu Forest division of which 291 square miles are teak bearing.			*Forest products.*—Teak, in, ingyin, bamboos, cutch, tree-gums (*indwè*) and pwenyet. *Minerals.*—Salt, coal, limestones. Salt is found in wells in the Pintha myothugyiship in the north, and at several places in the Shwebo subdivision, south of Shwebo, principally along the railway. The manufacture is carried on as a domestic industry. Coal is worked at Kabwet by the Burma Coal Company.
Rivers	The Irrawaddy and the Mu form the east and west boundaries of the district. The Daungyu forms the north boundary in the direction of Wuntho, whence it comes.	1,200	British.	

	The Thaw is a tributary of the Daungyu. It rises in the Minwun range and runs with a generally westerly course through the Nagasin Circle, dividing the Shwebo and Katha districts at that point, and then through the Pintha Circle into the Daungyu. Like the Daungyu, it is rather a mountain torrent liable to spasmodic floods than a perennial stream, though it is perhaps hardly ever quite dry. Salt occurs along its lower course.			
	The Teinnyin and Indaw rivers rise in the Sadaunggyi hills and flow south-west into the Mu. They are liable to torrential floods, but at other times can be forded at all seasons of the year. They formed the great difficulty in making the Mu canal. Burmese engineering was unequal to the task of carrying the canal across them.			
	The Bawdi chaung rises in the same hills and also flows south-west into the Mu.			
	Further south smaller torrential streams similarly take their rise in the Minwun or subsidiary hills and find their way to the Mu, when not intercepted and stored in tanks for the irrigation of the dry plain intervening. The Zin chaung rises in the Sadaunggyi hills and flows south-east into the Irrawaddy, through a cleft in the Minwun range just above the lower defile.			
Lakes	The Halin (or Thayaing) lake, the Hladaw (or Pinzin) lake, and the Kadu lake are more tanks than lakes though they cover considerable areas. They owe their existence partly to art, embankments and escape having been constructed to make their water storage qualities more complete. They lie in the southern part of the district, and their purpose is to catch the drainage from the streams above mentioned as well as the water from the Mu canal. They are rarely ever dry, but at present, except when they are full, their appearance is rather that of marshes than of lakes. The Thamantha lake in the south-west stands in the same category.	40		
Marshes	The only tract worth mention under this head is the Mudein already mentioned as a forest ...	40		
	CENTRAL DIVISION.			
	YE-U DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	*Nil.*			
Plains	Of the total area 105·91 square miles are actually under cultivation, 2,318·27 square miles are cultivable, and 1,705·36 square miles are uncultivable.	4,190	British.	Mineral products are gold, sandstone and clay. *Products.*—Rice, pulses gram, sessamum, and cotton. Soil black cotton; soil well suited for paddy cultivation.
Forests	The forests abound with teak, thitya, in, ingyin, and cutch	1,100		Of this area 345 square miles enclosing the following forests :—
Rivers ...	The Mu river, dividing Ye-u from the Shwebo district, is not navigable by large boats or river steamers			Sq. miles.
Lakes	Tabayin and Tazé lakes are of very minor importance and are partially dry during the summer ...	3		Yebin ... ... 10 Pyaungthwè ... ... 70 Mangwun ... ... 60 Gariktha ... ... 15 Naukyetha .. .. 107 Manhyan 33
Marshes	Creeks	7		are at present unreserved; the rest are all protected forests in this division.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.			
	SAGAING DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Sagaing hills range, which commences far north, runing parallel to the River Irrawaddy through north-east portion of the Sagaing district, and ending abruptly just north to the present town of Sagaing, comprises the only range of any importance. The altitudes vary from 745 to 1,373 feet above sea level.	398·99	British.	*Soil.*—Sandy, alluvial, and gravelly. *Minerals.*—Limestone, marble, pottery clays. *Products.*—Rice, sessamum, wheat, millets, Indiancorn, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, orchard and garden produce.
	The Taungtalôn-Shwedaung hills, rising to an altitude of 1,661 feet and situated in the south-east corner of the district, cover only a small extent of country. A low range extending therefrom cuts through the centre of the Ava subdivision, and a similar range extends from a few miles south of Myotha to Ngamya and Yepadaing on the left bank of the Irrawaddy. There is also a range which skirts the eastern border of the Ava subdivision and runs parallel to the Panlaung river.			
Plains	The whole of the Myinmu subdivision may practically be said to be a huge plain. The Sagaing subdivision, too, with the exception of the Sagaing hills, and of two low and short ranges situated east of the Mu river and south of the town of Sadaung, also consists of plains. In Ava subdivision small plains occur between the low ranges already described.	1,407·01		
Forests	The forests in this district are unimportant.			
Rivers	The principal river is the Irrawaddy which flows parallel to the north-east border of the district from north to south till it reaches Sagaing when it makes an abrupt turn to the west and flows through the centre of the district. The Panlaung river, which forms part of the east boundary of the Ava subdivision, flows nearly due north falling into the Irrawaddy south of and nearly opposite to Sagaing.	61		
	This river is navigable for small native boats.			
	The Mu river, which flowing south enters the district near Mu-Mandalay about the centre of the northern boundary of the district, falls into the Irrawaddy a few miles north-east of Myinmu. During the rains this river is navigable for small native crafts as far as Ye-u, the headquarters of the district of that name.			
Lakes	The Kaungmhudaw or Tande-in, some two miles long by one wide, is situated about 5 miles north-west of Sagaing. The lake is fed from the Irrawaddy by the Sindat watercourse. There are also large lakes in the Chaungu, Myinmu, and Kyaukit Townships : all are let out as fisheries.	12		
Marshes	Marshes are numerous in the neighbourhood of the lakes before mentioned but call for no special notice.			

	Upper Chindwin District.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Pôndaung, Shwethamindaung, Yoma, Nwadaung, Taungthônlôn and ranges of the Sarameti, about 6,000 square miles in all.	6,000		No reliable information is available as to what minerals are found; jade and amber and iron are said to be found. Laterite and calcareous sandstone are found in the Pôndaung and Shwethamindaung ranges. Coal has been found but its commercial value is unknown. The land in the plains is very fertile and well watered. There are splendid teak forests.
Plains	About 8,000 square miles	8,000	British.	
Forests	About 3,000 square miles	3,000		
Rivers	Chindwin, Myittha, Uru, and Ya	.....		
Lakes and marshes ...	*Nil.*			
	Lower Chindwin District.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Pôndaung range runs from north to south forming a boundary between the Pakôkku and Lower Chindwin district and on the west. The highest elevation of this range is 4,383 feet. The Mahudaung range runs through the middle of the Kanni township parallel with the Pôndaung range. Its highest point is 2,305 feet. The Thingadôn range, which comes next in importance, runs north and south from Kinle to Kanni village. The Thapan or Ôkpodaung range running north and south, divides Ayadaw and Kudaw townships. In continuation of the above the Nwègwè range runs to the south separating Ayadaw from Mônywa township.	661		*Soil.*—Sandy and rocky. *Minerals.*—Granite, limestone, copper-sulphate, and coal. *Products.*—Bamboo, teak, iron-wood, and many other useful timbers.
Plains	Powindaung hill in Eastern Pagyi is noted for the large number of its cave temples. The other hills of less importance are Pagyidaung in Western Pagyi and Taungkomaik and Letpadaung in Eastern Pagyi.	1,512	British.	*Soil.*—Laterite, gravel, and sand. *Minerals.*—Coal, garnet, tourmaline, saltpetre, and gold in very small particles. *Products.*—Paddy, jowar, cotton, sessamum, beans, gram, wheat, and vegetables.
Forests	Not named. Most part of the plains are cultivated with different kinds of food grains, and a small extent with vegetables and fruit trees. The part not cultivated is covered with jungle and palm groves.	1,200		*Soil.*—Laterite and sandstone. *Minerals.*—There are no minerals worthy of notice. *Products.*—Teak, pyinma, thitya, ingyin, padauk, in, and cutch.
Rivers	There are five forests in the district— Kabyukabaing, Thingadôn, Kanni, Patalôn, and North Yama. These abound with trees of all descriptions including teak, cutch, &c.	27		
Lakes	The Chindwin river runs north and south, through the middle of the Lower Chindwin district. The Mu river running parallel with the Chindwin, separates Ayadawt ownship from the Sagaing and Shwebo districts. There are two large streams called North and South Yamas in the Western Subdivision, which run east and west and flow into the Chindwin river.	3		
Marshes	Nyaunggyiaing, Shabye, Yetha, Bônmazin, Yin, and Kanni—all in Eastern Subdivision. *Nil.*	.....		

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
	MYINGYAN DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The only considerable mountain in the district is the Popa peak. The other unculturable parts of the district are flat or undulatory. The soil on Popa is rich and in recent years there has been a great increase in the cultivation of plantain and sweet potatoes for which the soil is admirably adapted. The soil in the other hilly and uncultivated tracts is for the most part poor laterite which bears nothing better than stunted jungle shrubs.	1,916·64	British.	
Forests	There are no forests properly so called. Where the country is not cultivated the land is covered by thorny scrub jungle.			*Soil.*—The soil of the northern part of the district is mostly black loam and is good for cotton as well as sessamum and millet. In the other parts the soil is sandy-laterite and does not retain moisture for any length of time. *Minerals.*—There are no minerals found in the district. *Products.*—The principal crops are millet, sessamum, cotton, rice and peas. Vegetables are also grown on the island.
Plains	Most parts of the plain country are cultivated with millet, sessamum, cotton, paddy, and peas. A considerable tract along the borders of the river is subject to inundation and produces very fine crops of rice, peas, sessamum, gram, &c.	1,155·36		
Rivers	There is not a single perennial stream in the district. The Sinde creek is the most important. It rises near Welaung but is dry six months of the year.			
Lakes	There are none.			
Marshes	There are none.			
	PAKÔKKU DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	Taungyitaung. This range of hills runs from north to south from Pagyi, Lower Chindwin, to the mouth of the Yaw river near Seikpyu, rising about 1,200 feet above sea level. The surface is covered with scrub-jungle and is unculturable.	2,860		Sandstone, lime clay, and coal are found. Teak, padauk, ingyin, and pine grow on these hills.
	The Pôndaung range of hills runs parallel to Taungyitaung and forms in the north the boundary between Pakôkku the Upper and Lower Chindwin districts.			On the slopes in some parts taungya cultivation is carried on.
	The Pônnyadaung, which is an offshoot of the Pôndaung, runs also north and south.			Rice and sessamum and tobacco.
	The Sinmadaung hill is in the Yesagyo township, rich with thanaka trees and overgrown with underwood.			Paddy can be grown at the foot of the hills.
Plains	The lowlying lands along the Kyaw and Yaw rivers are of alluvial formation and so is also the elevated land from Kyaukka to Natha. This is an undulating tract. The plain of Pakangyi, stretching from north to south, is undulating high land.	960	British.	Rice is grown here; Indiancorn and millet grown here; millet and sessamum grown in abundance.
Forests	The Pôndaung-Pônnya ranges abound with thick forests of teak and other trees	2,000		Cutch, charcoal, thanaka-bark, thitsi, kanyin-oil.
Rivers	The Yaw and Kyaw rivers in Pauk subdivision. The Kyaw flows into the Yaw, and the Yaw empties itself into the Irrawaddy, which forms the southern boundary of the district. The Myitha river flows through Gangaw.			In-oil, indwè, lac, &c.
Lakes	No lakes of any extent.			
Marshes	All the low lands along the Irrawaddy, from Yesagyo to Pakôkku and from Pakôkku to Myitche, are under water during the rains.	480		

MINBU DISTRICT.

Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Minbu subdivision is bounded on the west by the Yoma range, dividing Minbu from Kyaukpyu. The slopes of the range are in most places very steep and thickly wooded. A spur of the Yomas, running down to the Irrawaddy, forms the boundary between the Thayetmyo and Minbu districts. A lower range of hills separates the Sagu and Ngape townships. The villages on the slopes of these hills are in Minbu and are inhabited by Chins who practise taungya cultivation. The entire western face of the Mon subdivision is bounded by the Arakan Yomas. The formation of the hills is a gradual ascent from the eastern side, with a steep descent on the western side, with numerous hill streams and valleys. The only range of any importance is the Namadaung. This range begins in the extreme south of the Mon subdivision and then starts in a northerly direction, passing through the entire length: its length is about 100 miles and height about 6,000 feet. On the western and on the extreme south there are the Moma, Kan, Tank, Wunzan, and Einma hills; their general position is parallel with the Namadaung and south of the Mon river. Still continuing on the south of the Mon and on the east of the Namadaung, there are only four hills worthy of note, viz., Wun-saung, Kyaukotaung, Kyaingtaung and Nagoktettaung. None of these rise beyond 3 to 400 feet. The land is slightly hilly between these ranges and there is a fair amount of cultivable land between them which is used for paddy and dry crops. The hills are covered with jungle and bamboo bushes in small quantities. To the north of the Mon the hills continue with a northerly course,—the most important are the Myinnyaungtaung running straight north and on the east side of the Mon; this range runs parallel with the Namadaung, and on the west side of it there is the Kondaung on the west and Pondaung in the centre. There is also a small range which is a continuation of the Kyaingtaung, called the Kanthettaung; it has a northerly direction of about 14 miles. To the east of this the land is fairly clear of hills and up to the ridge belonging to the Kaletaing, right north of the Dawbwin township, there are the Pontaing and Kuntaing. Proceeding north from Sidoktaya there is a somewhat important ridge called the Nachanchin between the Aungchaung and the Mon and dividing their waters. The western part of the division is extremely mountainous; the mountains are no doubt offshoots of the Yoma range. The names of some of these are Pakanson, Natinkok, Chinlande on the extreme north-west. Then south of the above but west of the Mon the Natinkok continues and the Pokcho; these take a slight easterly direction. Coming further south there are the Taungbye, Nasaha, and Myintaungs. On the north-east boundary of the Mon subdivision there is the Yeyo and east of it running horizontally the Silè, Kmie, and further south the Danzeik, Nyaungdaing, and the Myin, which comes across from the west side through the Handauk circle. The general direction of all these are west to east assuming their greatest height on the west side.	.....	British.
Plains	The greater part of the district, except the tracts situated along the banks of the Irrawaddy and Mon rivers, consists of an undulating and slightly elevated country, overgrown with jungle and small trees and in parts broken up by small nullahs. Tracts have been cleared in parts for ya cultivation mostly in the neighbourhood of the villages. The most populous and fertile tracts are those situated near the rivers. The land near the banks of the Irrawaddy is annually submerged by the overflowing water of the river and when the flood has subsided yields a plentiful crop of wheat, gram, and peas of various kinds. The land on the banks of the Mon river is cultivated under a system of irrigation which existed under the old Burmese rule. On either side of the river is a belt of land from two to three miles in width which is irrigated on an elaborate system of canals drawing their water from this river and which yields a plentiful crop of paddy and sessamum. Amongst the hilly portion of the Mon subdivision small portions of flat and cultivated land are found and paddy and dry crops are planted. The level lands when irrigated raise good paddy and in other places dry crops; where cultivation is not carried on, the land is covered with short jungles trees. The land along the banks of the Salinchaung and the whole of the north-east part of the Salin township is under paddy and is irrigated by an extensive network of canals.	1,000 1,430·85	
Forests ...	The reserved forests in the district are—		

	Sq. miles.
Mon West	95
Nwamadaung	36
Tichaungwa	19
Pazuchaung	15
Toktochaung	8
Paungchaung	12
Total ...	185

The principal physical features are the low-lying tracts on the banks of the rivers, succeeded by a slightly elevated country covered with jungle, while on the background on the east and south there are the lesser Yomas and the Yomas proper. The chief products are rice, wheat, sessamum, gram, peas, and millet. Earth-oil is also found in the neighbourhood of Minbu.

The people in the hills carry on extensive bamboo-wood cutting and cultivate a little taungya. There are no minerals except steatite in the Mon subdivision and this is not extensively sought. The appliances for working the mines are very primitive and the market fluctuates much.

Laterite is not worked and salt is found but in small quantities. Besides these cutch boiling is extensively carried on, and supports a large number of persons.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Area in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
	MINBU DISTRICT—concluded.			
	The unreserved or protected forests are—			
	Sq. miles.			
	Salin forest 150			
	Môn forest 200			
	Total ... 350			
	The Môn West reserve is situated in the Arakan Yoma; the ground is very steep and mountainous. The Nwamadaung reserve is also on high ground but the ground is not nearly so steep and broken up as the Môn West reserve. The Tichaungwa and the other reserves are all on hilly ground. The Salin forests are some portion of them on flat ground and some on hilly ground. The Môn forests are some on very much broken up hills in the Arakan Yomas and others on undulating grounds.	535		
Rivers ...	The Irrawaddy forms the eastern boundary of the district while the Môn, flowing down from the Yomas past Ngapè and Sagu, falls into the Irrawaddy about 12 miles above Minbu. The Môn runs down from the Yomas and falls into the Irrawaddy; and throughout its whole course it is very circuitous and in the dry season extremely shallow. It has also numerous feeders, which in their turn are fed again by smaller streams, but most of these are wet weather streams. A few of the principal streams are Tichaung entering the Môn subdivision about the village of Kyaukôk, taking a southerly course and joining the Môn river at Ugale circle; this stream has for its feeders Kôndaingchaung, Kwechaung, Techaung, all rising in the hills and flowing south and east into it with the exception of the Pônaing chaung, which rises in the Nwamadaung, flows north and then west into the Tichaung. The Salin chaung divides the Salin and Kyabin townships and falls into the Irrawaddy.	100	British.	
Lakes	The only lake of importance in the Salin subdivision is the Paunglin lake, which has an area of about 2 square miles. It is let out as a fishery and brings in annually from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 9,000. There are a few depressions in the Môn subdivision which get filled with water during the wet weather but are completely dry in the hot season. One of these is in the Taungdi circle, about one square mile, and two smaller ones in Legaing called Kelkaya and Ywathit which are let out as fisheries and have a little paddy planted along their banks.	5		
Marshes	There are no marshes in this district.			
	MAGWE DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The range of mountains which runs due north and south of the Taungdwingyi subdivision and forms the eastern boundary are the Pegu-Yomas separating these districts from the districts of Pyinmana and Meiktila. The length of these yomas in the Taungdwingyi subdivision is 30 miles and the breadth on an average 15 miles. They commence from the plains very distinctly and abruptly. These mountains are ranges of hills intersected with streams. After heavy rain the streams are of considerable volume. Extensive irrigation is carried on in the plains from them. There are two high hills in the range known as Myaungyitaung and Kyaukpyutaung; neither is more than 2,800 feet high. Some of the soil is well adapted for taungya cultivation, and sessamum, rice, and cotton are in parts grown. In the Natmauk subdivision there are elevated tracts on the east and north of the subdivision. There are no special high hills. The Yoma range referred to above also runs into the Natmauk subdivision and forms its eastern boundary.	1,000		*Soils.*—In the hilly tracts in the Taungdwingyi and Natmauk subdivisions a little sandstone is found. In the former, limestone and granite are also found in places. The soil consists chiefly of sand and clay. *Minerals.*—Nil. *Products.*—Bamboo, teak, cutch, padauk, pyingado, pyinma, thitya, ingyin and wood-oil.

Plains	The river frontage of Gyokôn township is distinguished by its cliffs from which inland runs irregular and broken high land for some 10 miles. This is particularly the case at and near Yenangyaung. In the Taungdwingyi subdivision the plain lands are best for paddy cultivation. In the Natmauk and Yenangyaung subdivisions the country is undulating with occasional plains. The cultivation is almost entirely sessamum and millet.	3,000	British.	*Soils.*—The soil in the Taungdwingyi subdivision is mostly rich and high alluvial soil. The soil in the Natmauk and Yenangyaung subdivisions is light sandy soil more or less mixed with clay. *Minerals.*—Petroleum is the chief mineral product of the tract near Yenangyaung. This is a large industry. *Products.*—Paddy is the staple crop of Taungdwingyi subdivision. But sessamum, millet, maize, tobacco, and cotton are also grown. The chief products of the Yenangyaung and Natmauk subdivisions are sessamum, millet and maize; but rice, tobacco, chillies, onions, and peas &c., are also grown.	
Forests	The whole of the yomas in the Taungdwingyi subdivision are to be made forest reserves. Three reserves have been gazetted and four more have been proposed. There are also some forests on the east of the Natmauk subdivision, but none of them have been reserved. These forests are fairly rich in teak and cutch.	1,000		*Soils.*—Laterite, shale, sandstone, and clay. *Minerals.*—Nil. *Products.*—Bamboo, teak, cutch, pyingado, padauk, thitya, ingyin, pyinma, and wood-oil.	
Rivers	The Irrawaddy. The district is on the west bounded by the Irrawaddy for a distance of 90 miles. There are no other rivers. There are several creeks coming down from the yomas such as Sun, Sadôn, Yabe, Namun, Yinmale, Kinmundaung, and Kyaungchaung, but only two are of sufficient importance to need special mention here: these are the Yinchaung and the Pinchaung. The latter forms the northern boundary of the district and separates it from that of Myingyan. It starts from the yomas and runs into the Irrawaddy near Pinwa in Gyokôn township. The Yinchaung also starts from the yomas and runs into the Irrawaddy near Pato in Gyokôn township. It has several branches and during heavy rains is unfordable for two or three days at a time. Most of these creeks dry up during the hot weather.				
Lakes	There are no lakes. There are, however, some big tanks which for the most part dry up during the hot weather. The principal of these is the Kandawgyi near Taungdwingyi town; but this also generally dries up during the hot weather.				
Marshes	*Nil.*				
	EASTERN DIVISION.				
	KYAUKSE DISTRICT.				
Mountains and elevated tracts.	(i.)—Veyaman tract, lying between latitude 21° 30′ and 21° 40′ and longitude 96° 15′ and 96° 45′ bounded on the north by Myitnge river; south by Baw Shan State; east by Yatsauk Shan State; and west by the plains of Kyaukse. Highest peaks are Walu, Hninban, Taungzyi and Zeikkè, which are from 4,500 to 7,000 feet above mean sea level. The tract is very sparsely populated, there being but few hamlets in the valleys, with a total number of about 200 huts	350	British.	*Prevailing soils.*—Hills of granite, limestone, sandstone, and light clay. Valleys, rich alluvial leaf mould and loam. *Minerals.*—None noticeable. *Products.*—Valleys for rice chillies, tobacco, and cotton and other dry crops sufficient only for local consumption are fine hamlets of various kinds. Hills produce shaw (rope-making bark) and cutch (catechu).	
	(ii.) Solitary or groups of low hills rising abruptly from and surrounded by plains situate east of the railway line with elevations from 600 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level	20		*Prevailing soils.*—Granite and limestone; uncultivable. *Minerals.*—Mica or talc seen in places. *Products.*—Nil, beyond metal for road making.	
Plains	Level tract with a gentle slope from south to north, interspersed with low hills as described above here and there. Geographical position between latitudes 21° 15′ and 21° 50′ and longitudes 96° 0′ and 96° 20′. Bounded on the north by the Myitnge river; south by Meiktila district; east by Yeyaman hills tract and the Southern Shan States; and west by Myingyan and Sagaing districts. About 350 to 400 square miles are irrigated by canals getting their supply of water from the Zawgyi and Panlaung rivers. Some 150 square miles on the east and west of the irrigated tract are dependent on rain water for their crops. The rest of the plains comprise culturable forest land and unculturable waste	667	British..	*Prevailing soils.*—Rich black loam where well irrigated; non-irrigated tract, red loam on east and black on west. *Minerals.*—None met with. *Products.*—Rice, sugarcane, wheat, gram, sessamum, gea beans, roots, maize, turmeric, chillies, tomatoes and miscellaneous vegetables. Fruits mangoes, jack, plantains, and betelnut.	
Forests	None reserved as such. The Yeyaman Hill Tract described above is covered with forest trees.				
Rivers	(i) The Myitngé or Dôktawadi river, some 60 miles of which form the northern boundary of the district, takes its rise in the Northern Shan States and joins the Irrawaddy at Ava in Sagaing district. It flows east to west and is navigable for small ferry steamers and all country boats. Its width is from	6		*Prevailing soils and minerals.*—See account of Yeyaman tract above. *Products.*—On the high hills the pine and stunted oak are met with. On the lower hills a few teak and plenty of pyingado. In valleys, bamboos of many descriptions abound.	

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Acres in square miles.	Where situated, in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
	EASTERN DIVISION.			
	KYAUKSE DISTRICT.			
Rivers	to 200 to 350 yards within high, firm, banks, with numerous picturesque mango groves and villages on the banks.			
	(ii) Panlaung river enters the district from the Shan Hills at the south-western corner and flows in a slightly north-westerly direction through the plains of the district and joins the Myitngé at the north west corner of the district. It supplies water throughout the year to numerous irrigation canals on its course. Length about 70 miles and width from 30 to 100 yards	2		
	(iii) Zawgyi river, enters the district from the Shan Hills about 15 miles north of the Panlaung and flows in a westerly direction for about 10 miles; thence almost due north through the town of Kyauksé till it meets the Myitngé river. Its length is about 40 miles and its width from 30 to 60 yards, supplying its water throughout the year to numerous irrigation canals.	1		
	iv.—Samôn river. Enters this district from Meiktila district at the south-west corner and flows in a northerly direction till it meets the Panlaung river about 10 miles from the confluence of the Panlaung with the Myitngè river. Except during heavy rain there is hardly any water in it. Its length is about 50 miles and its width from 20 to 50 yards.	1	British.	
Lakes	*Nil.*			
Marshes	i.—The Thindaung-in near Bilin railway station formed by the surplus waters of irrigation canals. Portion well cultivated with paddy during dry months.	1		
	ii.—Minhla-kan situate on north-west of plains. Area formed as above and portions also well cultivated with paddy during dry months.	1		
	iii.—Paleik-in. Situate on north near railway station of Paleik. Gets flooded by the rise of the Myitngè river. Portions also well cultivated with paddy during dry months.	1		
	MEIKTILA DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The district extends on the east for some distance into the Shan highlands embracing an area of 380 miles of mountain land. In this tract villages are small and few. Each village has a few patches of hill cultivation such as rice, sessamum, and cotton.	430		The prevailing soil is a sandy loam with here and there black cotton soil and in lowlying tracts a stiff clay. No minerals of any importance are found. The chief products are rice, sessamum, millet, cotton, pulse, maize, and vegetables. There is also a considerable amount of cutch manufactured in the district.
	Hills of less importance are the Pindalètaungdan between Pindalè and Mahlaing townships in area 20 square miles; Shawgantaungdan on the west border of the district being a continuation of the Popa range, in area about 23 square miles; and the Wettokôndan in the centre of the district, area 7 square miles. These hills are covered with stunted timber of no value.			
Plains	A considerable part of the plain consists of gently undulating land and a gravel soil unfitted for cultivation. The cultivable land grows rice, sessamum, millet, cotton, maize, pulse, and vegetables. The uncultivated area consists of scrub jungle with a sprinkling of stunted cutch trees.	2,560		
Forests	The forests on the eastern hills contain ingyin, pyinma, pyingado, thitya, pyin, and teak. The stunted forests in the plains contain nothing of value except cutch.	(Area about 1,200 miles included in area given above of hill and plain).	British.	
Rivers	There are no perennial streams in the district: there are merely freshets during the rains. The chief streams are the Shanmagnè, Theinbôn, Samôn, and Chaunggauk.			

Lakes	The Meiktila lake is about 8 square miles in area and is fed from the Popa range by the Shanmagnè. It is used extensively for irrigation. The Minhla lake is of lesser importance and is emptied in the dry season for irrigation.	10		
Marshes	There are no marshes in this district.			
	YAMETHIN DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	On the west, the northern portion of the Pegu Yomas, 150 square miles, and on the east the Shan hills 1,600 square miles; very steep and covered with thick jungle.	1,750		The soil in the plain in some places clayey and in others sandy. The water everywhere is more or less brackish on account of fullers' earth: in some places saltpetre, and in others salt is found. *Minerals.*—None. *Products.*—Rice, millet, maize, and sessamum.
Plains	The country between these two ranges of hills is a large plain with here and there slight elevations intersected by several small streams.	1,250		
Forests	The more productive forests are in the east portion of the district and contain teak and pyingado with a large proportion of indaing. Cutch grows extensively on the western half of the district, chiefly in irregular strips of jungle intersecting cultivated areas. The cutch jungles have been much overworked and are threatened with extinction.	(Area about 1,930 miles included in area given above of hill and plain).		*Products.*—Timber: teak, pyingado, and in. *Minor products.*—Catechu and thitsi.
Rivers	The Samôn, Ngawin, Chaunggauk, Chaungmagyi, Thitsôn, and their tributaries	There are no perennial streams in the district. There are merely freshets during the rains.	British.	
Lakes	Besides the Nyaungyan, Kyauksè, Kyini, and Inbaung lakes, there are several smaller ones dotted about all over the district.	(Area about 20 miles included in area given above of hill and plain).		
Marshes	There are no marshes of note.			
	PYINMANA DISTRICT.			
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Eastern Karen hills, covering an area of 468 square miles. There are 30 villages inhabited mostly by Karens and a few Talaings. Occupied tracts are fertile and unoccupied tracts are stoney and not favourable to cultivation.	468		The soil consists of clay, sand, and stone. Mica is found in the Thagwin hills. Rice, maize, cucumber, yam, turmeric, and betel leaves are cultivated.
Plains	The plains cover an area of 1,261 square miles	1,261		The soil consists of clay, sand and stone. Products are paddy, maize, beans, sesamum, sugarcane, and cotton.
Forests	The forests which have been reserved are Taungnyo, Minbyin, Kaingpalwe, Yanaungmyin, Pozaungdaung, Ngalaik, Yônbin, and Yeni covering an area of 502,400 acres or 785 square miles.	785		The soil consists of clay and stone.
Rivers	The only river in the district is the Paunglaung or Sittaung river, which is about 56 miles long and one-eighth of a mile wide, thus covering an area of 7 square miles.	7	British.	Sand and stone.
Lakes	The only lake in this district is called Ingyaung, covering an area of 6 square miles. It is included within the Palwe forest reserve.	...		
Marshes	Names of marshes in this district are— Sedôngyi, Neyaungbya, Ngazein, Iein, Kywètalin, Taungzin, Gwedaukyu-Sinôn, Thitkaukket, Sithlo, and Pauk, covering an area of 29 square miles.	29		

[No. 3.]

A-2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

3—Climate.

1892.

Division.	District.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
						May.				*July.*				*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Northern	Mandalay	11·11	14·13	12·92	38·16	100·5	76·0	104·8	95·6	95·3	75·4	100·2	87·6	82·9	54·0	89·	67·	3·02	8·87	3·47
	Bhamo	12·35	51·07	12·56	75·98	92·7	71·4	98·8	67·0	87·6	73·9	93·0	72·0	76·7	50·8	0·6	44·0	3·	8·	5·
	Katha	11·59	50·62	15·92	78·13	91·	72·	97·	74·	80·	78·*	82·	76·	70·	51·	74°	46·	..	...	...
	Shwebo	11·43	12·68	5·00	29·11	Not recorded.												...	...	...
	Ruby Mines	27·82	84·71	28·59	141·12	78·91	63·32	82·00	60·00	75·50	66·45	80·00	64·00	67·21	37·87	71·00	30·00	3·	8·	5·
Central	Ye-u	10·12	18·96	8·35	37·43	100·90	69·24	104·	56·	95·55	63·77	100·	55·	70·64	49·41	72·	48·	Not recorded.		
	Sagaing	9·46	14·44	11·21	35·11	94·	77·	100·	70·	88·	78·	92·	76·	76·	58·	84·	50·			
	Lower Chindwin	7·00	22·88	7·03	36·91	...	...	105·	75·	*	*	98·	78·	*	*	86·	53·			
	Upper Chindwin	7·35	48·15	6·41	61·91	Not recorded.														
Southern	Myingyan	3·27	15·15	4·69	23·11	102·	81·	104·	76·	94·	80·	101.	77·	78·	58·	83·	51·			
	Pakôkku	3·03	7·32	4·47	14·82	Not recorded.														
	Minbu	4·53	15·79	3·65	23·97	Not recorded														
	Magwe	4·85	19·25	1·78	25·88	102	72	105	70	89·	69·	95·	64·	78·	66·	83·	52·			
Eastern	Kyaukse	8·89	9·61	9·61	28·11	...	...	98·5	76·	..	...	94.	77·5	...	...	80·	53·			
	Meiktila	11·57	17·81	3·04	32·42	Not recorded.														
	Yamèthin	9·36	20·56	3·56	33·48	91·2	80·1	97·	75·	82·5	74·6	86·	74·	83·5	71·	87·	53·			
	Pyinmana	9·69	43·20	6·79	59·68	90·	77·	99·	70·	77·	70·	83·	71·	79·	60·5	84·	53·			

* Not recorded.

[No. 6.] *The Chief Authority in Upper Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General.*

Name of commissionership.	Name of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue (demand). Land (including thathameda).	Revenue (demand). Gross.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern	Mandalay	4	2,100	374,060	Mandalay — 188,815	746	20	17	30	8	1,048	8,56,300	4,46,207	8,41,580	
	Bhamo	4	9,800	92,660	Bhamo — 8,048	407	13	14	55	15	195	7,80,000	1,11,[illegible]	1,96,[illegible]	
	Katha	4	7,101	126,[illegible]59	Katha — 2,396	1,576	16	17	43	11	277	6,84,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Shwebo	3	3,086	138,331	Shwebo — 9,368	514	11	12	23	11	371	67,458	1,23,[illegible]	1,6[illegible]	
	Ruby Mines	3	3,100	33,961	Mogok — —	175	6	6	80	15	129	2,46,178	65,980	1,02,321	
	Total	18	25,486	765,071	Total —	3,418	66	66	...	...	2,[illegible]0	26,[illegible]946	11 98,547	18,[illegible]782	
Central	Ye-u	2	5,500	[illegible]92,[illegible]74	Ye-u — 3,178	555	[illegible]9	9	54	11	981	2,23,[illegible]	2,07,[illegible]	2,19,403	
	Sagaing	3	1,870	248,297	Sagaing — 9,934	505	13	14	30	8	[illegible]84	1,9[illegible]	5[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Lower Chindwin	2	3,[illegible]	2[illegible],[illegible]45	Monywa — 6,316	998	10	12	40	10	1,[illegible]8	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Upper Chindwin	4	19,000	111,216	Kindat — —	975	13	13	150	20	1,554	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,1[illegible]	
	Total	11	[illegible],5[illegible]	[illegible]84,217	Total —	3,123	45	48	..	...	4,517	[illegible]	1[illegible]	17,14[illegible]	
Southern	Myingyan	3	3,072	351,411	Myingyan — 19,790	976	13	29	20	6	6[illegible]	1,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Pakokku	4	6,[illegible]0	31[illegible],[illegible]7	Pakokku — 19,972	1,372	15	28	49	12	1,[illegible]1	4,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Minbu	3	3,041	21[illegible],401	Minbu — 7,270	875	13	13	28	12	8[illegible]	4,40,[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Magwe	3	5,100	21[illegible],190	Magwe — 6,673	555	12	12	30	6	1,100	4[illegible],[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Total	13	17,113	1,0[illegible]29	Total —	3,778	53	82	...	...	4,345	15,[illegible]891	20,73,672	[illegible]	
Eastern	Kyaukse	2	1[illegible]50	12[illegible]6[illegible]2	Kyaukse — 7,201	541	9	9	22	8	431	2,[illegible]2,191	[illegible],[illegible]470	[illegible]	
	Meiktila	3	3,[illegible]40	2[illegible],[illegible]50	Meiktila — 4,685	1,026	11	10	40	8	[illegible]87	1,[illegible],[illegible]04	1,[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Yamethin	2	3,[illegible]0	1[illegible],[illegible]62	Yamethin — 6,534	849	7	8	52	15	8[illegible]7	6,[illegible],[illegible]6	1[illegible],[illegible]71	2,[illegible],[illegible]74	
	Pyinmana	2	2,[illegible]00	56,343	Pyinmana — 12,926	277	5	5	25	9	380	1,42,[illegible]03	1,[illegible],[illegible]11	1,8[illegible],412	
	Total	9	9,660	550[illegible]85	Total —	2,693	32	32	...	...	2,125	10,69,684	10,71,785	13,71,081	
	GRAND TOTAL	51	82,111	3,[illegible]98,460	GRAND TOTAL —	13,012	196	228	...	...	12,967	61,43,749	58,70,112	74,61,361	

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					Number per square mile.	Classification of population.									Occupation.		Prevailing language.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years. Male.	Children under 15 years. Female.	Total.		Christians. Europeans.	Christians. Eurasians and other mixed classes.	Christians. Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists.	Aborigines and others.		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
NORTHERN—																							
Mandalay ...	2,502	74,460	76,962	126,287	130,714	57,713	59,346	374,060	178·12	900	411	2,230	9,613	18,493	32	342,381	...		90,407	283,653		...	...
Bhamo ...	20	10,211	10,231	22,147	15,797	8,114	8,199	92,660(*a*)	9·46	368	35	416	3,496	942	...	45,741	41,662(*a*)		42,657	50,003	(*b*)	...	53
Katha ...	3	24,366	24,369	37,439	37,782	24,509	26,329	126,059(*c*)	17·75	54	25	14	1,536	1,069	...	119,547	3,814		75,468	50,591		...	2,500
Ruby Mines ...	...	5,573	5,573	16,499	8,336	4,574	4,552	33,961(*d*)	10·00	202	11	56	830	350	3	31,126	1,383		13,726	20,235		...	72
Shwebo ...	12	26,710	26,722	36,884	30,544	29,232	41,671	138,331	40·69	327	356	195	2,093	3,391	...	131,969	...		102,503	35,828		13,833	123
Total ...	2,537	141,320	143,857	239,256	223,173	124,142	140,097	765,071	30·02	1,851	838	2,911	17,568	24,245	35	670,764	46,859		324,761	440,310		13,833	2,748
CENTRAL—																							
Ye-u ...	1	19,344	19,345	26,606	32,015	16,106	17,822	92,549	17·46	25	24	700	570	398	...	90,832	...		15,800	76,749		...	...
Sagaing ...	9	45,532	45,541	71,022	87,144	44,271	45,770	248,207	132·09	156	2	641	1,319	1,541	...	244,382	166		133,352	114,855	(*e*)	717(*h*)	...
Lower Chindwin ...	103	41,477	41,580	60,165	86,393	41,759	44,528	232,245	68·25	15	11	12	374	426	...	231,087	320		129,579	102,666		...	5
Upper Chindwin ...	...	18,798	18,798	43,287	41,866	12,755	13,308	111,216	5·85	17	30	48	700	600	...	109,611	210		97,816	13,460		...	...
Total ...	113	125,151	125,264	201,080	247,418	114,291	121,428	684,217	23·13	213	67	1,401	2,963	2,965	...	675,912	696		376,547	307,670		717(*h*)	5
SOUTHERN—																							
Myingyan ...	186	56,131	56,317	96,262	117,055	68,334	69,760	351,411	114·39	20	28	36	547	1,173	1	349,606	...		201,094	150,317		...	935
Pakôkku ...	134	58,124	58,258	88,477	105,462	60,347	61,541	315,827( )	50·13	20	22	50	1,805	1,332	...	304,598	8,000		188,188	127,639	(*f*)	...	...
Minbu ...	90	43,589	43,679	61,743	71,501	39,366	39,791	212,401(*c*)	69·16	25	31	79	975	698	...	202,858	7,735		136,894	75,507		...	...
Magwe ...	35	34,906	34,941	63,813	68,554	43,494	43,329	219,190	43·84	91	6	142	714	725	...	216,931	581		154,108	65,082		...	...
Total ...	445	192,750	193,195	310,295	362,572	211,541	214,421	1,098,829	62·99	156	87	307	4,041	3,928	1	1,073,993	16,316		680,284	418,545		...	935
EASTERN—																							
Kyaukse ...	14	30,789	30,803	43,468	44,713	19,295	19,146	126,622	12·02	64	33	93	528	3,133	...	122,771	...		71,389	55,298		...	...
Meiktila ...	25	37,845	37,870	56,156	67,713	40,807	41,974	206,650	68·88	270	16	34	1,109	1,274	4	203,827	116		144,442	62,208	(*g*)	26,658	5,458
Yamèthin ...	13	29,465	29,478	45,854	48,757	32,570	33,481	160,662	53·55	32	39	103	1,213	5,289	1	153,749	236		111,792	48,870		150	...
Pyinmana ...	31	11,431	11,462	16,277	18,221	10,413	11,438	56,349	22·10	20	23	38	205	1,876	...	49,638	4,549		37,431	18,918		...	125
Total ...	83	109,530	109,613	161,755	179,404	103,085	106,039	550,283	57·32	386	111	268	3,055	11,572	5	529,985	4,901		365,054	185,229		26,808	5,583
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,178	568,751	571,929	912,386	1,012,567	553,059	581,985	3,098,400*a*	37·73	2,606	1,103	4,887	27,627	42,710	41	2,950,654	68,772		1,746,646	1,351,754		40,641 & 717(*h*)	9,271

(*a*) Includes 38,403 population of the excluded tracts of the Bhamo district, details of which are not available.
(*b*) Burmese, Shan, Chinese Kachin, and Manipuri.
(*c*) The figures now given are correct. The population was underestimated last year.
(*d*) Increase in population due to 1,200 square miles being transferred from Katha.
(*e*) Burmese and Shan.
(*f*) Burmese.
(*g*) Burmese, Shan, and Karen.
(*h*) Families.

I-E.—FISCAL.

Survey and Settlement.

[No. 8.] *Survey.*

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.					
		Revenue.										
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.		Topographically.		Revenue.	
							Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile.	Area.	Cost per mile.
Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Rs.
.....	67,915	.....	5,930	.....	*	206	...	...	21,500	7	293	102

* Not known.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
	Sq. miles.	Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	.....	.....	.....	
Settled for 30 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	
Settled for 10 and under 30 years	.....	.....	.....	
Settled under 10 years	.....	.....	.....	
Settled in progress	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	
Settlements previously made including full record of rights	.....	.....	.....	
Settlements without such record	.....	.....	.....	
Settlements during the year { Detailed	.....	.....	.....	
Settlements during the year { Summary	.....	.....	.....	

Note.—In 1892-93, 675·39 square miles were dealt with including the area previously dealt with, but the rates of assessment have not yet been sanctioned.
In the Kyaukse district 54,989 square miles were dealt with in 1890-91, but the rates of assessment have not yet been sanctioned.

[No. 9.]

Incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.

NATURE OF TENURE.			Total area by survey less feudatories [Table A-I. (1) minus Table A-I. 2a].	DEDUCT.		BALANCE, *i.e.*, FULLY ASSESSED AREA FOR WHICH RETURNS ARE AVAILABLE.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (*a*)).	INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMN 8) ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4.)		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	TOWNS OF OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
District.	Nature of tenure.		Total area by survey less feudatories [Table A-I. (1) minus Table A-I. 2a].	(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, as furus required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (*a*)).	For total area.	For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2		3	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Mandalay	Ryotwari	1,344,000	...	1,293,550	50,450	50,450	451,898 (*a*)	374,060	1·21	162,440	3 3 6	3 3 6	73,500	Not available.	2	199,819
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Bhamo	Ryotwari	6,272,000	...	6,261,950	10,050	10,050	111,399	92,660	1·20	14,804	1 7 7	1 7 7	31,429		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Katha	Ryotwari	4,544,000	...	4,505,366	38,634	38,634	451,833	126,059	3·58	165,618	4 4 7	4 4 7	114,295		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Shwebo	Ryotwari	1,975,142	...	1,971,361	3,781	3,781	125,671 (*b*)	138,331	0·91	9,637	2 8 9	2 8 9	2,290		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Ruby Mines	Ryotwari	2,176,000	...	2,171,950	4,050	4,050	65,980	33,961	1·94	20,145	4 15 6	4 15 6	7,000		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
		Total	16,311,142	...	16,204,177	106,965	106,965	12,06,781	765,071	1·58	372,614	3 7 9	3 7 9	228,514	...	2	199,819
Central Division.	Ye-u	Ryotwari	3,392,000	...	3,313,702	78,298	78,298	207,103	92,549	2·25	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Sagaing	Ryotwari	1,198,760	...	1,175,100	23,660	23,660	587,360	248,207	2·37	92,448	3 14 6	3 14 6	32,325	Not available.	...	...
		Zemindari	3,800	3,800	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Lower Chindwin	Ryotwari	2,177,920	...	2,175,553	2,367	2,367	440,844	232,245	1·89	6,717	2 13 4	2 13 4	2,095		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
	Upper Chindwin	Ryotwari	11,110,400	...	11,109,557	843	843	284,501	111,216	2·34	17,795	21 1 9	21 1 9	500		...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...		...	...
		Total	17,882,880	3,800	17,773,912	105,168	105,168	15,20,108	684,217	2·19	116,960	1 1 10	1 1 10	34,920	...	...	...

Southern Division.	Myingyan	Ryotwari	1,966,080	...	23,77,779	13,901	13,901	524,557	351,411	1·49	33,771	2 6 10	2 6 10	10,308	Not available.	1	19,790
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
	Pakôkku	Ryotwari	4,032,000	...	4,009,253	22,747	22,747	710,958	315,827	2·25	90,882	3 15 11	3 15 11	6,497		1	19,857
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
	Minbu	Ryotwari	1,965,344	...	1,947,016	18,328	18,328	452,211	212,401	2·13	64,033	3 7 11	3 7 11	17,030		1	10,345
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
	Magwè	Ryotwari	3,200,000	...	3,510,817	9,183	9,183	391,947	219,190	1·79	15,498	1 11 0	1 11 0	22,170			
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
		Total	11,163,424	...	11,244,865	64,159	64,159	2,079,673	1,098,829	1·89	204,190	3 2 11	3 2 11	56,975	...	3	49,992
Eastern Division.	Kyauksè	Ryotwari	666,901	...	536,295	130,606	130,606	636,470	126,622	5·03	453,110	3 7 6	3 7 6	126,622		...	...
		Zemindari	5,099	5,099	...	...	...	...			...			...			
	Meiktila	Ryotwari	1,920,000	...	1,916,964	3,036	3,036	148,433	206,650	0·71	6,979	2 4 9	2 4 9	56,028	Not available.	...	...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
	Yamèthin	Ryotwari	1,920,000	...	1,918,555	1,445	1,445	166,371	160,662	1·04	5,454	3 12 5	3 12 5	4,397			...
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
	Pyinmana	Ryotwari	1,536,000	...	1,519,939	16,061	16,061	120,511	56,349	2·14	23,005	1 6 11	1 6 11	9,654		1	12,025
		Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			
		Total	6,048,000	5,099	5,891,753	151,148	151,148	1,071,785	550,283	1·95	488,548	3 3 9	3 3 9	196,701	...	1	12,025
Grand Total		Ryotwari	51,396,547	...	51,714,707	427,440	427,440	5,878,347	3,098,400	1·89	1,182,312	2 12 3	2 12 3	516,110		6	261,836
		Zemindari and village communities (temporarily settled).	8,899	8,899	...	...	...	...			...			...			
		Grand Total Upper Burma.	51,405,446	8,899	51,714,707	427,440	427,440	5,878,347	3,098,400	1·89	1,182,312	2 12 3	2 12 3	516,110	...	6	261,836

(a) Includes Rs. 5,691 water rate. | (b) Includes Rs. 2,543 water rate

[No. 10.] I.-E.—FISCAL.

3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government for the year 1892-93.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	2,290	132	2,290	3,781	1·65	...
(c) Village communities. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Present proprietors paying separately	41,199	1,861	71,051	185,859	4·51	...
VI.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free tenures. In perpetuity	489,332	5,498	400,933	2,290,928	4·68	...
For life or lives	1,7 09	4	1,715	7,970	4·66	...
VII.—Landowners who have redeemed the revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Purchasers of waste-land	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Others	67,457	3,263	68,351	276,435	4·10	...
Total ...	601,987	10,758	544,340	2,764,973	4·59	...

[No. 11.] I. E.—FISCAL.

4.—Register of transfers of Landed Property during the year.

Class of tenure.		Number of Transfers.		Total acres transferred.	
		By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1		2	3	4	5
		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors, revenue-paying ...	Mandalay	...	107	...	207
	Bhamo	...	21	...	4
	Sagaing	8	...	6	...
	Minbu	9	23	61	88
	Meiktila	171	2,926	255	3,483
	Pyinmana	31	36	235	349
	Total ...	219	3,113	557	4,131
Proprietors wholly or partially revenue free.	Mandalay	359	528	53	46
	Sagaing	...	1,237	...	3,142
	Lower Chindwin... ...	57	...	232	...
	Pakôkku	390	237	1,045	2,873
	Minbu	6	127	36	815
	Meiktila	9	45	30	161
	Yamèthin	81	402	981	5,630
	Total ...	902	2,576	2,377	12,666
Those who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.		...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,121	5,689	2,934	16,797

[No. 12.]

6.—Land Revenue.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanations of any item.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	
Settled estates taken from revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Collections from Government estates ...	9,99,0,6*	8 72,1-9*	12,15,095	10,33,691			1,78,622	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates ...			...	..	5,30,160	51,63,949	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	4,583,249*	40,73,674*	48,79,977	46,60,418			1,53,592	5	23	
Total ..	55,82,2-5	49,15,863	60,95,072	56,94,109	5,30,160	51,63,949	3,31,614	5	23	

* Revised figures.

[No. 16.] *1.—Showing the number of Judicial divisions and the number of Officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in Upper Burma on the last day of the year 1892, with the cost of Tribunals.*

Name of district.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks,
							Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of districts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	*Original.* Regular.	*Original.* Miscellaneous.	*Appeals.* Regular.	*Appeals.* Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Upper Burma. Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	83,473	3,063,426	4	17	51	1	4	18*	...	131	10,513	...	526	...	Rs. A. P. 1,39,065 3 8	Rs. A. P. 4,00,841 0 0	
	Criminal ...	83,473	3,063,426	4	17	51	1	4	17	48	138	14,060	499	97	1,993	1,45,823 4 4	4,24,014 9 10	
	Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	83,473	3,046,236	4	17	51	1	4	18	48	161	24,573	499	623	1,993	2,84,888 8 0	8,24,855 9 10	

Grades of Judicial Officers.	European.	Native.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.		
Judicial Commissioner	1	...
Sessions Judges	4	...
Judge of Mandalay	...	...
District Magistrate	17	...
Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners with appellate powers.	1	...
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.		
Assistant Commissioners	20	...
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	17	6
Myooks	21	117
Special Magistrates, section 14, C. C. P....	4	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...
Benches of Honorary Magistrates ...	1	30

* Including Mandalay Town.

[No. 17.] *2.—Statement showing the number of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year including persons pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offence of abetment, Chapter V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	16	16	18	27	5	17	2	3	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII	72	67	72	360	92	177	9	22	
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	104	97	105	155	61	88	...	6	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	107	104	103	180	55	117	...	7	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	298	284	301	414	160	236	2	16	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	13	11	13	19	7	12	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	5	5	4	7	2	5	...	...	
Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, &c., Chapter XIV	599	550	519	974	221	741	...	12	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	16	15	12	26	11	15	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	114	105	112	143	73	55	3	13	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Cause of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	6	6	6	8	3	5	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	827	777	737	1,222	708	468	4	42	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	79	72	69	120	70	46	...	4	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	1,178	1,073	1,142	1,847	1,214	574	2	57	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, &c.	54	43	41	60	30	29	...	1	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Rape	99	61	58	61	30	53	...	8	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Unnatural offence	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	5,137	4,764	2,093	2,952	891	2,030	10	21	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Extortion	76	63	57	99	52	43	1	3	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity	336	290	225	477	167	291	...	19	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property	133	127	123	178	62	106	...	10	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	340	317	285	328	166	144	3	15	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving of stolen property	145	144	152	273	100	167	...	6	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	178	163	162	220	130	84	3	3	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	11	10	11	34	29	4	...	1	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	387	358	343	612	418	190	...	4	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	1,091	993	806	1,417	936	426	1	54	
Offences relating to documents and to trade, &c., Chapter XVIII	13	13	14	17	11	6	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	13	12	10	10	9	1	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	95	84	75	92	72	16	1	3	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	79	69	74	87	64	20	...	3	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	410	403	424	608	458	142	1	7	
Attempt to commit hurt, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences under special and local laws	6,009	5,900	5,850	10,498	2,350	7,931	72	95	
Total	18,043	16,998	14,018	23,467	8,659	14,279	114	415	

[No. 18.]

2A.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of															Number of cases.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who, applied under section 2, Act III of 1884 for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
								By District Magistrates and other 1st class Magistrates.						By Courts of Sessions.				By High Court.			Total for all Courts.							
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.				Total.		Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.			
		On complaint, section 191(*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191(*b*) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191(*c*).	On transfer from another province.		Died, escaped, or transferred to other provinces.				To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7	...	1	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks, Chapter XVIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	21	7	...	...	28	...	28	...	20	7	1	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	27	...	28	28	...	1	...	...

Subsidiary table.

Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30.			
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451A(1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	25	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	...	...

[No. 19.] *3.—Statement showing miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Name of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	10	16	6	10	
2.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI	2	3	.....	3	
3.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapters XXXIX and XLII	47	93	26	65	Two pending.
4.—Non-attendance of jurors or assessors under Chapter XXIII, section 333	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5.—Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	8	14		10	
7.—Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	335	349	122	219	Eight pending.
8.—Proceedings against local nuisance, Chapters X and XI	4	17	.....	5	Twelve pending.
9.—Possession, Chapters XII and XLVII	6	15	8	7	
10.—Maintenance, Chapter XXIII	418	418	187	224	Six pending and one transferred.
Total ...	830	925	353	543	Twenty-eight pending and one transferred.

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 20.] *4.—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials of various classes in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	14	...	3	10	...	1	...	7	3·85	44	
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	19,344	103	7,539	10,206	856	304	336	10,651	7·34	29,586	
Subordinate Magistrates... Honorary Magistrates	2,553	2	563	24	1,951	1	12	2,262	1·55	2,006	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	118	1	31	78	1	3	4	79	15·12	...	
Chief Magistrates of districts	1,554	8	441	780	114	162	49	863	14·67	4,512	
Courts of Sessions	355	...	81	245	...	15	14	183	33·80	979	
Superior Courts	15	...	1	14	...	...	...	15	18·73	...	
Total ...	23,953	114	8,659	11,357	2,922	486	415	14,060	7·26	37,127	

[No. 21.]

5.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in Upper Burma for the year 1892.

Class of tribunal.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS.																				
				IMPRISONMENT.							FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.						
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years	Ten stripes or less.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.	Number of persons whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	7 8 0	...	2	..	..	..	..	.					
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	2,505	141	5	7,993	667	215	76	5,035	2,548	312	96	2	...	1,35,931 10 2	1,10,601 3 10	8,277 6 11	290	1,781	647	4	...	172	504	191	...			
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,970	...	...	...	1,961	9	...	...	...	...	4,255 12 0	4,118 15 0	28 0 0	3	.	..	...	.	.	...	.				
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	81	2	...	13	21	1	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	401 0 0	352 0 0	28 6 0	3	18	48	5	..	5	2	14	..			
Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	...	..	...	572	24	...	354	99	14	5	155	125	49	20	5	...	18,462 11 6	13,954 5 5	1,322 8 0	25	213	2 3	1 9	1	5	41	73	.			
Courts of Session	...	82	...	164	1	8	16	23	...	...	...	2	11	1	2	...	3,090 0 0	...	..	...	6	15	1 8	6	.	...	23	2			
Superior Courts	11	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	..			...	...	.			
Total ..	11	85	...	3,321	171	13	10,354	810	230	82	7,163	2,692	373	117	9	..	1,62,231 1 8	1,29,116 8 3	9,663 12 11	321	2,030	913	87	7	182	347	281	2			

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.

[No. 22.] *5A.—Statement showing whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, and under section 7 (1) (c) of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, in lieu of other punishments in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.													
		5 and under		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.	Remarks.
		First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS.														
	Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864.														
379	Theft	2	...	4	1	20	...	22	...	6	1	21	3	80	
380		15	4	92	1	78	10	140	11	37	2	72	8	470	
381		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
382		14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	
388	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
389		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	...	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	19	
412		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
454	Lurking house-trespass	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
	Lurking house-trespass by night	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
457	Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	
	Section 7 (1) (c) of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.														
302	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
307	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
326		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
327		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
329		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
333		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing hurt, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
386	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
387															
392	Robbery and dacoity	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
393		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
394		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
395		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
396		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
397		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	
398		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
399		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
400		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
401		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
402		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
435	Mischief by fire, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
436															
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Section 49, Prisons Act.														
455	Lurking house-trespass and housebreaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
458		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
459		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
460		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attempt to commit any of those which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Excise Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
193	Giving false evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Total ...	32	4	107	3	106	10	173	11	46	3	122	12	629	

PART II.

Statement showing whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864 and section 7 (1) (c) of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, in Upper Burma for the year 1892.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Section 3, Act VI of 1864.								
379	Theft	..	6	12	5	1	11	25	
380		..	4	4	8	2	41	59	
381		2	..	..	..	..	2	2	
382		..	2	..	..	..	..	4	
388	Extortion	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	
389		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	..	..	..	5	..	4	9	
412		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
454	Lurking house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
457	Lurking house-trespass by night, offence under section 14, Act III of 1880.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	Section 4, Act VI of 1864.								
193	Giving or fabricating false evidence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
194		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
195		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
211	False charge of unnatural offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
377		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
354	Assault	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
375	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
377	Unnatural offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
392	Robbery and dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
393		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
394		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
395		..	..	..	5	..	12	17	
396		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
397		..	..	..	..	..	9	9	
398		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
399		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
400		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
401		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
402		..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
413	Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	
465	Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
466		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
467		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
468		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
469		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
454	Lurking house-trespass, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
455		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
457		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
458		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Section 7 (1) (c) of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.								
302	Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
307	Attempt to murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
325	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
326		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
327		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
329		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
333		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
382	Theft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
386	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
387		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
392	Robbery and dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
393		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
394		..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
395		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
396		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
397		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
398		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
399		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
400		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
401		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
402		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
435	Mischief by fire, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
436		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
455	Lurking house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
458		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
459		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
460		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
506	Criminal intimidation if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ...	2	13	6	28	3	92	144	

PART III.

Statement showing whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI of 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II, Upper Burma, for the year 1892.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Section 379, I. P. C.	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	9	
Do. 380, do.	...	...	13	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	21	
Do. 381, do.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Do. 403, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 414, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 431, do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 54, do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. 497, do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	2	...	19	...	7	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	37	

PART IV.

Statement showing the number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in Upper Burma for the year 1892.

Punishment.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	810	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	2,701	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	3,511	
Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	23·07	

[No. 23.]

6.—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in Upper Burma for the year 1892.

Class of tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts	128	...	21	47	...	24	33	...	2	1	..	10	
To Courts of Session	643	...	269	259	...	60	87	...	5	2	21	11	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted ...	217 (*a*)	...	119	46	1	17	21	...	4	...	...	14	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgment of acquittal.	4 (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	992	...	349	352	1	101	141	...	11	3	21	11	
Revisions.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts	4,431	7	4	3,527	24	148	255	29	66	153	238	19	
By Courts of Sessions	1,142	...	551	355	...	...	...	...	1	196	37	20	
By Superior Courts	3,100	...	...	2,078	9	291	212	8	48	116	308	40	
Total ...	8,673	7	555	5,960	33	439	467	37	115	477	583	31	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,665	7	904	6,312	34	540	608	37	126	480	604	28	

(*a*) Three referred to local Government; two committal ordered; four transferred to Judicial Commissioner's Court, Lower Burma. | (*b*) Convicted and sentenced.

[No. 24.] 7.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of Courts.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottas or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Township Courts	1,532	1,246	83	553	1,186	398	...	304	1,002	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	5	4	...	7	5	1	9	144	35	69	...	...	...	1	...	...	59	8,538
Subdivisional tribunals ...	186	39	33	77	91	35	...	18	54	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	14	1	22	1	4	1	...	11	5	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	907
Cantonment Judge	4	6	...	16	9	12	...	3	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Civil Court, Mandalay — Superior side ...	63	4	4	5	5	2	...	3	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9	1	...	2	2	...	1	15	7	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	207
Civil Court, Mandalay — Small Cause side	375	58	7	69	176	83	...	28	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Chief Courts of districts ...	8	3	...	6	4	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,168	1,356	127	726	1,471	535	...	356	1,082	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	28	6	22	11	11	2	10	173	4	107	...	...	2	1	2	...	70	10,566

[No. 25.] *8.—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of Court.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts										Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. A. P.	
Township Courts	1,108	4,050	1,732	1,433	1	...	...	...	214	[illegible] 1 3 8	
Subdivisional tribunals	55	198	90	359	130	41	2	2	50	3,40[illegible] 3 4 4	
Cantonment Judge	21	37	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,169 9 11	
Civil Court, Mandalay — Superior side	2	16	13	22	64	36	3	3	48	1, ,1[illegible] 11 11	
Civil Court, Mandalay — Small Cause side ...	94	329	119	240	...	...	...	...	...	70 837 13 10	
Chief Courts of districts	...	6	...	17	6	6	...	...	3	17,664 6 0	
Commissioners' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	1,280	4,636	1,[illegible] 8	2,073	201	83	5	5	[illegible]95	11, _8 1 8	

[No. 26.] *9.—Statement showing the general result of trial of the Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of tribunal.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Township Courts	8,829	31	1,235	1,348	1,120	800	271	86	25	2,436	1,165	343	2	18	12	
Subdivisional tribunals	954	16	124	98	105	101	7	26	4	261	164	64	3	28	16	
Cantonment Judge	65	...	5	4	19	6	5	...	...	17	9	...	...	10	8	
Civil Court, Mandalay. Superior side ...	233	...	28	19	34	48	1	...	...	34	45	24	6	68	43	
Civil Court, Mandalay. Small Cause side ...	878	...	127	68	115	349	...	...	...	103	64	52	17	20	22	
Chief Courts of districts	38	3	3	6	4	5	1	...	...	11	7	1	...	30	14	
Commissioners' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,997	50	1,522	1,543	1,397	1,309	285	112	29	2,862	1,454	484	28	20	14	

Part II.—Miscellaneous cases (Judicial)—Blank.

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 27.]

10.—Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts in Upper Burma for the year 1892.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Court.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending for more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	567	...	...	4	27	2	7	3	290	45	138	3	48	6	28	...	
Courts of Subdivisional tribunals	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	58	...	
Total ...	578	...	...	4	28	2	7	3	292	45	142	3	52	6	28	...	

Part II, Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial)—Blank.

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 28.] *11.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Class of tribunal	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which the judgment-debtor was arrested but released without imprisonment.	*On which moveable property*		*On which immoveable property*			*On which possession was given.*		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Township Courts	1,418	64	822	235	214	147	14	56,113 3 5	959 6 0	...	...	131	506	78	13	182	7	86	7	...	47	
Subdivisional tribunals ...	333	32	162	71	63	37	2	44,582 2 2	1,646 5 0	...	...	37	73	38	3	40	3	29	1	3	5	
Cantonment Judge	24	...	13	5	6	...	...	1,037 9 9	65 0 6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	
Civil Court of Mandalay. Superior side.	202	18	62	79	48	13	...	48,906 11 11	...	5	6	25	12	41	...	14	25	8	...	...	5	
Civil Court of Mandalay. Small Cause side.	251	39	109	58	69	15	...	7,001 13 9	...	6	7	63	13	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	31	
Chief Courts of districts ...	35	4	21	7	5	2	...	6,255 2 6	393 14 6	...	...	7	18	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,263	157	1,189	455	405	214	16	1,63,896 11 6	3,064 10 0	11	13	267	624	159	16	237	83	127	16	3	88	

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 29.] *12.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in Upper Burma, for the year 1892*—Blank.

II-B.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 30.] *13.—Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in Upper Burma for the year 1892*—Blank.

[No. 31.] *General Summary showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Mandalay ..	2nd class central jail	Convicts ...	1,172	16	1,188	1,396	90	1,486	2,568	106	2,674	1,555	95	1,650	1,013	11	1,024	1,117	17	1,134	1,134	13	1,147
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	295	13	308	309	14	323	306	14	320	3	...	3	11	1	12			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	2	..	2			
Bhamo ..	4th class district jail	Convicts ...	52	...	52	272	4	276	324	4	328	262	4	266	52	...	52	67	...	67	74		74
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	210	3	213	220	3	223	215	3	218	5	...	5	7	...	7			
		Civil ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Katha ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	60	...	60	333	7	340	393	7	400	343	6	349	50	1	51	68	1	69	76	1	77
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	185	2	187	196	2	198	191	2	193	5	...	5	8	..	8			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Shwebo ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	121	...	121	256	16	272	377	16	393	228	15	243	149	1	150	157	1	158	163	1	164
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	159	9	168	168	9	177	162	9	171	6	...	6	6	...	6			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ye-u ..	4th class district jail	Convicts ...	34	...	34	105	10	115	139	10	149	94	10	104	45	..	45	48	...	48	51		51
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	87	6	93	91	7	98	89	7	96	2	..	2	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mônywa ...	4th class district jail	Convicts ...	126	...	126	174	20	194	300	20	320	218	18	236	82	2	84	97	1	98	102	1	103
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	106	7	113	111	7	118	111	7	118	...	...	...	4	...	5			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kindat ...	5th class district jail	Convicts ...	13	...	13	97	1	98	110	1	111	91	1	92	19	..	19	16	..	16	20	...	20
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	39	...	39	50	...	50	49	...	49	1	...	1	4	...	4			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Myingyan ...	2nd class central jail	Convicts ...	959	9	968	833	18	851	1,772	27	1,799	645	22	667	1,127	5	1,132	1,040	6	1,046	1,043	7	1,050
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	150	7	157	154	8	162	153	8	161	1	....	1	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pagan ...	4th class district jail	Convicts ...	63	2	65	151	12	163	214	14	228	170	11	181	44	3	47	65	2	67	68	2	70
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	81	1	82	86	1	87	85	1	86	1	...	1	5	..	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..			
Pakôkku ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	86	...	85	261	6	267	346	6	352	296	6	302	50	..	50	67	...	67	77	..	77
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	162	6	168	169	7	176	165	6	171	4	1	5	10	...	10			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Minbu ..	Ditto	Convicts ...	90	1	91	226	10	236	316	11	327	220	10	230	97	1	97	93	...	9	98	...	98
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	88	7	95	91	7	98	85	6	92	5	1	6	5	...	5			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	..			
Magwe ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	140	4	134	207	26	233	337	30	367	193	28	221	144	2	146	118	5	123	122	5	127
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	79	2	81	81	2	83	80	2	82	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Taungdwingyi ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	45	1	46	139	6	145	184	7	191	147	7	154	37	...	37	43	..	43	48	1	49
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	137	13	150	143	13	156	139	12	151	4	1	5	5	..	5			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Meiktila ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	102	3	105	255	12	267	357	15	372	223	12	235	134	3	137	133	3	135	136	3	138
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	106	5	111	110	5	115	110	5	115	..	..	...	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Yamèthin ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	83	2	85	253	14	267	336	16	352	224	13	237	115	3	118	88	1	89	94	2	95
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	138	5	143	148	5	153	146	5	151	2	...	2	6	...	6			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pyinmana ...	Ditto	Convicts ...	52	...	52	128	8	136	180	8	188	..	..	...	..	..	...	46	...	46	50	..	50
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	132	4	136	138	4	142	138	4	142	..	...	...	4	...	4			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8	6	2	8	..	...	...	..	...	..			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Total... Convicts ...	3,167	38	3,205	5,076	260	5,336	8,243	298	8,541	5,059	266	5,325	3,184	52	3,236	3,275	37	3,312	3,532	47	3,590
		Under-trial	111	4	115	2,154	94	2,244	2,265	91	2,353	2,225	91	2,316	40	3	43	55	1	56			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	37	2	39	39	2	41	38	2	40	1	..	1	2	...	2			
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,280	42	3,322	7,267	352	7,619	10,547	394	10,941	7,322	359	7,681	3,225	55	3,280	3,332	41	3,370	..	..	..

[No. 32.]

1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6								7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
								Received by transfer.											Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.																								
								A						B					A		B		A		B		C		D																	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.														By order of Government.																	
																												a		b																	
Serial No.	Jail.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand total.	To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	Mandalay ...	1,172	16	1,124	73	2,296	89	255	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2,568	106	2,674	386	...	47	...	99	4	827	90	134	...	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	1,043	11	1,117	17	1,133
2	Bhamo ...	52	...	252	4	304	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	4	318	62	2	5	...	4	...	163	1	9	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	52	...	67	...	67
3	Katha ...	60	...	282	7	342	7	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	7	400	133	...	...	...	12	...	135	6	10	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	50	1	68	1	69
4	Shwebo ...	121	...	200	15	321	15	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	16	393	17	1	12	...	13	1	117	13	57	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	149	1	157	1	158
5	Ye-u ...	34	...	104	10	138	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	10	149	18	8	...	...	12	...	50	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	...	48	...	48
6	Mônywa ...	126	...	135	20	261	20	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	20	320	44	4	10	...	13	1	139	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	82	2	97	1	98
7	Kindat ...	13	...	90	1	103	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	1	111	32	...	...	...	4	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	16	...	16
8	Myingyan ...	989	9	164	13	1,103	22	669	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	27	1,799	50	...	1	...	15	...	167	18	349	1	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	56	...	1,127	5	1,040	6	1,047
9	Pagan ...	63	2	125	12	198	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	14	228	5	...	...	...	3	...	140	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	44	3	65	2	67
10	Pakôkku ...	85	...	256	6	341	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	6	352	91	1	9	...	39	1	149	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	50	...	67	...	67
11	Minbu ...	90	1	166	9	256	10	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	11	327	16	7	...	...	4	...	163	3	22	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	96	1	93	...	93
12	Magwe ...	130	4	126	21	256	25	69	5	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	337	30	367	30	1	9	...	7	...	93	25	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	2	144	2	118	5	123
13	Taungdwingyi ...	45	1	133	6	178	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	7	191	33	1	1	...	5	...	105	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	43	...	43
14	Meiktila ...	102	3	192	12	294	15	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	15	372	17	...	6	...	5	...	157	12	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	134	3	133	3	135
15	Yamèthin ...	83	2	202	14	285	16	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	16	352	32	7	6	...	11	...	162	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	112	3	88	1	89
16	Pyinmana ...	52	...	124	8	176	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	8	188	60	5	3	...	10	1	96	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	46	...	46
	Total ...	3,167	38	3,685	251	6,852	269	1,362	29	11	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	8,243	298	8,541	1,026	37	109	...	256	8	2,715	242	712	2	7	1	86	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	133	2	3,184	32	3,263	37	3,299

N.B.—Column 6 exceeds column 8 by 408 males, which is accounted for thus—

353 received back (one from Chittagong, one from Singapore, 210 from India, and 141 from Port Blair).
92 in transit at the end of last year.
11 received back from Paungdè Reformatory.

Total ... 456
48

Difference ... 408

In column 8—

23 were transferred to Paungdè.
18 were transferred to India.
2 in transit at theend of the year (one from Kyaukpyu and one from Henzada *en route* to Paungdè Reformatory).
4 escaped while in transit.
1 shot himself.

Total ... 48

[No. 38.] 2.—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3														4								5																		6			7
		RELIGION.														AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																					
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		*Male.*														*Female.*							
		Christians.																																												
		a		*b*		*c*																																								
Serial No.	Jail.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Total.									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	Juveniles whipped only.									
1	Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	115	8	72	1	922	64	...	...	14	10	930	45	159	18	21	...	75	24	96	313	139	1	4	51	17	2	..	1,124	73	1,197	15									
2	Bhamo ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	31	1	40	...	134	8	44	...	1	...	215	4	35	...	1	...	45	5	6	106	20	...	70	4	...	...	...	251	4	256	4									
3	Katha ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	28	...	217	7	10	...	1	1	248	5	30	1	3	...	50	1	1	107	22	2	69	3	2	2		282	7	289	1									
4	Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	21	...	162	15	...	...	3	2	165	12	29	1	3	...	49	1	...	57	10	5	78	10	3	1	...	200	15	215	...									
5	Ye-u ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	99	10	...	...	...	...	82	10	22	...	...	...	12	...	...	80	12	...	...	8	...	2	..	101	10	114	2									
6	Mônywa ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	9	...	121	20	1	...	2	...	114	13	15	6	4	1	22	1	...	41	5	4	62	9	...	11		135	20	155	3									
7	Kindat ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	5	...	71	1	2	...	...	...	71	1	18	...	1	...	21	3	...	64	2	...	1	...	...	...	.	90	1	91	1									
8	Myingyan ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	16	...	138	13	1	...	4	...	141	11	15	2	4	...	12	6	40	47	20	3	56	12	...	1	...	164	13	177	2									
9	Pagan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	126	12	1	...	1	1	112	10	20	1	2	...	11	3	2	52	37	...	30	6	3	3	.	135	12	147	...									
10	Pakôkku ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	16	...	221	6	...	...	1	...	233	3	18	2	4	1	50	1	7	136	17	...	45	3	...	3	..	256	6	262	2									
11	Miubu ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	4	...	151	9	1	...	2	...	140	7	22	2	2	...	17	...	...	59	35	1	56	7	1	1	.	166	9	175	.									
12	Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	2	...	121	21	...	...	...	...	104	16	20	5	2	...	16	7	...	49	13	...	41	19	1	1	..	126	21	147	1									
13	Taungdwingyi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	128	6	...	...	1	...	111	4	21	2	...	...	9	...	2	95	11	2	14	3	...	3	..	133	6	139	1									
14	Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	1	25	...	148	11	...	...	2	...	163	10	25	2	2	...	27	1	3	54	30	6	71	10	...	2	..	192	12	204	4									
15	Yamêthin ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	9	...	174	14	9	...	4	...	178	12	19	1	1	1	23	1	...	99	34	3	42	10	2	1	1	202	14	216	1									
16	Pyinmana ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	7	...	112	7	1	...	3	1	99	7	21	...	1	...	25	...	...	44	24	2	29	6	2	...	..	124	8	132	10									
	Total ..	3	...	2	...	41	...	255	11	269	1	3,045	219	70	...	39	15	3,106	170	489	49	51	3	464	54	167	1,403	429	29	1,149	165	32	33	1	3,685	231	3,916	17									

[No. 34.] *3.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892 and those remaining on the last day of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1		3	4																				5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																						
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a For life.		*b* For a term.						
Serial No.	Jail.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Mandalay	A	27	7	9	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	7	53
		B	291	39	200	15	209	8	110	...	105	1	48	2	16	...	...	...	3	1	13	...	3	...	998	66	1,064
		C	2	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	20	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
		D	...	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	Total of admissions	...	320	46	214	15	223	8	129	...	130	1	73	2	16	...	...	...	3	1	13	...	3	...	1,124	73	1,197
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	31	2	67	...	101	3	109	2	227	3	313	...	140	...	10	...	15	1	29	...	1	...	1,043	11	1,054
2	Bhamo	A	27	...	6	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	38
		B	50	...	34	3	50	...	27	...	20	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	2	...	206	3	209
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		D	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	77	...	43	4	53	...	29	...	22	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	2	...	252	4	256
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	2	...	4	...	9	...	15	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	52	...	52
3	Katha	A	9	1	9	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
		B	45	3	39	1	47	...	27	1	31	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	229	5	234
		C	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of admissions	...	54	4	49	2	63	...	33	1	37	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	282	7	289
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	1	1	8	...	13	...	12	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	51

4	Shwebo	A	15	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
		B	96	5	21	1	24	...	38	1	19	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	7	168
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		51	11	25	3	27	...	45	1	28	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	15	215
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	1	2	...	19	...	33	...	59	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	1	150
5	Ye-u	A	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		B	18	2	20	8	9	...	10	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	85	10	95
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...		19	2	22	8	9	...	15	...	21	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	104	10	114
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45
6	Mônywa	A	7	15	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	29
		B	22	...	26	2	15	1	18	1	16	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	119	4	123
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...		29	15	28	2	19	2	20	1	16	..	18	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	135	20	155
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	2	2	...	2	...	16	...	42	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2	84
7	Kindat	A	2	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		B	20	...	15	...	10	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	72	...	72
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...		22	...	20	1	12	...	10	...	11	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	90	1	91
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		2	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	..	19
8	Myingyan	A	7	5	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	21
		B	40	2	39	4	22	1	4	...	17	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	144	7	151
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
		D	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	5
	Total of admissions ...		48	7	43	4	26	2	6	...	19	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	164	13	177
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		5	...	7	1	21	1	28	1	225	1	583	1	185	...	13	...	28	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	5	1,132
9	Pagan	A	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
		B	38	3	33	5	31	3	18	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	11	137
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...		41	3	36	6	32	3	18	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	135	12	147
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		3	...	4	2	8	1	10	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3	47

[No. 34.] *3.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892 and those remaining on the last day of that year according to the nature and length of sentences*—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jail.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						Total.		
			A — Not exceeding one month.		B — Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C — Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D — Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E — Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F — Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G — Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H — Exceeding ten years.		I — Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a — For life.		I — b — For a term.		J — Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
10	Pakôkku	A	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
		B	51	2	45	2	55	...	23	...	28	...	23	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	240	4	244
		C	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		D	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...		53	4	46	2	62	...	26	...	31	...	23	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	256	6	262
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		1	...	6	...	6	...	8	...	13	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
11	Minbu	A	11	1	3	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22
		B	35	4	34	2	27	...	9	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	132	6	138
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions ...		48	5	37	4	35	...	10	...	19	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	166	9	175
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		5	1	3	...	18	...	12	...	38	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	96	1	97
12	Magwe	A	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
		B	29	7	13	9	17	1	13	2	22	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	113	19	132
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
	Total of admissions ...		30	9	14	9	18	1	14	2	29	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	126	21	147
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	1	1	10	...	10	1	83	...	37	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	144	2	146

13	Taungdwingyi	A	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
		B	39	2	29	...	9	1	14	...	30	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	3	129
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions ...		41	4	31	1	9	1	16	...	31	...	4	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	6	139
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	15	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
14	Meiktila	A	10	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
		B	40	3	24	3	42	2	12	...	28	...	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	164	9	173
		C	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		D	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total of admissions ...		50	5	27	4	45	2	14	...	33	...	16	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	192	12	204
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		4	...	6	2	4	...	27	...	50	...	41	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	3	137
15	Yamèthin	A	4	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
		B	50	6	16	2	54	4	13	1	9	...	15	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	13	180
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	7
	Total of admissions ...		54	7	17	2	61	4	18	1	23	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	202	14	216
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		1	...	11	1	22	1	12	1	50	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	112	3	115
16	Pyinmana	A	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		B	25	1	27	4	22	2	12	1	20	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	8	126
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1
	Total of admissions ...		25	1	28	4	22	2	13	1	23	...	7	..	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	..			...		124	8	132
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Total of each class	A	126	44	50	10	32	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	56	352
		B	829	79	615	61	643	23	356	7	387	1	223	3	56	...	4	...	41	1	32	...	14	...	...	...	3,240	175	3,415
		C	2	...	2	...	21	...	22	...	66	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	144
		D	5	...	13	...	20	...	20	...	23	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	..	115
	Total ... of admissions		962	123	680	71	716	25	416	7	476	1	285	3	57	...	5	...	42	1	32	..	14	...	...	...	3,685	231	3,916
	remaining on the 31st December 1892 ...		55	7	126	7	245	6	318	5	872	4	1,085	2	345	...	24	...	47	1	62	...	5	...	...	...	3,184	32	3,216

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

II-C.—PRISONS.

[No. 36.] *4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892 who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6						
					Number previously convicted.											Juvenile prisoners under sixteen years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
					A.		B.		C.		D.					A.			B.			
Serial No.	Jail.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Remarks.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Mandalay	1,124	73	1,197	43	...	28	...	8	...	79	...	7·03	...	6·60	14	10	24	4	...	4	
2	Bhamo	252	4	256	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	2·38	...	2·34	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	Katha	282	7	289	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4·26	...	4·15	1	1	2	...	...	...	
4	Shwebo	200	15	215	20	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	10·50	...	9·77	3	2	5	1	...	1	
5	Ye-u	104	10	114	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3·85	...	3·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Mônywa	135	20	155	12	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	10·37	...	9·03	2	...	2	...	...	...	
7	Kindat	90	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Myingyan	164	13	177	19	1	2	...	...	...	21	1	12·80	7·69	12·43	4	...	4	1	...	1	
9	Pagan	135	12	147	10	1	1	1	1	...	12	2	8·89	16·67	9·52	1	1	2	...	...	...	
10	Pakôkku	256	6	262	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	6·25	...	6·11	1	...	1	...	...	...	
11	Minbu	166	9	175	16	...	2	...	1	...	19	...	11·45	...	10·86	2	...	2	1	...	1	
12	Magwe	126	21	147	5	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	7·14	...	6·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Taungdwingyi ...	133	6	139	7	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	6·01	16·67	6·47	1	...	1	1	...	1	
14	Meiktila	192	12	204	23	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	13·02	...	12·25	2	...	2	...	...	...	
15	Yamêthin	202	14	216	29	2	5	...	...	...	34	2	16·83	14·29	16·67	4	...	4	...	...	...	
16	Pyinmana	124	8	132	19	...	2	...	1	...	22	...	17·74	...	16·67	3	1	4	...	...	...	
	Total ...	3,685	231	3,916	239	5	51	1	12	...	302	6	8·20	2·60	7·37	39	15	54	8	...	8	

[No. 37.] *6.—Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A		B—*By Jail Officers.*										C	
														a		*b*		*c*		*d*	*e*				
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6-C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6-d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.			
1	Mandalay	1,117	17	14	...	472	3	917	14	1,039	17	14	...	82	4	279	15	632	10	37	1,338	5		2,476	218·34	1·52
2	Bhamo	67	...	2	...	28	...	105	...	253	1	2	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	4	240	1		389	581·60	1·04
3	Katha	68	1	...	..	6	...	10	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	23	...		33	47·83	...
4	Shwebo	157	1	...	...	24	...	103	...	176	2	...	...	2	...	64	2	26	...	6	203	...		305	193·04	2·69
5	Ye-u	48	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	3	34	...		48	100·00	6·67
6	Mônywa	97	1	1	...	15	...	133	...	106	...	1	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	13	200	...		255	260·20	5·37
7	Kindat	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...		1	6·25	...
8	Myingyan	1,040	6	15	...	244	1	1,100	1	1,448	1	15	...	23	...	1,129	3	191	...	62	1,387	...		2,810	268·64	2·26
9	Pagan	65	2	...	...	7	...	154	...	46	1	...	...	2	...	64	1	1	...	...	140	...		208	310·45	.
10	Pakôkku	67	...	...	...	12	...	63	...	60	...	...	...	1	...	45	...	...	...	1	88	...		135	201·49	0·75
11	Minbu	93	...	...	...	46	...	64	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	9	97	...		165	177·42	5·77
12	Magwe	118	5	1	...	34	...	290	3	197	...	1	...	32	...	118	3	2	...	16	353	...		525	424·83	3·14
13	Taungdwingyi	43	...	...	...	10	...	81	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	2	31	...		119	276·74	1·71
14	Meiktila	133	3	6	...	116	...	713	6	427	1	6	...	6	...	491	2	17	...	10	732	5		1,269	933·09	0·79
15	Yamèthin	88	1	3	...	46	...	587	...	143	...	3	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	9	387	...		779	875·28	1·17
16	Pyinmana	46	...	1	...	26	...	97	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	157	...		179	389·13	0·56
	Total ...	3,263	37	43	...	1,119	4	4,419	24	4,064	23	43	...	150	4	2,928	26	879	10	175	5,470	11		9,696	293·82	1·81

II-C.—PRISONS.

[No. 38.] *7.—Statement showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						On those in Column 7 there were, when they left jail						
Serial No.	Jail.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Mandalay	1,124	73	555	71	263	...	306	2	1,117	17	46	...	53	...	43	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	5	...	
2	Bhamo	252	4	201	4	44	...	7	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Katha	282	7	116	7	150	...	16	...	68	1	19	...	40	...	23	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	21	...	
4	Shwebo	200	15	95	14	91	1	14	...	157	1	36	...	25	...	13	...	10	...	2	...	4	...	14	...	7	...	
5	Ye-u	104	10	23	10	78	...	3	...	48	...	13	...	15	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	
6	Mônywa	135	20	49	20	81	...	5	...	97	1	24	...	60	...	24	...	35	...	1	...	17	...	42	...	1	...	
7	Kindat	90	1	32	1	37	...	21	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Myingyan	164	13	56	11	105	2	3	...	1,040	6	252	...	236	...	185	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	44	...	
9	Pagan	135	12	41	11	85	1	9	...	65	2	50	...	109	...	26	...	75	...	8	...	3	...	57	...	49	...	
10	Pakôkku	256	6	125	6	107	...	24	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Minbu	166	9	74	9	78	...	14	...	93	...	23	...	116	...	64	...	52	...	...	...	48	...	67	...	1	...	
12	Magwe	126	21	39	21	43	...	44	...	118	5	32	...	67	...	30	...	29	...	8	...	17	...	28	...	22	...	
13	Taungdwingyi	133	6	48	5	66	1	19	...	43	...	16	...	31	...	11	...	17	...	3	...	3	...	17	...	11	...	
14	Meiktila	192	12	93	12	99	...	...	...	133	3	27	...	19	...	5	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	
15	Yamèthin	202	14	101	14	95	...	6	...	88	1	27	...	66	...	30	...	34	...	2	...	27	...	30	...	9	...	
16	Pyinmana	124	8	40	8	66	...	18	..	46	...	2	...	80	...	12	...	68	...	...	...	1	...	59	...	20	...	
	Total ...	3,685	231	1,688	224	1,488	5	509	2	3,263	37	567	...	917	...	469	...	421	...	27	...	121	...	591	...	205	...	

[No. 39.] *10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

1	2	3				4		5		6	
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
Serial No.	Jail.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mandalay	1,133	12	2	1,147	45,436	39 10 7	16,509	14 6 3	...	...
2	Bhamo	67	8	...	74	4,604	62 3 6	4,789	64 11 6	..	...
3	Katha	69	8	...	77	4,808	62 7 1	4 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 1	.	..
4	Shwebo	158	6	...	164	7,174	43 11 11	5,473	33 5 11	...	...
5	Ye-u	48	3	...	51	2,604	51 0 11	4,051	79 6 11	...	...
6	Mônywa	98	5	...	103	3,616	35 1 8	5,348	51 14 9	...	...
7	Kindat	16	4	...	20	1,322	66 1 7	2,985	149 4 0	...	...
8	Myingyan	1,047	3	...	1,050	44,430	42 5 0	16,467	15 11 3	...	...
9	Pagan	67	3	...	70	2,843	40 9 10	5,166	73 12 10	...	...
10	Pakôkku	67	10	...	77	4,231	54 15 2	4,559	59 3 4	...	...
11	Minbu	93	5	...	98	4,350	44 6 2	5,643	57 9 4	...	...
12	Magwe	123	3	...	127	6,199	49 3 2	6,004	47 10 3	...	...
13	Taungdwingyi	43	5	...	49	2,480	51 10 8	4,368	91 0 0	...	...
14	Meiktila	135	3	...	138	5,938	43 0 7	5,481	39 11 6	...	...
15	Yamèthin	89	6	...	95	3,577	37 10 5	4,858	51 2 2	...	...
16	Pyinmana	46	4	...	50	2,796	55 14 9	4,577	91 8 8	...	...
	Total ...	3,299	88	2	3,390	1,46,408	43 3 5	1,00,816	29 11 10	...	...

[No. 39.] *10.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892*—concluded.

1	2	7			8		9		10	11	12
		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
		A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Mandalay	2,078	1 13 0	56 2 7	4,013	3 7 11	3,360	2 15 2	71,416	62 4 3	1
2	Bhamo	44	0 9 6	14 10 8	343	4 10 2	1,585	18 11 6	11,165	150 14 1	2
3	Katha	120	1 8 11	30 0 0	503	6 8 6	1,102	14 5 0	11,051	143 8 4	3
4	Shwebo	71	0 6 11	10 2 3	583	3 8 11	1,168	7 1 11	14,469	88 3 7	4
5	Ye-u	43	0 13 6	43 0 0	161	3 2 6	450	8 13 2	7,309	143 5 0	5
6	Mônywa	84	0 13 1	21 0 0	338	3 4 6	614	5 15 5	10,000	97 1 5	6
7	Kindat	22	1 1 7	7 5 4	85	4 4 0	870	43 8 0	5,284	264 3 3	7
8	Myingyan	802	0 12 3	44 9 0	3,133	2 15 9	3,276	3 1 11	68,128	64 14 2	8
9	Pagan	144	2 0 11	48 0 0	22	0 5 0	299	4 4 4	8,474	121 0 11	9
10	Pakôkku	49	0 10 2	16 5 4	550	7 2 3	1,361	17 10 9	10,750	139 9 9	10
11	Minbu	342	3 7 10	114 0 0	283	2 14 2	856	8 11 9	11,474	117 1 4	11
12	Magwe	99	0 12 7	33 0 0	239	1 14 4	677	5 6 0	13,218	104 14 6	12
13	Taungdwingyi	156	3 4 0	78 0 0	251	5 3 8	725	15 1 8	7,980	166 4 0	13
14	Meiktila	296	2 2 4	98 10 8	711	5 2 5	1,121	6 2 0	13,547	98 2 8	14
15	Yamèthin	203	2 2 2	67 10 8	592	6 3 8	1,817	19 2 0	11,047	116 4 7	15
16	Pyinmana	90	1 12 10	90 0 0	294	5 14 1	1,088	21 12 2	8,845	176 14 5	16
	Total ...	4,643	1 5 11	47 6 0	12,101	3 9 1	20,189	5 15 3	2,84,157	83 13 2	

[No. 40.]

12.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS													RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
							ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L				
						A	B	C	D	E	F	*Additions and alterations.*		*New jails.*			1	2			
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing.	Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under P. W. Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under P. W. Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the P. W. Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (column 7-K).
1	Mandalay	8	925	36	39	5	12	157	59	78	10	60	38	...	...	516	...	...	...	1·30	16·97	55·78
2	Bhamo	2	53	3	...	1	...	6	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	33	2	...	...	...	11·32	62·26
3	Katha	4	49	4	...	...	2	7	4	...	1	..	...	...	1	34	...	..	...	4·08	14·29	69·39
4	Shwebo	2	130	6	3	...	4	9	8	5	41	...	...	...	...	57	4	..	2	3·08	6·92	43·85
5	Ye-u	...	42	1	...	...	...	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	16·67	57·14
6	Mônywa	2	79	4	5	...	3	7	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	42	4	...	...	3·80	8·86	53·16
7	Kindat	1	11	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	36·3	36·36
8	Myingyan	4	831	18	34	7	72	73	22	84	8	...	61	...	..	406	30	...	8	8·66	8·78	56·08
9	Pagan	...	55	3	2	..	3	8	11	7	2	1	...	...	...	19	4	...	...	5·45	14·55	31·55
10	Pakkku	1	55	3	...	...	2	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3	...		3·64	10·91	67·27
11	Minbu	5	75	3	...	...	2	14	11	2	3	...	...	...	...	40	3	...	...	2·67	18·67	53·33
12	Magwe	1	98	3	2	...	6	13	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	..	6·12	15·77	62·24
13	Taungdwingyi	1	35	1	1	2	...	7	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	..	20·00	45·71
14	Meiktila	1	105	3	5	2	6	8	11	10	4	2	10	...	...	46	6		...	5·71	7·62	43·81
15	Yamèthin	3	77	3	...	...	8	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	49	5	..	..	10·39	6·49	6··64
16	Pyinmana	...	39	1	2	...	3	8	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	7·69	20·51	41·03
	Total ...	35	2,659	94	93	17	123	339	179	224	78	53	111	...	1	1,460	64	..	10	4·63	12·75	54·91

II-C.—PRISONS.

[No. 41.]

14.—Statement showing the net cost of Prisoners in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10 of Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 of Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6)	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	Mandalay	71,416	62 4	9,007 15	7 14	62,408 1	54 6	
2	Bhamo	11,165	150 14	2,186 10	29 9	8,978 6	121 5	
3	Katho	11,051	143 8	653 9	8 8	10,397 7	135 0	
4	Shwebo	14,469	88 4	2,155 10	13 2	12,313 6	75 2	
5	Ye-u	7,309	143 5	1,256 4	24 10	6,052 12	118 11	
6	Mônywa	10,000	97 1	2,035 15	19 12	7,964 1	77 5	
7	Kindat	5,284	264 3	15 4	0 12	5,268 12	263 7	
8	Myingyan	68,128	64 14	28,511 0	27 2	39,617 0	37 12	
9	Pagan	8,474	121 1	533 12	7 13	7,940 4	113 7	
10	Pakôkku	10,750	139 10	1,330 6	17 4	9,419 10	122 6	
11	Minbu	11,474	117 1	2,226 13	22 12	9,247 3	94 5	
12	Magwe	13,218	104 14	1,424 2	11 5	11,793 14	93 9	
13	Taungdwingyi	7,980	166 4	83 9	18 7	7,096 7	147 13	
14	Meiktila	13,547	98 3	3,255 3	23 9	10,291 13	74 10	
15	Yamèthin	11,047	116 5	2,059 12	21 11	8,987 4	94 10	
16	Pyinmana	8,845	176 14	999 12	20 0	7,845 4	156 14	
	Total ...	2,84,157	83 13	58,535 8	17 4	2,25,621 8	66 9	

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

Serial No.	Jail.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1	Mandalay	Convicts	893	40	929	1,117	17	1,133	1,214	20	1,234	724	13	737	35	1	36	19	...	19	1	...	1
		Under-trials	43	...	43	7	1	8	14	...	14	15	...	15	1	...	1	2	...	2	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	40	..	40	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	972	40	1,012	1,126	18	1,147	1,231	20	1,251	740	13	753	37	1	37	21	...	21	1	..	1
2	Bhamo	Convicts	50	6	56	67	...	67	68	1	69	81	...	81	3	...	3	9	...	9	..	..	...
		Under-trials	20	..	20	7	...	8	24	...	24	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	..
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
		Total	70	6	76	74	...	74	112	1	113	90	...	90	3	...	3	10	...	10	.	.	...
3	Katha	Convicts	58	6	64	68	1	69	69	1	70	134	2	136	1	...	4	11	..	11	1	...	1
		Under-trials	10	...	10	8	...	8	28	...	28	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	.	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	68	6	74	76	1	77	97	1	98	141	2	143	1	...	4	12	...	12	1	.	1
4	Shwebo	Convicts	197	6	203	57	1	158	170	2	172	142	1	143	6	..	6	7	...	7	3	.	3
		Under-trials	30	..	30	6	..	6	14	...	14	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
		Total	227	6	233	163	1	164	184	2	186	150	1	151	7	...	7	8	...	8	3	...	3
5	Ye-u	Convicts	52	6	3	48	...	48	49	4	53	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	1
		Under-trials	21	...	21	3	...	3	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	52	6	58	51	...	51	64	4	68	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
6	Mônywa	Convicts	80	...	80	97	1	98	23	...	23	67	...	67	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	20	...	20	4	...	5	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	100	...	100	102	1	103	137	...	137	67	...	67	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892*—continued.

Serial No.	Jail.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation-cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
7	Kindat	Convicts	58	6	64	16	...	16	32	...	32	41	...	41	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trials	10	...	10	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	68	6	74	20	...	20	39	...	39	52	...	52	3	...	3	5	...	5	1	...	1
8	Myingyan	Convicts	1,000	25	1,025	1,040	6	1,047	1,165	3	1,168	500	...	500	18	...	18	56	...	56	5	...	5
		Under-trials	100	...	100	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,125	25	1,150	1,043	7	1,050	1,168	3	1,171	501	...	501	18	...	18	56	...	56	5	...	5
9	Pagan	Convicts	80	10	90	65	2	67	88	5	93	77	...	77	3	...	3	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Under-trials	15	...	15	3	...	3	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	95	10	105	68	2	70	93	5	98	78	...	78	3	...	3	6	...	6	1	...	1
10	Pakôkku	Convicts	32	6	38	67	...	67	93	...	93	96	...	96	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	20	...	20	10	...	10	17	...	17	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	52	6	58	77	...	77	110	...	110	110	...	110	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
11	Minbu	Convicts	100	...	100	93	...	93	121	1	122	75	...	75	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	5	...	5	9	...	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	100	...	100	98	...	98	130	1	131	76	1	77	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892*—continued.

1	2		10			11			12													
									Ratio per mille of average strength													
									A			B			C			D			F		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
Serial No.	Jail.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Mandalay	Convicts	6	...	6	1	...	1	648·16	764·71	650·49	32·23	58·82	31·77	0·90	...	0·88	16·11	...	15·89	17·01	...	16·77
		Under-trials	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,363·64	...	1,250·00	90·91	...	83·33	...	...	...	181·82	...	166·67	181·82	...	166·67
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7	...	7	1	...	1	654·87	764·71	656·49	32·74	58·82	32·26	0·88	...	0·87	17·70	...	17·44	18·58	...	18·31
2	Bhamo	Convicts	4	...	4	5	...	5	1,208·96	...	1,208·96	44·78	...	44·78	74·63	...	74·63	59·70	...	59·70	134·33	...	134·33
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,285·71	...	1,125·00	...	...	...	142·86	...	125·00	...	...	...	142·86	...	125·00
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	...	4	6	...	6	1,216·22	...	1,216·22	40·54	...	40·54	81·08	...	81·08	54·05	...	54·05	135·13	...	135·13
3	Katha	Convicts	2	...	2	4	...	4	1,970·59	2,000·00	1,971·01	58·82	...	57·97	58·82	...	57·97	102·94	...	101·45	161·76	...	159·42
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1	875·00	...	875·00	...	...	...	125·00	...	125·00	...	...	...	125·00	...	125·00
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	...	2	5	...	5	1,855·26	2,000·00	1,857·14	52·63	...	51·95	65·79	...	64·94	92·11	...	90·91	157·90	...	155·85
4	Shwebo	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	904·46	1,000·00	905·06	38·22	...	37·97	...	...	...	44·59	...	44·30	44·59	...	44·30
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333·33	...	1,333·33	166·67	...	166·67	...	...	...	166·67	...	166·67	166·67	...	166·67
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	920·25	1,000·00	920·73	42·94	...	42·68	...	...	...	49·08	...	48·78	48·78	...	48·78
5	Ye-u	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	20·83	...	20·83	...	...	...	20·83	...	20·83	20·83	...	20·83
		Under-tridls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	235·29	...	230·77	19·61	...	19·23	...	...	...	19·61	...	19·23	19·61	...	19·23

6	Mónywa	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690·72	...	683·67	41·24	...	40·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656·86	...	650·49	39·22	...	38·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kindat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2,562·50	...	2,562·50	125·00	...	125·00	250·00	...	250·00	62·50	...	62·50	312·50	...	312·50
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750·00	...	2,750·00	250·00	...	250·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2,736·84	...	2,600·00	157·89	...	150·00	210·53	...	200·00	52·63	...	50·00	263·16	...	250·00
8	Myingyan	Convicts	...	4	...	4	25	...	25	480·77	...	477·55	17·31	...	17·19	24·04	...	23·68	29·81	...	29·61	53·85	...	53·4
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	...	333·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	4	...	4	25	...	25	480·34	...	477·14	17·26	...	17·24	23·97	...	23·81	29·72	...	29·62	53·09	...	53·13
9	Pagan	Convicts	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1,184·62	...	1,149·25	46·15	...	44·78	15·38	...	14·9	76·92	...	74·63	92·30	...	89·56
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	...	333·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1,147·06	...	1,114·29	44·12	...	42·86	14·71	...	14·29	73·3	...	71·43	88·24	...	85·72
10	Pakókku	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432·84	...	1,432·84	44·78	...	44·78	...	...	...	29·85	...	29·85	29·8	...	29·85
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400·00	...	1,400·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428·57	...	1,428·57	38·96	...	38·96	...	...	...	25·97	...	25·97	25·97	...	25·97
11	Minbu	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846·45	...	846·45	32·56	...	32·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200·00	...	400·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775·51	...	777·78	34·61	...	34·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mágwe	Convicts	...	...	...	...	10	2	12	864·41	600·00	855·65	25·42	...	24·89	84·74	400·00	97·56	8·20	...	8·13	9·32	400·00	10·19
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666·67	...	666·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	10	2	12	852·46	600·00	842·52	24·79	...	23·62	81·20	400·00	94·49	8·20	...	7·87	9·44	400·00	10·56
13	Taungdwingyi	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769·44	...	767·44	23·26	...	23·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800·00	...	800·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770·83	...	755·10	41·67	...	40·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[No. 42.] *15.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1892*—concluded.

1	2		10			11			12													
									Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A			B			C			D			F		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
Serial No.	Jail.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
14	Meiktila	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	421·05	1,000·00	437·04	22·56	...	22·22	...	...	...	37·59	...	37·04	37·59	...	37·04
		Under-trials	1	...	1	...	...	...	666·67	...	666·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	666·67	...	666·67	666·67	...	666·67
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	...	5	...	...	...	426·47	1,000·00	442·03	22·06	...	21·74	...	...	...	51·47	...	50·72	51·47	...	50·72
15	Yamèthin	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	7,000·00	1,067·42	22·73	...	33·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	666·67	...	666·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	978·72	1,000·00	1,042·11	22·0	...	31·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pyinmana	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	217·39	...	217·39	21·74	...	21·74	...	...	...	21·74	...	21·74	21·74	...	21·74
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	200·00	...	200·00	20·00	...	20·00	...	...	...	20·00	...	20·00	20·00	...	20·00
	Grand Total	Convicts	23	...	23	50	2	52	685·87	783·78	687·18	28·50	27·03	28·49	12·26	54·05	12·73	28·50	...	28·19	40·76	54·05	40·92
		Under-trials	2	...	2	2	...	2	929·41	1,000·00	909·09	35·29	...	34·09	23·53	...	22·73	58·82	...	56·82	32·35	...	79·55
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of all	25	...	25	52	2	54	691·94	789·47	692·83	28·66	26·32	28·62	12·54	52·63	12·98	29·25	...	38·92	41·79	52·63	41·90

[No. 43.]

19.—Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails of Upper Burma for the year 1893.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jail.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining at the last close of the year.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M	I	Total
1	Mandalay	14	1	295	13	309	14	323	11	1	12	152	8	160	150	6	156	2	...	..	...	2		3		3
2	Bhamo	10	...	210	3	220	3	223	7	...	8	94	2	96	115	1	116	5	..	...	...	1		5		5
3	Katha	11	...	185	2	196	2	198	8	...	8	71	1	72	118	1	119	1	...	..	...	1	...	5	..	5
4	Shwebo	9	...	159	9	168	9	177	6	...	6	79	5	84	81	4	85	1	...	...	...	1	.	6	...	6
5	Ye-u	4	1	87	6	91	7	98	3	...	3	50	4	54	36	3	39	3	...	...	...	...	.	2		2
6	Mônywa	5	...	106	7	111	7	118	4	...	5	35	1	36	70	6	76	6	...	...	...	...		...		...
7	Kindat	11	...	39	...	50	...	50	4	...	4	31	..	31	15	...	15	3	...	...	...	...		1	...	1
8	Myingyan	4	1	150	7	154	8	162	3	...	3	65	4	69	87	4	91	1	...	...	...	...		1	...	1
9	Pagan	5	...	81	1	86	1	87	3	...	3	41	...	41	32	1	33	12	...	.	...	...	...	1	.	1
10	Pakôkku	7	1	162	6	169	7	176	10	...	10	89	4	93	75	2	77	1	...	...	...	..	...	4	1	5
11	Minbu	3	...	88	7	91	7	98	5	...	5	41	3	44	38	3	41	7	..	.	...			5	1	6
12	Magwe	2	...	79	2	81	2	83	3	...	3	27	...	27	53	2	55	..	...	.	...			1		1
13	Taungdwingyi	6	...	137	13	143	13	156	5	...	5	57	10	67	76	2	78	6	.	...				4	1	5
14	Meiktila	4	...	106	5	110	5	115	3	...	3	52	3	55	56	2	58	...	..	...	...	2	.	...	...	...
15	Yamèthin	10	..	138	5	148	5	153	6	...	6	70	2	72	75	3	78	1	...	...	.	...	...	2	...	2
16	Pyinmana	6	...	132	4	138	4	142	4	...	4	77	2	79	60	2	62	1	...			.		...	..	..
	Total ...	111	4	2,154	90	2,265	94	2,359	85	1	88	1,031	49	1,080	1,137	42	1,179	50	..	.		7	.	40	3	43

II-D.—

[No. 44.] *I.*—PART I.—*Return of cognizable crime*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	14	...	...	...	10	8
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	20	...	1	...	20	10
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	61	...	5	...	62	50
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	...	1	1	14	8
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	14	...	...	...	13	10
		Total ...	123	...	7	1	119	86
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		by dacoits	13	...	8	6	12	8
10		by robbers	8	...	3	...	4	2
11		by poison	2	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	43	...	14	10	38	22
13	307-	Attempts at murder	7	...	1	1	6	6
14	04, 308	Culpable homicide	8	...	...	...	4	4
15	376	Rape	54	...	...	1	28	18
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	...	...	...	4	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	6	...	...	...	4	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	37	...	...	...	31	18
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt, for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	...	1	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	79	...	...	6	62	52
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	...	...	...	7	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	10	...	...	...	8	6
			226	...	4	2	171	65
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon						
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	0	...	1	1	35	19
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	...	...	...	10	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	3	...	...	...	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	1	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	190	...	...	3	157	94
29	334A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	...	...	...	13	9
		Total ...	766	...	32	30	596	335
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	90	...	15	1	38	33
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	2	...	...	...	2	2
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1	...	1	...	1	...
		by other means ...	47	...	1	2	24	16
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	19	...	1	1	12	11
		on the highway, between sunset and sunrise	29	...	1	3	15	5
		other robberies ...	114	...	6	2	57	45
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	38	...	...	1	27	13
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	108	...	...	...	57	27
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	262	...	1	5	106	76
37	449 to 552 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	34	...	...	...	26	10
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	4	...	1	...	5	3
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	9	...	7	2	14	9
		Total ...	757	...	34	17	384	250

POLICE.

in Upper Burma for the year 1893.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASE DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPREHENDED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	14			16	17	18	18*a*	18*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	80	13	...	...	7	2	...	54	78	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	29	...
95	59	20	...	...	9	10	...	45	47	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	45	...
95	81	63	...	...	48	12	...	76	80	2	...	...	...	...	91	5	96	2
93	57	14	...	...	8	5	...	57	62	...	...	...	28	...	111	4	143	...
86	77	12	...	...	8	3	...	66	73	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21	...
94	72	122	...	...	80	32	...	66	71	2	...	...	28	...	291	15	334	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	67	21	...	...	8	4	1	38	67	...	...	...	19	1	34	...	54	2
100	50	11	...	...	2	2	...	18	50	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	58	54	...	...	22	13	5	41	63	3	...	...	32	...	64	8	104	...
88	100	7	...	...	5	...	1	71	100	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	11	...
100	100	8	...	...	4	...	3	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
94	64	50	1	...	17	10	2	93	63	11	...	...	1	...	47	6	54	...
67	25	2	...	...	1	2	...	50	33	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	...
100	75	6	...	...	3	1	...	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
100	58	37	...	...	18	13	...	49	58	2	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	1
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
89	84	71	...	...	47	8	1	66	85	2	...	...	12	...	112	25	149	1
100	57	9	...	...	4	3	...	44	57	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
100	75	10	...	...	6	2	1	60	75	1	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	...
93	38	210	2	1	58	96	1	27	38	7	...	...	8	...	253	22	278	2
93	46	36	2	...	16	16	...	39	47	3	...	...	5	...	53	9	67	1
59	30	7	...	...	3	2	...	43	60	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	27	...
100	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	60	157	...	...	83	45	3	53	65	8	...	...	4	...	198	40	242	...
100	69	15	...	...	9	4	1	60	69	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...
91	56	178	5	1	307	229	20	42	58	37	...	...	79	1	891	126	1,097	7
97	87	102	...	...	30	5	2	29	86	2	...	...	8	1	147	5	161	1
100	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
100	67	48	...	...	16	8	3	33	67	4	...	...	6	...	77	...	83	...
100	92	20	...	...	11	1	1	55	92	...	...	...	9	...	36	...	45	...
97	33	29	...	...	5	9	...	17	36	8	...	...	2	...	25	2	29	...
98	79	118	...	...	44	11	2	37	80	18	...	...	9	...	121	4	134	2
82	48	30	1	...	8	12	1	26	40	4	...	...	2	...	51	46	99	...
75	47	81	...	...	9	19	...	23	50	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	98	...
98	72	258	...	...	73	28	...	28	72	6	...	...	6		147	5	158	2
88	38	30	...	...	9	13	...	30	41	1	...	...	...	...	36	5	41	...
60	60	3	...	...	2	1	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...
100	64	16	...	...	9	5	...	56	64	...	...	...	4	1	23	...	28	4
93	65	738	1	...	328	112	9	31	67	43	...	...	46	2	739	99	856	7

II-D.—

[No. 44.] *I.*—PART I—*Return of cognizable crime*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PERSONS: Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE: By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	11	25	13	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	8	42	27	14	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	4	99	15	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	27	24	116	72	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	21	5	...
		Total	52	18	279	119	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	17	50	32	4	7
10		Murder by robbers	...	...	7	...	3
11		Murder by poison	...	...	...	...	21
12		Other murders	25	39	78	24	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	6	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	22	7	...	...
15	376	Rape	14	30	39	12	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	4	3	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	6	1	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	3	32	13	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	12	134	36	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	11	8	4	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	21	4	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	26	10	249	160	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	12	23	54	25	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	8	26	19	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	1	1	...
27	37	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine.	18	9	221	107	...
29	334A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	6	14	4	...
		Total	132	15	940	417	31
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	7	142	24	18
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	2	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	1	1	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	24	31	59	10	2
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	14	39	29	3	...
		Robbery on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	2	8	27	11	...
		Robbery other robberies	17	14	113	24	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	22	86	35	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	7	86	43	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	16	11	139	40	...
37	449 to 552	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5	14	36	22	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	6	3	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	4	25	4	5
		Total	106	14	751	220	25

POLICE.

in Upper Burma for the year 1892—continued.

—concluded.

FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				PROPERTY.						
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	*Before appearance before a Magistrate.* In custody of police.	*Before appearance before a Magistrate.* On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	10	37	43	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	11	26	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	...	72	79	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	...	35	32	31	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	14	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
150	...	142	49	54	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	18	18	53	56	...	3	...	2	1	6	1	17	4,076	194	...	4
...	3	3	43	43	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	662	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	23	26	41	37	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4	5	56	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	4	44	57	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1	20	43	61	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	50	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	18	51	56	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65	11	73	65	67	6	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	44	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	12	57	57	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	...	55	22	24	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	8	21	40	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	54	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	1	87	44	48	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	9	53	64	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
351	67	369	41	45	28	10	8	38	8	8	1	12	5,638	194	3	
53	32	81	55	59	9	3	4	6	...	87	10	11	28,338	890	3	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	...	37	48	63	4	...	...	6	...	32	18	56	5,074	407	8	
23	2	25	69	86	1	2	...	...	...	14	6	43	3,419	463	14	
10	...	10	40	40	6	...	...	...	...	23	4	17	1,869	323		
77	10	84	60	77	...	2	...	2	...	65	31	36	10,089	1,661	16	
50	...	15	29	37	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	...	30	43	53	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	4	96	65	72	...	1	...	...	...	189	59	31	16,212	2,944	18	
12	...	11	31	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	2	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	8	16	69	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
413	56	409	55	63	22	13	8	15	...	430	128	30	64,992	6,688	10	

[No. 44.] *I.*—PART I.—*Return of cognizable crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	65	...	...	3	54	23
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life ...	29	...	...	...	21	11
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	94	...	...	3	75	34
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the property.*						
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking ...	54	...	...	1	42	23
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	945	...	66	9	330	242
		Theft { ordinary	3,871	...	60	23	1,745	1,344
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	265	...	5	5	184	114
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	132	...	12	4	140	113
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	663	...	...	4	537	151
48	449 to 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	45	...	...	...	25	21
		Total ...	5,978	...	143	46	3,003	2,011
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	19	...	...	1	16	9
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	319	...	1	4	300	200
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against the Gambling Act	614	...	3	5	596	500
52		——————Excise Laws	584	...	11	12	574	469
53		——————Opium Act	339	...	3	5	333	272
54		——————Railway Laws	116	...	2	...	108	97
55		——————Salt and Customs Laws ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
56		——————Arms Act	137	...	3	1	120	101
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,823	...	1	9	2,713	2,272
		Total ...	4,952	...	24	37	4,761	3,921
		Other special and local laws cognizable by the police—						
		Military Police Act	3	...	...	...	3	3
		Section 29, Act V of 1861	114	...	3	...	111	99
		Cattle Trespass Act	10	...	...	...	10	6
		Forest Act	91	...	...	...	83	62
		Upper Burma Village Regulation	18	...	...	...	18	12
		Act XIII of 1885	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Lunatic Asylum Act	4	...	...	...	4	2
		Prisons Act	31	...	...	...	31	25
		Cantonment Act	297	...	...	...	297	237
		Upper Burma Forest Regulation	5	...	...	...	5	5
		Upper Burma Revenue Regulation	3	...	...	...	3	1
		Ferries Act	4	...	...	...	2	1
		Shipping Act	2	...	...	...	2	...
		Upper Burma Municipal Regulation	6	...	...	...	6	4
		Prisoners Act	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Dramatic Performance Act	2	...	...	...	2	2
		Post Office Act	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Stamp Act	3	...	...	...	3	3
		Upper Burma Regulation	63	...	...	..	63	51
		Upper Burma Laws	2	...	...	...	2	2
		Fisheries Act	2	...	...	..	2	1
		Upper Burma Land and Revenue Act	3	...	...	...	3	...
		Prison Rules	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Municipal Laws	2	...	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	669	...	3	..	656	529
		GRAND TOTAL ...	13,339	...	243	151	9,594	7,157

POLICE.

Upper Burma for the year 1892—continued.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14 AND 17 TO 18 INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES SENT UP UNDER SECTION 191 (2) OF THE C. P. C.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON CHARGE DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	a	b	c	16	17	18	18a	18b	19	20	21	22	23	24
52	43	34	...	...	16	9	...	47	64	3	...	...	3	...	51	73	127	3
83	52	23	1	...	9	7	...	38	56	4	...	...	...	...	45	16	61	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
62	45	57	1	...	25	16	...	43	61	7	...	...	3	...	96	89	188	2
91	55	44	...	...	19	17	...	43	53	1	...	...	1	...	47	11	59	...
100	73	1,011	...	...	242	88	6	24	73	39	...	...	22	1	735	1	759	4
99	77	3,887	4	...	1,327	376	11	34	78	134	...	...	48	1	2,528	66	2,643	17
76	62	182	23	...	98	48	1	48	67	2	...	...	5	1	180	93	279	8
92	81	131	2	...	108	23	2	81	83	...	...	...	5	...	273	20	298	2
37	29	205	37	...	67	69	1	28	49	26	...	...	18	...	298	867	1,183	1
100	84	45	...	...	21	4	...	47	84	1	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	...
91	67	5,505	66	...	1,882	625	21	34	75	203	...	...	99	3	4,103	1,058	5,263	32
89	56	16	1	...	9	5	...	53	64	...	...	...	1	...	28	6	35	...
95	66	305	...	...	192	93	3	63	67	1	...	...	4	...	300	24	328	1
90	84	548	6	...	472	89	2	85	84	1	...	...	66	...	2,671	369	3,109	...
93	82	546	8	...	453	93	2	82	83	9	...	...	16	...	662	53	771	6
99	82	339	...	...	270	60	2	80	82	2	...	...	7	...	442	11	460	19
97	90	113	1	...	94	10	2	82	90	...	...	...	..	...	119	10	139	1
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
95	84	133	...	...	97	17	2	73	85	2	...	...	4	...	166	10	180	...
93	84	2,230	392	...	2,180	397	3	83	85	19	...	...	3	...	2,160	471	3,634	...
93	82	4,239	408	...	3,767	763	16	81	83	31	...	...	11	...	7,278	1,111	8,513	57
33	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	..	...	1	3	4	...
100	89	117	...	...	99	12	...	85	71	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	162	...
80	60	8	...	...	6	2	...	75	75	...	...	...	..	...	15	2	17	...
16	75	15	...	...	9	3	1	60	75	...	...	...	...	...	91	99	133	...
11	66	2	...	...	2	1	...	100	66	...	..	..	..	...	8	32	40	...
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
100	50	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
35	81	11	..	...	8	3	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	38	...
99	80	202	1	...	234	59	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	397	5	402	...
100	100	5	...	...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	4
...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...
..	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	66	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	..
...	100	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	6	6	..
...	81	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	157	157	..
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14	14	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
50	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	..	...		...	...	1	1	2	...
68	79	157	1	...	357	83	1	80	82	...	...	...	..	...	615	387	1,002	4
91	75	11,836	482	1	6,656	1,853	67	54	78	326	...	...	386	6	14,083	2,918	17,283	82

II-D.—

[No. 44.] *1.*—PART I.—*Return of cognizable crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PERSONS				
			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*					
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	8	120	77	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life ...	4	9	57	41	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	8	177	118	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*					
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking ...	4	9	55	26	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	74 / 305	10 / 12	660 / 2,290	224 / 651	... / ...
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	18	10	252	128	...
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	12	4	284	84	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	12	4	1,161	827	...
48	449 to 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	7	17	35	8	...
		Total ...	432	11	4,737	1,948	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	265 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	..	...	35	15	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	...	...	325	112	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against the Gambling Act	24	1	3,047	693	...
52		——————Excise Laws	6	1	695	143	...
53		——————Opium Act	6	1	434	109	...
54		——————Railway Laws	...	...	149	16	...
55		——————Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	4	...	...
56		——————Arms Act	9	5	168	29	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34, of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	40	1	3,493	687	...
		Total ...	85	1	8,350	1,804	...
	Other special and local laws cognizable by police—						
	Military Police Act		...	...	4	...	...
	Section 29, Act V of 1861		...	...	131	15	...
	Cattle Trespass Act		...	...	17	9	...
	Forest Act		...	...	133	37	...
	Upper Burma Village Regulation...		...	...	40	12	...
	Act XIII of 1885		...	...	1	1	...
	Lunatic Asylum Act		...	...	4	2	...
	Prison Act		...	...	38	8	...
	Cantonments Act		...	...	402	82	...
	Upper Burma Forest Regulation		...	...	7	...	...
	Upper Burma Revenue Regulation		...	...	14	13	...
	Ferries Act		...	...	3	1	...
	Shipping Act		...	...	2	2	...
	Upper Burma Municipal Regulation		...	...	7	3	...
	Prisoners Act		...	...	1	...	...
	Dramatic Performance Act		...	...	2	...	...
	Post Office Act		...	...	1	1	...
	Stamp Act		...	...	6	...	...
	Upper Burma Regulation		...	...	157	35	...
	Upper Burma Laws		...	...	14	...	...
	Fishery Act		...	...	2	1	...
	Upper Burma Land and Revenue Act		...	...	5	5	...
	Prison Rules		...	...	4	...	...
	Municipal Laws		...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	997	227	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	815	6	16,231	4,853	57

POLICE.

Upper Burma for the year 1892—continued.

—concluded.

FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				PROPERTY.						Remarks.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
39	...	24	47	51	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	14	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	...	38	40	43	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	...	25	53	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
427	1	427	58	65	...	21	...	8	...	972	382	39	84,242	33,151	39	
1,615	2	1,599	63	72	5	30	1	17	...	3,709	1,412	38	2,69,236	39,346	11	
122	...	101	56	64	1	1	...	1	...	263	25	10	7,771	1,932	25	
197	...	192	70	73	...	...	...	3	...	...	132	...	...	1,125	...	
282	...	84	28	29	9	...	9	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	27	64	77	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	14	1,119	24	2	
2,699	3	2,455	60	67	15	52	10	72	...	4,951	1,952	39	3,62,368	75,578	21	
20	...	20	71	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
211	...	202	67	67	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,334	...	2,095	78	78	4	3	25	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
549	...	528	81	81	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
323	...	321	73	76	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
133	...	129	87	93	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
136	...	131	79	83	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,798	...	2,269	79	80	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,508	...	5,695	78	79	4	19	33	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
115	...	115	87	88	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	8	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	...	17	60	50	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	...	12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
320	...	316	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
751	...	480	78	79	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,927	126	9,588	68	72	70	94	61	190	8	5,289	2,081	39	472,998	82,460	19	

II-D.—

[No. 44.] *r.*—PART II.—*Return of non-cognizable crime*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	11	6	17
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship... ...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	...	102	42	144
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	74	45	119
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	58	50	108
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	...	6	2	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	3	1	4
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	2	1	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Riotings, unlawful assembly, affray	...	28	20	48
		Total ...	...	284	167	451
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	...	5	...	5
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	24	31	55
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	402	407	809
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	63	8	71
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	262	144	406
		Total ...	...	727	559	1,286
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
18	417 to 420	Cheating	...	97	61	158
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	92	38	130
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	25	15	40
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	121	71	192
		Total ...	...	335	185	520
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
22	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	4	3	7
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	52	41	93
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	45	29	74
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	...	203	172	375
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	21	3	24
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Securities for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	2	...	2
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	2	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	...	...	...
	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	97	9	106
		Total ...	...	426	257	683

POLICE.

in Upper Burma for the year 1893.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	PERSONS. Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	PERSONS. Discharged after appearance.	PERSONS. Acquitted. By Magistrate.	PERSONS. Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	PERSONS. Convicted. By Magistrate.	PERSONS. Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	PERSONS. Waiting trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	17	24	25	2	2	1	9	8	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	134	250	250	84	...	158	...	8	...	
26	101	154	170	21	47	...	93	...	6	One absconded.
17	103	141	148	9	61	...	68	...	10	
5	5	11	13	...	5	...	7	...	1	
3	2	5	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	
...	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
9	46	173	187	18	43	21	105	...	...	
96	411	760	801	137	161	180	286	16	20	One absconded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	5	13	8	...	...	5	...	...	
1	3	5	13	8	...	...	5	...	...	
11	45	81	85	3	40	...	41	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	785	1,284	1,299	420	558	...	301	19	...	One absconded.
12	70	121	131	72	...	49	...	...	...	
27	379	599	645	65	320	...	247	...	12	One do.
90	1,234	2,004	2,065	557	878	49	548	19	12	Two absconded.
25	132	207	211	48	75	...	83	...	3	Two absconded.
49	98	139	174	23	43	...	89	9	10	
8	36	38	48	10	13	...	25	...	...	
13	185	331	352	64	186	51	47	2	2	
95	451	715	785	145	317	51	244	11	15	Two absconded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	5	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	
1	89	98	98	25	56	...	15	...	1	One absconded.
...	71	86	86	16	47	...	20	...	3	
8	372	540	542	124	279	...	133	...	5	One do.
4	22	33	33	1	21	...	10	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	6	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	
...	2	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	106	109	108	31	42	...	35	...	...	
13	669	881	882	201	448	...	220	...	11	Two absconded.

II-D.—

[No. 44.] 1.—PART II.—*Return of non-cognizable crime in*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	CASES.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Special laws offences under which are non-cognizable by the police.				
	Ruby Regulation		...	23	...	23
	Telegraph Act		...	1	1	2
	Hackney Carriage Act		...	...	72	72
	Upper Burma Village Regulation and Rules		...	48	39	87
	Cattle Trespass Act		...	8	6	14
	Ferries Act		...	8	...	8
	Forest Act and Rules		...	69	...	69
	Gambling Act		...	79	...	79
	Municipal Act		...	12	...	12
	Land and Revenue Act		...	2	...	2
	Offences under Chapter XLII, Criminal Procedure Code		...	3	...	3
	Post Office Act XIV of 1864		...	4	...	4
	Act V of 1861		...	6	...	6
	Upper Burma Municipal Regulation		...	27	1	8
	Dramatic Performance Act		...	1	...	1
	Upper Burma Forest Regulation and Rules		...	6	36	42
	Military Police Act		...	2	2	4
	Stamp Act		...	13	4	17
	Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation		...	9	4	13
	Prison Act		...	8	...	8
	Fisheries Act		...	1	1	2
	Volunteers Act		...	7	...	7
	Post Office Rules		...	...	1	1
	Municipal Rules		...	...	36	36
		Total ...	...	337	203	540
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,138	1,402	3,540

II-D.—

[No. 45.] 2.—*Thuggi and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupifying*

POLICE.

Upper Burma for the year 1892—concluded.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS.								Remarks.
		Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED		CONVICTED		Waiting trial at close of year.	
					By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrates.	By High or Sessions Court.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	28	44	44	...	9	...	35	...	...	
...	2	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
...	72	72	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	
4	70	319	322	46	38	...	220	...	9	
...	14	30	30	3	8	...	19	...	...	
...	8	13	13	8	...	...	5	...	...	
5	63	85	88	8	15	...	64	...	...	One absconded.
...	79	447	447	87	...	...	360	...	...	
...	12	14	14	4	...	...	10	...	...	
...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	3	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
...	3	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	
6	4	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...	28	44	44	4	1	...	39	...	...	
...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	40	179	179	25	28	...	126	...	...	
...	4	5	5	2	...	...	3	...	...	
...	17	24	24	1	9	...	12	...	1	One absconded.
4	12	23	23	4	5	3	11	...	...	
...	8	10	10	...	4	...	6	...	...	
...	2	8	8	...	5	...	3	...	...	
...	7	26	26	...	12	...	14	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	36	36	36	...	12	...	24	...	...	
21	511	1,399	1,406	195	149	3	1,044	2	13	Two absconded.
327	3,334	5,145	6,037	1,246	1,993	283	2,388	46	72	Nine absconded.

POLICE.

arugs for criminal purposes and other professional crime.—None.

[No. 46.] 3.—*Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

District.	Part I. Additional police collected for the protection of persons and property.														Part II. Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.						Remarks.
	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Minbu	Shwezettaw	One month	4,000	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ruby Mines	Kathe village	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shwenyaungbin village	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2,400	...	...	

[No. 47.]

4.—Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of the Police in Upper Burma for the year 1892.

District.	Sanctioned strength of police force.										Cost of police.												
	Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Strength of district, cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid for wholly or in part from imperial or provincial revenues.							Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than imperial or provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 2 and 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise (not included in columns 12, 14, and 15).	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from imperial or provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN: Mandalay	...	4	4	40	44	472	...	564	38	495	...	16,300	661	...	38,467	1,46,384	9,840	24	13	3,099	2,14,751	1,74,529	40,222
Bhamo	...	2	4	30	...	197	...	236	...	...	...	14,190	2,715	...	10,190	30,010	2,023	...	12	1,713	61,641	61,641	...
Katha	...	2	5	19	23	365	...	414	...	...	...	16,029	4,008	...	14,685	39,015	9,216	23	13	2,829	85,782	85,782	...
Shwebo	...	2	6	33	43	287	...	371	5	30	...	11,400	2,066	...	22,278	47,210	3,039	24	13	4,437	90,430	84,933	5,497
Ruby Mines	...	2	4	6	...	70	...	83	...	...	...	10,920	3,037	...	10,420	13,200	1,577	...	15	1,535	40,689	40,689	...
Total	...	16	23	128	110	1,391	...	1,668	43	525	...	69,639	12,487	...	96,040	2,75,819	25,695	24	13	13,613	4,93,293	4,47,573	45,719
CENTRAL: Ye-u	...	3	3	23	50	236	...	315	...	...	...	9,524	2,877	...	13,141	40,306	16,322	23	13	2,417	78,647	78,647	...
Sagaing	...	4	4	41	50	373	...	471	1	20	...	12,865	4,630	...	19,648	66,985	4,181	24	13	6,232	1,14,541	1,12,305	2,236
Upper Chindwin	...	3	5	27	...	369	...	404	...	...	...	10,722	4,370	...	7,740	52,112	2,886	...	13	2,956	80,795	80,795	...
Lower Chindwin	...	3	3	31	60	431	...	528	1	8	...	13,923	5,345	...	15,458	66,172	2,349	24	13	796	1,04,043	1,02,695	1,348
Total	...	12	15	122	160	1,409	...	1,718	2	28	...	47,034	17,231	...	55,987	2,25,635	19,738	24	13	12,401	3,78,026	3,74,442	3,584
SOUTHERN: Myingyan	...	4	3	54	52	559	...	672	2	25	...	6,850	2,050	...	25,870	90,593	3,230	24	13	3,206	1,31,799	1,27,765	4,034
Pakôkku	...	3	4	42	48	515	...	612	2	23	...	12,165	5,295	...	20,124	71,281	10,478	23	13	5,985	1,25,928	1,21,261	4,667
Minbu	...	3	4	48	48	521	...	624	...	...	...	13,207	4,550	...	20,166	83,629	5,700	24	13	1,491	1,28,803	1,28,803	...
Magwe	...	2	5	36	48	340	...	431	...	...	...	9,401	3,780	...	21,444	57,282	2,854	24	13	4,361	99,072	99,072	...
Total	...	12	16	180	196	1,935	...	2,339	4	48	...	41,623	15,625	...	87,604	3,02,785	22,322	24	13	15,043	4,85,602	4,76,901	8,701
EASTERN: Meiktila	...	3	4	24	28	307	...	366	...	...	...	13,622	3,412	...	13,064	46,035	5,666	23	13	3,693	85,692	85,692	...
Yamethin	...	3	4	24	28	322	...	381	4	3	...	7,620	2,031	...	16,622	51,360	1,593	23	13	2,098	81,524	80,231	1,293
Pyinmana	...	2	4	23	15	342	...	386	2	10	...	8,385	2,339	...	12,967	44,227	6,050	23	13	2,314	76,282	74,479	1,803
Kyaukse	...	2	4	23	28	288	...	345	1	8	...	10,284	1,548	...	14,158	48,386	1,921	23	13	1,460	77,757	76,409	1,348
Total	...	10	16	94	99	1,259	...	1,478	4	26	...	40,311	9,330	...	56,811	1,90,008	15,230	23	13	9,565	3,21,255	3,16,811	4,444
GRAND TOTAL	...	50	70	524	565	5,994	...	7,203	53	627	...	1,98,607	54,673	...	2,96,442	9,94,247	82,985	24	13	50,622	16,77,576	16,15,728	61,848

APPENDICES.

COL. A.

[No. 47.]

4.—Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in Upper Burma for the year 1892—concluded.

District.	Distribution of force.								On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Approximate area of whole district in square miles.	Approximate population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
	In district.												To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
NORTHERN. Mandalay	...	...	48	516	...	...	48	516	423	110	2,100	374,060	1·91	...	...	341	...	...	3·72	...	...	663	...	...	3,957	7·01
Bhamo	...	...	39	197	...	...	39	197	...	...	9,800	92,660	41·53	...	...	393	...	...	41·53	...	...	393	...	...	505	2·14
Katha	...	...	26	388	...	...	26	388	...	...	6,000	115,411	14·49	...	...	279	...	...	14·49	...	...	279	...	...	864	2·08
Shwebo	...	...	28	238	13	92	41	330	24	11	2,680	138,331	6·60	...	...	333	...	...	10·08	...	...	508	...	...	782	2·94
Ruby Mines	...	...	13	70	...	...	13	70	...	...	2,000	26,134	24·10	...	...	315	...	...	24·10	...	...	315	...	...	289	3·48
Total	...	...	154	1,409	13	92	167	1,501	447	121	22,580	746,596	10·10	...	...	334	...	...	14·45	...	...	448	...	...	6,397	4·09
CENTRAL. Ye-u	...	...	29	286	...	...	29	286	...	...	5,000	92,549	15·87	...	...	294	...	...	15·87	...	...	294	...	...	286	·91
Sagaing	...	...	48	423	...	...	48	423	21	...	1,836	248,207	3·73	...	...	504	...	...	3·90	...	...	527	...	...	595	1·26
Upper Chindwin	...	...	35	369	...	...	35	369	...	...	19,000	111,216	47·03	...	...	275	...	...	47·03	...	...	275	...	...	93	·23
Lower Chindwin	...	...	37	491	...	...	37	491	9	...	3,400	232,245	6·33	...	...	432	...	...	6·44	...	...	440	...	...	489	·92
Total	...	...	149	1,569	...	...	149	1,569	30	...	29,236	684,217	16·73	...	...	385	...	...	17·02	...	...	393	...	...	1,465	·85
SOUTHERN. Myingyan	...	...	61	611	...	...	61	611	27	...	3,787	351,411	5·35	...	...	503	...	...	5·56	...	...	523	...	...	999	1·48
Pakôkku	...	...	49	563	...	...	49	563	25	...	6,160	312,009	9·67	...	...	490	...	...	10·07	...	...	510	...	...	1,005	1·64
Minbu	...	...	55	569	...	...	55	569	...	...	3,210	216,219	5·14	...	...	347	...	...	5·14	...	...	347	...	...	647	1·03
Magwe	...	...	43	327	...	61	43	388	...	...	5,500	219,190	12·76	...	...	509	...	...	14·86	...	...	592	...	...	842	2·28
Total	...	...	208	2,070	...	61	208	2,131	52	...	18,607	1,098,829	7·78	...	...	460	...	...	8·17	...	...	482	...	...	3,493	1·53
EASTERN. Meiktila	...	...	27	284	4	51	31	335	...	...	3,000	206,650	8·20	...	...	565	...	...	9·65	...	...	664	...	...	685	2·20
Yamèthin	...	...	31	350	...	...	31	350	9	...	3,000	160,662	7·69	...	...	412	...	...	7·87	...	...	422	...	...	580	1·52
Pyinmana	...	...	29	357	...	...	29	357	12	...	6,000	56,349	15·08	...	...	142	...	...	15·54	...	...	146	...	...	527	1·37
Kyaukse	...	...	29	316	...	...	29	316	9	...	1,050	126,622	2·97	...	...	358	...	...	3·04	...	...	867	...	...	435	1·26
Total	...	...	116	1,307	4	51	120	1,358	30	...	13,050	550,283	8·65	...	...	365	...	...	9·17	...	...	387	...	...	2,227	1·57
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	627	6,355	17	204	644	6,559	559	121	83,473	3,079,925	10·59	...	...	391	...	...	11·96	...	...	441	...	...	13,582	1·94

[No. 48.]

5.—*Statement showing return of equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Police in Upper Burma for the year 1892.*

District.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.				Number who have left the force during the year.								Percentage of effective during the year to total strength of force.	
							Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or leave.	By dismissal (see columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By death.	By other causes.		
									Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, and 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.																
		Officers.	Men.	Number armed with firearms.	Number provided with swords (M.), or swords and bucklers.	Number provided with batons.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By presentation.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
NORTHERN.	Mandalay ...	82	1,011	1,043	10	..	3	40	20	152	...	13	...	...	2	3	1	13	...	13	79	884	3	82	221	879		..	..	92	..	19	2	11	11·71	1·01
	Bhamo ...	34	1·7	1·3	15	...		2		..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	13	30	...	15	65	1·4		..	..	40	..	17	1	4	7·1	1·25
	Katha ...	24	88	116	116	...	1	41	2	16		3	...	4	1	1	...	21	1	2	22	90		21	109	117	1	.	..	112	42	2	5	12	4·1	2·31
	Shwebo ...	44	86	317	..	...			28	69	...	2		3	...	..	1	6	61	...	41	550	13	78	34	340		..	..	13	.	53	4		1·4	.
	Ruby Mines ...	10	70	40	.	.	...	7	2	28	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	7	5	9	42	3	67	12	55	..	..	..	9	7	.	.	1	2·40	1·25
	Total ...	194	2,026	1,478	141	...	4	100	52	497	...	19	2	9	3	4	2	14	69	20	164	1,576	19	262	531	1,195	2	..	...	296	104	91	10	28	2·34	1·56
CENTRAL.	Ye-u ...	26	286	241	.	...	2	3	15	120	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	5	28	206	...	134	79	222	...	...	.	35	5	12	..	.	42·10	...
	Sagaing ...	16	113	119	.	...	2	24	16	70	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	80	26	46	590	...	144	104	275	...	...	3	60	26	..	5	2	9·3	1·41
	Upper Chindwin ...	32	360	384	77	...	1	13	10	11	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	10	10	28	54	...	...	78	113	..	..	...	2	14	..	2	2	4·40	1·50
	Lower Chindwin ...	35	499	463	71	.	.	5	23	70	..	4	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	11	33	431	..	240	156	404		...	...	53	8	5	2	6	11·8	1·50
	Total ...	139	1,537	1,487	148	.	5	48	64	1,0	1	9	1	...	...	...	3	44	91	52	135	1,081	...	478	417	1,330		...	3	170	53	17	13	12	4·10	69
SOUTHERN.	Myingyan ...	59	636	541	6	..	..	8	...	73	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	4	600	...	100	42	744	.	...		71	8	16	4	8	6·00	1·15
	Pakokku ...	18	286	631	..	...	1	6	15	18	1	9	...	..	...	...	...	20	...	...	44	340	3	146	154	645	1	...	1	40	7	.	6	4	6·[illegible]	·63
	Mubu ...	52	369	406	...	..	3	3	8	53	2	15	...	...	...	...	6	189	...	...	44	500	1	45	152	243	6	...	...	122	3	..	14	5	4·78	1·41
	Magwe ...	41	388	362	36	...	2	3	6	47	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	13	104	3	41	388	...	61	81	242	2	1	2	37	5	10	2	5	10·70	1·17
	Total ...	210	2,179	1,990	42	...	6	20	29	177	3	36	...	...	...	4	...	45	293	3	133	1,628	4	352	469	2,058	9	1	3	270	2	26	1	9	30·37	·92
EASTERN.	Meiktila	28	335	328	31	...	...	13	9	54	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	20	26	296	10	110	75	275	1	..	..	13	13	3	3	2	3·30	·55
	Yamèthin	20	258	323	55	9	1	1	4	75	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	9	1	19	28	287	...	83	63	280	4	...	1	41	2	13	15	1	5·20	·26
	Pyinmana	29	367	241	32	12	1	5	17	85	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	15	23	270	...	132	49	198	1	.	...	60	17	4	2	9	2·7	2·27
	Kyaukse	28	324	281	...	.	...	2	1	14	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	..	...	...	1	30	2	14	6	7	17·8	1·99
	Total ...	114	1,384	1,173	108	21	2	4	31	228	1	36	...	...	...	3	2	31	22	67	77	853	10	325	218	853	6	...	2	147	44	34	20	10	18·58	1·27
GRAND TOTAL ...		647	7,186	6,418	439	21	14	210	176	1,101	5	100	3	9	3	11	7	164	475	142	509	4,930	33	1,417	1,575	5,776	17	1	8	853	324	168	75	81	27·05	1·03

In this statement gazetted officers are not shown.

[No. 49.]

6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of Upper Burma for the year 1892.

District.	Race.												Religion or caste.																								
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			Officers.									Men.															
																Buddhists.										Buddhists.											
	Military or covenanted civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Burmese.	Kachins.	Shans.	Khyins.	Karenins.	Taungthus.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Burmese.	Karens.	Shan Burmans.	Shans.	Shan Kachins.	Chins.	Kachins.	Karennis.	Taungthus.	Kadus.	Grand total officers and men.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27		28		29		30
NORTHERN. Mandalay	...	4	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	63	988	18	13	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	92	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071
NORTHERN. Bhamo	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	193	7	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	34	...	52	52	6	...	9	20	...	...	206
NORTHERN. Katha	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	264	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	169	...	...	44	...	...	3	...	44	289
NORTHERN. Shwebo	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	37	361	7	3	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406
NORTHERN. Ruby Mines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	67	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Total	...	15	15	4	...	...	1	6	...	...	9	128	1,873	44	16	2	114	1	...	...	1	...	...	122	125	1,378	...	52	114	6	...	12	20	...	44	2,051
CENTRAL. Y-eu	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	23	275	5	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
CENTRAL. Sagaing	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	42	443	5	...	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
CENTRAL. Upper Chindwin	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	25	292	9	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	...	327
CENTRAL. Lower Chindwin	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	431	6	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Total	...	11	6	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	119	1,441	25	...	2	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	1,360	...	...	65	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,589
SOUTHERN. Myingyan	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	600	7	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663
SOUTHERN. Pakôkku	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	538	6	3	1	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	13	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	589
SOUTHERN. Minbu	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	524	6	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	449	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575
SOUTHERN. Magwe	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	33	388	8	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
Total	...	9	12	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	175	2,050	27	3	2	175	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	17	1,935	71	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2,258
EASTERN. Meiktila	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	324	5	1	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
EASTERN. Yamèthin	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	24	319	4	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	299	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	348
EASTERN. Pyinmana	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	275	3	...	1	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
EASTERN. Kyauksè	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	299	6	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327
Total	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	92	1,217	18	1	1	89	...	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,132	...	...	74	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,330
GRAND TOTAL	...	42	40	9	...	...	7	10	...	...	25	514	6,581	114	20	7	499	1	4	...	2	...	...	147	151	5,805	71	52	253	6	5	12	20	15	44	7,228

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55.] *1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.			Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges of collection.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	66,21,770	25,492	20,89,631	21,15,053	45,06,726
V.—Excise	5,60,068	1,260	22,569	23,829	5,36,239
VI.—Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Forest	20,76,629	819	4,40,929	4,41,748	16,34,881
Total ...	92,58,476	27,511	25,53,119	25,80,630	66,77,846
II.—Opium	22,761	...	...	...	22,761
III.—Salt	15,199	...	461	461	14,738
IV.—Stamps	2,91,678	4,025	8,442	12,467	2,79,211
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed taxes	81,507	181	...	181	81,326
X.—Registration	6,196	17	3,476	3,493	2,703
XI.—Tributes	3,96,013	...	...	...	3,96,013
Total ...	8,13,354	4,223	12,379	16,602	7,96,752
XII.—Interest	36,457	...	...	...	36,457
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,52,707	...	...	...	1,52,707
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,20,962	...	...	...	1,20,962
XVII.—Police	1,77,144	...	...	...	1,77,144
XVIII.—Marine	6,047	...	...	...	6,047
XIX.—Education	2,117	...	...	...	2,117
XX.—Medical	967	...	...	...	967
XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments	1,478	...	...	...	1,478
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c...	14,585	...	...	...	14,585
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	3,226	...	...	...	3,226
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,35,965	...	...	...	2,35,965
XXVI.—State railways	2,31,540	...	5,40,104	5,40,104	— 3,08,564
XXX.—Minor works and navigation	56,371	...	...	...	56,371
XXXI.—Military works	27,766	...	...	...	27,766
XXXII.—Civil works	80,227	...	...	...	80,227
Total ...	11,47,559	...	5,40,104	5,40,104	6,07,455
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,12,19,389	31,734	31,05,602	31,37,336	80,82,053

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 56.] *2.—Statememt of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Subject of expenditure.	Amount. 1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
14.—Interest on other obligations	2,777	1,850
18.—General administration	1,94,448	1,99,609
19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	8,18,521	8,72,469
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	3,19,113	3,45,631
20.—Police	68,47,547	65,43,774
21.—Marine	3,42,320	4,27,039
22.—Education	87,797	1,01,371
23.—Ecclesiastical	27,064	45,145
24.—Medical	1,69,090	1,82,390
25.—Political	3,50,677	3,18,467
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	39,037	33,419
27.—Territorial and political pensions	1,29,026	1,35,018
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	24,949	33,569
30.—Stationery and printing	19,841	24,589
32.—Miscellaneous	84,885	84,292
33.—Famine relief	534	797
38.—State railways (interest on debt)	8,46,555	...
41.—Miscellaneous railway expenditure	15,625	1,01,658
43.—Minor works and navigation	10,51,873	11,81,811
44.—Military works	12,50,241	13,53,084
45.—Civil works	34,43,226	28,03,809
Total ...	1,60,65,146	1,47,89,791

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Finance Head and Classification	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.						
Accommodation for Troops.						
Mandalay Civil	5,532	1,032	6,564	...	...	...
Bhamo	36,363	13,490	49,853	..	..	...
Meiktila	94,386	14,378	1,08,764	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	20,397	4,306	24,703	....	...	.
Lower Chindwin	11,127	6,096	17,223	.	..	...
Shwebo	1,13,710	8,451	1,22,161	..	...	...
Examiners	9,249	...	9,249	..	...	
North Chin Hills	1,09,859	...	1,09,859	...	..	...
South Chin Hills	1,36,852	8,101	1,44,953	...	...	...
Myingyan	18,737	10,303	29,040	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	12,480	2,209	14,689	...	...	...
Wuntho	2,153	3,596	5,749	...	...	...
Minbu	86	472	558	...	...	...
Total Accommodation for Troops	...	...	...	6,70,931	72,434	6,43,365
Rest-houses.						
Ruby Mines	...	23	23	...	...	...
Total Rest-houses	...	...	...	....	23	23
Ordnance.						
Myingyan	139	...	139	..	...	..
Total Ordnance	...	...	...	139	...	139
Commissariat.						
Bhamo	33,213	1,239	34,452	...	..	
Meiktila	11,195	3,741	14,936	..	...	.
Upper Chindwin	41,065	302	41,367	.	...	
Lower Chindwin	377	...	377	.		.
Shwebo	11,854	228	15,082	.	...	
Examiners	369	.	369	..	...	..
North Chin Hills	20,140	20	20,160	..	...	.
South Chin Hills	14,854	225	15,079	...		
Myingyan	3,631	923	4,554	.		...
Ruby Mines	5,063	929	5,992	...	..	.
Wuntho	..	280	280	.	...	.
Total Commissariat	..	...	...	1,14,761	7,887	1,52,648
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Bhamo	380	137	517	...	...	...
Mandalay Civil	122	...	122	.	...	.
Shwebo	438	464	902	...	...	.
Examiners	724	9,573	10,297	..	...	.
North Chin Hills	27,163	...	27,163	...	...	...
South Chin Hills	2,278	...	2,278	..	...	...
Meiktila	...	200	200	...	...	..
Upper Chindwin	...	349	349	...	...	..
Myingyan	...	151	151		.	...
Ruby Mines	...	3,500	3,500	...	..	...
Minbu	...	178	178	...	...	.
Total Staff and Miscellaneous	...	...	.	31,105	14,552	45,657

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL MILITARY WOKS—continued.						
Compensation.						
Mandalay Civil	...	224	224	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	102	102	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	291	291	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	...	86	86	...	...	...
Shwebo	...	92	92	...	...	...
Examiners	...	533	533	...	...	...
Myingyan	...	763	763	...	...	...
Katha	...	133	133	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	...	467	467	...	...	...
Wuntho	...	236	236	...	...	...
Total Compensation ...	...	...	...	...	2,927	2,927
Lines of Military Communication.						
Upper Chindwin	975	...	975	...	...	...
South Chin Hills	13,671	...	13,671	...	...	...
Total Lines of Military Communication ...	...	...	...	14,646		14,646
General Cantonment.						
Mandalay Civil	238	2,821	3,059	...	...	...
Bhamo	9,261	3,205	12,466	...	...	...
Meiktila	10,111	2,740	12,851	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	280	...	280	...	...	...
Myingyan	5,949	...	5,949	...	...	...
Shwebo	68,806	3,284	72,090	...	...	...
Commissioner, Southern division	500	...	500	...	...	...
North Chin Hills	3,880	...	3,880	...	...	...
Examiners	693	...	693	...	...	...
South Chin Hills	11,554	...	11,554	...	...	...
Minbu	...	1,336	1,336	...	...	...
Total General Cantonment ...	...	...	...	1,11,272	13,386	1,24,658
Fotifications.						
Bhamo	13,542	799	14,341	...	...	...
Examiners	598	...	598	...	...	...
North Chin Hills	3,514	...	3,514	...	...	...
South Chin Hills	10,236	...	10,236	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	...	1,754	1,754	...	...	...
Myingyan	...	3,347	3,347	...	...	...
Total Fotifications ...	...	...	...	27,890	5,900	33,790
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	9,00,744	1,17,109	10,17,853

GENERAL ABSTRACT.	Rs.
Original works	9,00,744
Repairs	1,17,109
Establishment	2,83,917
Tools and plant	22,147
Barrack Department	29,167
Total Military Works ...	13,53,084

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93—continued.*

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Law and Justice.						
Mandalay Civil	14,667	845	15,512	...	..	
Bhamo	10,494	969	11,463	.	...	.
Meiktila	34,774	1,820	36,254	.	...	.
Upper Chindwin	61	518	579	...	.	.
Lower Chindwin	4,558	274	1,832	...	.	.
Shwebo	1,293	2,577	3,870	.	...	.
Commissioner, Central division	998	290	1,288	...	...	
Commissioner, Southern division	1,129	786	1,915	...	...	...
Commissioner, Eastern division	753	3,461	4,214	...	...	.
Myingyan	11,387	1,353	12,740	..	.	...
Katha	2,107	279	2,386	.	...	. .
Wuntho	4,490	..	4,490	...	. .	...
Minbu	30,958	599	31,557	...	...	
Commissioner, Northern division	977	716	1,694	..	...	
Examiners	...	348	348	..	...	.
Ruby Mines	...	17	17	.	...	
Total Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	1,15,3 6	14,872	1,30,158
Police.						
Mandalay Civil	45,789	5,854	51,643	..	...	..
Bhamo	55,154	1,030	56,184	...	...	. .
Meiktila	46,136	6,657	52,793	...	...	.
Upper Chindwin	43,325	748	44,073	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	9,309	1,027	10,336	...	...	.
Shwebo	43,882	1,964	45,846	...	...	.
Commissioner, Central division	4,979	3,037	8,016	..	...	.
Commissioner, Eastern division	7,261	...	7,261	...	. .	.
Examiners	3,364	1,809	5,173	.	...	
Myingyan	16,116	4,878	20,994	.	...	..
Katha	9,911	4,366	14,277	...	...	..
Ruby Mines	1,971	1,749	3,720	...	...	.
Wuntho	6,147	1,189	7,026	...	...	.
Minbu	55,811	8,101	64,312	.	...	.
Commissioner, Northern division	1,777	2,0 6	3,871		.	
Total Police ...	...	...	...	1,71 2	4 ,105	3,96,.27
Medical.						
Mandalay Civil	107	2 0	307			
Ruby Mines	...	34	34	...	.	
Bhamo	1,0 50	182	1,2 2	. .	. .	
Upper Chindwin	840	133	973	...	..	.
Lower Chindwin	387	...	387	...	..	. .
Shwebo	15,620	...	15,620		...	.
Examiners	105	724	829	...	...	...
Myingyan	556	...	556	..	...	...
Katha	7,245	192	7,437	.	...	..
Minbu	11,814	. .	11,814	...	...	...
Meiktila...	...	4 4	4 4	.		...
Total Medical ...	...	...	.	37,724	1,8 9	3,,593

III-B.—Public Works.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES—continued.						
Civil Buildings—continued.						
Jails.						
Mandalay Civil	10,178	1,036	11,214	...	...	...
Bhamo	39,177	254	39,431	...	...	...
Meiktila	11,872	1,420	13,292	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	17,111	228	17,339	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	7,730	326	8,056	...	...	...
Shwebo	3,168	1,745	4,913	...	...	...
Myingyan	6,314	1,675	7,989	...	...	...
Katha	33,417	...	33,417	...	...	...
Minbu	24,708	124	24,832	...	...	...
Commissioner, Central division	...	179	179	...	...	...
Total Jails	...	...	...	1,53,675	6,987	1,60,662
Post Offices.						
Mandalay Civil	1,067	564	1,631	...	...	...
Bhamo	1,161	31	1,192	...	...	...
Meiktila	466	523	989	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	2,004	203	2,207	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	2,726	128	2,854	...	...	...
Shwebo	14	288	302	...	...	...
Examiners	945	118	1,063	...	...	...
Myingyan	168	193	361	...	...	...
Katha	309	506	815	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	1,136	178	1,314	...	...	...
Wuntho	791	104	895	...	...	...
Minbu	914	332	1,246	...	...	...
Total Post Offices	...	...	...	11,701	3,168	14,869
Telegraph.						
Mandalay Civil	379	150	529	...	...	...
Bhamo	598	76	674	...	...	...
Meiktila	1,612	358	1,970	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	5,071	108	5,179	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	1,470	80	1,550	...	...	...
Examiners	945	...	945	...	...	...
North Chin Hills	698	...	698	...	...	...
Katha	948	131	1,079	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	8,016	...	8,016	...	...	...
Shwebo	...	97	97	...	...	...
Myingyan	...	50	50	...	...	...
Wuntho	...	78	78	...	...	...
Minbu	...	52	52	...	...	...
Total Telegraph	...	...	...	19,737	1,180	20,917
Administration.						
Mandalay Civil	562	5,300	5,862	...	...	...
Total Administration	...	...	...	562	5,300	5,862

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *I.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*—concluded.

Finance head and classification.	TOTAL FOR EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—*concluded.*						
Ecclesiastical.						
Mandalay Civil	607	1,377	2,074	...	...	...
Bhamo	152	49	201	...	..	.
Meiktila	3,086	709	3,795	...	.	...
Upper Chindwin	307	23	330	...		...
Lower Chindwin	400	53	453	...	...	...
Shwebo	1,241	1,161	2,402	...	...	...
Examiners	924	...	924	...	...	...
Myingyan	255	79	334	...	...	..
Katha	...	67	67	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	...	33	33	...	...	...
Minbu	...	166	166	..	...	...
Total Ecclesiastical ...	..	...	...	8,102	3,717	11,819
Miscellaneous.						
Mandalay Civil	3,940	3,645	39,585	...	..	...
Bhamo	16,256	414	16,670	...	....	...
Meiktila	40,053	1,410	41,463	...	...	..
Upper Chindwin	29,061	509	29,470	...	...	..
Lower Chindwin	3,451	484	3,935	...	...	...
Superintendent, Southern Shan States	72	1,017	1,089	...	...	...
Shwebo	4,254	1,082	5,336	...	...	...
Commissioner, Central division	635	317	952	...	...	...
Commissioner, Eastern do	1,157	...	1,157	...	...	...
Examiners	38,755	2,615	41,370	...	...	...
North Chin Hills	12,103	93	12,196	...	...	...
South Chin Hills	21,525	...	21,525	...	...	...
Myingyan	2,238	1,170	3,408	...	...	..
Katha	9,800	1	10,113	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	8,004	1,103	9,107	...	...	..
Wuntho	1,117	102	1,219	...	...	.
Minbu	18,335	1,105	19,441	...	...	.
Commissioner, Northern division	4,104	150	4,254	...	...	
Superintendent, Northern Shan States	.	4,104	4,104	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous ..	..			[illegible]	29,150	2,66,571
Total Civil Buildings ..				9,30,121	1,[illegible]917	10,47,778
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Metalled and Bridged Roads.						
Mandalay Civil	4,211	37,376	41,603	...	...	...
Meiktila	9,[illegible]1	11,[illegible]46	2,[illegible]103	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	6,[illegible]13	1,858	8,671	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	28,[illegible]38	6,801	35,603	...	...	...
Shwebo	1,[illegible]867	2,[illegible]848	58,[illegible]15	...	...	..
Commissioner, Southern division	3,[illegible]15	...	3,[illegible]15	...	...	...
Examiners	1,[illegible]880	22,[illegible]06	1,[illegible]48	...	...	...
Myingyan	3,[illegible]10	1,[illegible]78	4,[illegible]8	...	...	...
Katha	912	993	1,905	...	...	..
Wuntho	10,[illegible]17	...	1,[illegible]17	...	...	...
Minbu	82	...	82	...	...	..
Ruby Mines	...	3	3	...	...	...
Commissioner, Northern division	...	379	379	...	...	...
Total Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	...	...	...	2,42,[illegible]9	1,05,692	3,48,201

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93*—continued.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	2,42,509	1,05,692	3,48,201
IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES—continued.						
COMMUNICATIONS—continued.						
Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads.						
Mandalay Civil	55,844	24,507	80,351	...	...	...
Bhamo	6,353	...	6,353	...	...	...
Meiktila	19,069	31,063	50,132	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	4,865	21,325	26,190	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	7,945	12,889	20,834	...	...	...
Superintendent, Northern Shan States	303	...	303	...	...	...
Shwebo	49,539	17,715	67,254	...	...	...
Examiners	11,539	4,867	16,406	...	...	...
South Chin Hills	4,635	2,181	6,816	...	...	...
Myingyan	9,661	14,131	23,792	...	...	...
Katha	15,632	2,686	18,318	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	74,729	27,299	1,02,028	...	...	...
Wuntho	15,462	4,616	20,078	...	...	...
Minbú	9,294	32,182	41,476	...	...	...
Commissioner, Northern division	2,580	...	2,580	...	...	...
Commissioner, Central division	...	210	210	...	...	...
North Chin Hills	...	87	87	...	...	...
Total Raised, Bridged, and Unmetalled Roads ...	...	...	...	2,87,450	1,95,758	4,83,208
District Roads not raised.						
Bhamo	20,915	14,712	35,627	...	...	...
Shwebo	22,488	...	22,488	...	...	...
Myingyan	...	1,312	1,312	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	...	285	285	...	...	...
Total District Roads not raised ...	...	...	...	43,403	16,309	59,712
Village Roads.						
Bhamo	23,664	748	24,412	...	...	...
Shwebo	6,902	...	6,902	...	...	...
Commissioner, Central division	3,802	...	3,802	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	—96	...	—96	...	...	...
Total Village Roads ...	...	...	...	34,272	748	35,020
Boat Bridges and Ferries.						
Commissioner, Eastern divison	3,547	53	3,600	...	...	...
Total Boat Bridges and Ferries ...	...	...	...	3,547	53	3,600
Accommodation for Travellers.						
Mandalay Civil	191	...	191	...	...	...
Meiktila	2,701	...	2,701	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	...	185	185	...	...	...
Total Accomodation for Travellers ...	...	...	...	2,892	185	3,077
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	6,14,073	3,18,745	9,32,818
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Bhamo	5,720	...	5,720	...	...	...
Meiktila	2,055	...	2,055	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	9,543	...	9,543	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	8,702	...	8,702	...	...	...
Shwebo	160	...	160	...	...	...
Commissioner, Central division	—250	...	—250	...	...	...
Examiners	1,541	...	1,541	...	...	...
Myingyan	1,508	...	1,508	...	...	...
Katha	3,137	...	3,137	...	...	...
Ruby Mines	1,263	...	1,263	...	...	...
Wuntho	903	133	1,036	...	...	...
Minbu	40	114	154	...	...	...
Mandalay Civil	..	5,901	5,901	...	...	...
Total Mis. Public Improvement ...	...	...	...	34,322	6,148	40,470
TOTAL CIVIL WORKS IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	15,88,956	4,27,110	20,16,066

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Original works			15,88,956
Repairs			4,27,110
Establishment			5,02,356
Tools and plant			43,866
Suspense			—7,750
	Total ...		26,14,538
Deduct expenditure in England ... Rs,	3,606		
Loss by exchange ... ,,	2,169		
			5,775
Net Civil Works as per Finance Accounts ...			26,08,763

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1922-23—continued.*

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total
IMPERIAL	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.						
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Mu Canal Scheme, Shwebo	2,203	1,034	3,237	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	2,203	1,044	3 247
Establishment	...	...	...	..	...	96
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	...	...		...	4 211
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Mandalay Civil	31,908	11,369	43,277	...	...	...
Shwebo	16,963	25,601	42,564	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin	3,108	...	3,108	...	...	...
Myingyan	14,734	...	14,734	...	...	...
Kyauksè	20,182	39,947	60,129	...	...	..
Meiktila	17,691	47,205	64,896	...	...	...
Minbu	1,486	1,180	2,666	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,05,982	1,27,302	2,31,284
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	64,513
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	5,032
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	4,184
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,013

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	4,211
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	3,05,013
Grand Total Minor Works and Navigation ...	3,09,224

GRAND ABSTRACT FOR IMPERIAL.

Military works	13,53,084
Civil works	26,08,763
Total Minor Works and Navigation	3,09,224
Total Imperial .	42,71,071

IMPERIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

AGRICULTURAL.

Kyauksè	2,30,054	23,328	2,53,382	...	
Mandalay Civil	664	971	1,635	.	...
Shwebo	1,42,312	..	1,42,312		
Meiktila	1,39,810	37,895	1,77,705		
Myingyan	30,154	4,340	34,494		
Minbu	12,453	—218	12,235		..
Lower Chindwin	.	2,988	2,988	.	
Total	...	.	..	5,55,447	69,224	6,24,671

III-B —PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58.] *1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93*—concluded.

Finance Head and Classification.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	5,55,447	69,224	6,24,671
IMPERIAL MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION —concluded.						
AGRICULTURAL—concluded.						
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,245
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	13,591
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	1,439
Total Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,13,946
TOTAL ABSTRACT FOR IMPERIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.						
Imperial...	...	...	...	...	...	42,71,071
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	8,13,946
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,85,017
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.						
Medical.						
Mandalay Civil	8,502	...	8,502	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings, &c. ...	...	...	...	8,502	...	8,502
COMMUNICATIONS.						
District Roads.						
Meiktila	135	632	767	...	...	...
Katha	2,346	...	2,346	...	...	...
Examiners	...	1,070	1,070	...	...	...
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	2,481	1,702	4,183
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Examiners	4,265	...	4,265	...	...	...
Meiktila	21,170	...	21,170	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	25,435	...	25,435
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	11,818
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	572
Total as per Finance Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,510
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings.						
Nil.						
Communications.						
Meiktila	801	...	801	...	...	...
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	801	...	801

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Original works	801
Establishment	...
Tools and plant	...
Total as per Finance Accounts	801

[No. 63.]

III.E—AGRICULTURE.

1.—Crop Cultivated (area in acres) for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Cereals and pulses. Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar (millet).	Cumbu or bajra (millet).	Ragi or mandua.	Maize.	Gram (pulse).	Other food-grains including pulses.	Oil seeds. Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Others.	Condiments and spices.	Sugar. Sugarcane.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
NORTHERN ...	Mandalay	47,[illegible]	3,000	..	4,500	...	.	1,100	6,280		..	1,600	.		60	.
	Bhamo	17,[illegible]	5		.	..	..	10							1	
	Katha	58,[illegible]	5			...		5		250	.	68			100	
	Shwebo	62,[illegible]	122	..	1,059	602	..	189	334	1,753	..	3,[illegible]				
	Ruby Mines...	10,4[illegible]		...		...	..	400	500		.	200				
	Total ...	197,2[illegible]	3,132		5,559	602	.	1,704	7,114	1,983		[illegible]			1[illegible]	
CENTRAL ...	Ye-u	64,3[illegible]	2[illegible]	.	.	...	.	305	214	921		1,19[illegible]	.			
	Sagaing	91,[illegible]	10,9[illegible]		50,242	..	..	9,696	9,897	30,212		40,1[illegible]	247		4,490	
	Lower Chindwin	82,[illegible]	555		128,163	114	..	2,650	2,824	18,160	..	27,[illegible]	..		[illegible]	113
	Upper Chindwin	24,18[illegible]			.	..	...	210	.			14			[illegible]	
	Total ...	263,[illegible]	11,708	.	1,78[illegible]	114	...	12,861	12,935	49,[illegible]		68,5[illegible]	247		4,[illegible]	113
SOUTHERN ...	Myingyan	70,797	52	665	121,260	20,344	...	20,9[illegible]	17,[illegible]	30,845		14,[illegible]	67,271	1,4[illegible]		
	Pakôkku	118,818	1,[illegible]		141,851	2[illegible]	...	1[illegible]	7,[illegible]	26,492		[illegible]				
	Minbu	82,917	2,9[illegible]	..	10,478	3,722	...	1[illegible]	3,199	5,445		16,[illegible]			2[illegible]	3
	Magwe	80,000	1	..	40,000	30,000	...	48,000	300	5,000		117,[illegible]	.	2,500	150	.
	Total ..	[illegible],532	4,343	665	313,579	54,268	...	94,340	28,685	68,2[illegible]		187,[illegible]	67,271	[illegible]	170	3
EASTERN ..	Kyauksè	91,567	1,235	.	...	...	..	...	..	32,[illegible]						
	Meiktila	[illegible]	300	.	51,840	200	...	1,728	1,728	17,[illegible]		[illegible]		1,[illegible]	50	.
	Yamethin	85,4[illegible]	40	..	9,106	1,518	...	2,870	815	1,[illegible]		8,2[illegible]	50	...	250	
	Pyinmana	15,868	274	...	..	..	...	2,200	7	977		868	.		670	
	Total ...	2,27,426	1,849	.	60,946	1,718	..	6,798	2,554	53,[illegible]	.	47,[illegible]	50	1,[illegible]	970	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,040,239	21,032	655	558,489	56,702	...	115,703	51,284	173,150		508,629	67,568	5,572	5,838	116

I.—Crops Cultivated (area in acres)—concluded.

Division.	District.	Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and narcotics.							Fodder crops.	Orchards and garden produce.	Miscellaneous crops.		Total.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped during the year.
		Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Indian hemp.	Others.			Food.	Non-food.			
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		Acres.	Acs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern	Mandalay	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	32,900	103,000	6,300	96,700
	Bhamo	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	130	190	...	18,326	...	18,326
	Katha	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	285	250	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	63,733	...	63,733
	Shwebo	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	542	...	...	72,223	...	72,223
	Ruby Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	12,050	...	12,050
	Total	1,043	...	...	8	...	...	...	285	2,622	...	...	...	...	9,372	190	32,900	269,332	6,300	263 032
Central	Ye-u	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	55	67,786	...	67,786
	Sagaing	41,694	...	...	133	2,100	...	...	...	1,404	...	67	...	...	3,223	39,322	4,604	340,383	..	340,383
	Lower Chindwin	15,778	...	50	680	187	...	...	...	1,246	...	...	...	...	302	9,928	3,100	293,464	...	293,464
	Upper Chindwin	15	...	...	11	...	...	...	689	4,320	...	...	...	3,000	1,842	...	...	34,422	22	34,400
	Total	57,824	...	50	824	2,287	...	...	689	6,970	...	67	...	3,000	5,367	49,415	7,759	736,055	22	736,033
Southern	Myingyan	48,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,992	...	...	...	10,725	2,545	18,760	5	450,206	6877	443,329
	Pokôkku	462	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	4,617	...	...	...	...	782	1,490	...	357,309	4,945	352,364
	Minbu	3,108	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	...	...	...	9	605	3,655	...	146,374	4,447	141,927
	Magwe	2,200	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	300	500	500	328,651	66,651	262,000
	Total	54,301	...	11	18	...	...	...	...	12,581	...	...	...	10,734	4,232	24,405	505	1,282,540	82,420	1,200,120
Eastern	Kyaukse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,130	...	132,435	...	132,435
	Meiktila	24,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	1,034	434	...	172,800	28,800	144,000
	Yamèthin	436	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	355	1,500	800	150	113,435	2,928	110,507
	Pyinmana	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	3,520	3,000	...	29,452	290	29,162
	Total	24,634	...	60	...	68	...	...	...	2,058	...	...	...	355	6,054	10,364	150	448,122	32,018	416,104
	Grand Total	137,802	...	121	850	2,355	...	...	974	24,231	...	67	...	14,089	25,025	84,374	41,314	2,736,049	120,760	2,615,289

[No. 64.]

III-E.—AGRICULTURE.

2.—Agricultural Stock for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock (calves and buffaloe calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NORTHERN	Mandalay	22,848	17,903	2,934	2,330	7,339	1,000	3,073	1,173	21		12,591	8,436
	Bhamo	439	462	5,273	2,268	181	75	55	247	2	.	5,110	812
	Katha	12,665	5,798	7,878	6,461	13,051	55	185	836	14	.	12,526	4,119
	Shwebo	26,760	16,672	2,356	3,337	11,691	150	492	392	31	...	18,428	13,311
	Ruby Mines	2,853	2,172	703	914	2,296	..	2,019	1,025	648		1,881	1,538
	Total	65,565	43,007	19,144	15,310	34,558	1,280	5,824	3,673	716		[illegible]	[illegible]
CENTRAL	Ye-u	9,826	5,154	5,066	2,269	5,640	37	257	293			11,271	[illegible]
	Sagaing	61,544	71,473	3,402	4,448	38,508	..	817	1,000			[illegible]	[illegible]
	Lower Chindwin	44,500	34,849	2,741	4,821	20,675	.	102	848			[illegible]	[illegible]
	Upper Chindwin	2,457	1,533	11,724	9,807	11,205	28	169	413	12	..	11,196	[illegible]
	Total	118,327	113,009	[illegible]	21,345	[illegible]	65	1,345	[illegible]	12		[illegible]	[illegible]
SOUTHERN	Mingyan	82,625	57,163	1,156	1,542	29,859	1	7,884	1,435			[illegible]	[illegible]
	Pakokku	76,580	46,057	5,800	7,482	39,800	3	1,300	2,300			[illegible]	[illegible]
	Minbu	34,610	28,243	2,174	3,196	20,122	...	1,972	1,477	1		[illegible]	18,294
	Magwe	48,000	43,000	4,000	3,000	37,000	..	9,000	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	241,815	174,463	13,130	15,220	126,781	4	[illegible]	6,412	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
EASTERN	Kyauksè	27,499	13,500	2,285	1,712	[illegible]	242	2,471	169			[illegible]	[illegible]
	Meiktila	48,155	50,942	4,506	3,934	[illegible]	450	4,891	955	68		[illegible]	19,583
	Yamèthin	53,803	26,432	5,121	4,602	11,946	7	1,940	519			[illegible]	11,800
	Pyinmana	3,412	1,055	2,819	2,250	2,064		[illegible]	219			[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	112,959	91,929	14,781	12,478	47,067	699	9,467	[illegible]	68		[illegible]	[illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL	538,666	422,408	69,938	64,353	284,434	2,048	36,792	14,501	798		[illegible]	203,245

Division.	District.	Irrigated during the year from					Total area irrigated.	Crops irrigated.			
		Government canals.	Private canals.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.		Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food-crops.	Miscellaneous non-food-crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern	Mandalay	9,500	1,350	7,350	3,850	8,600	30,650	3,000	19,250	4,120	4,280
	Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katha	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	5	1,995	...	...
	Shwebo	2,689	...	898	...	...	3,587	122	3,465	...	...
	Ruby Mines	...	...	...	...	411	411	...	...	411	...
	Total	12,189	3,350	8,248	3,850	9,011	36,648	3,127	24,710	4,531	4,280
Central	Ye-u	...	...	1,600	200	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	...
	Sagaing	981	1,922	5,473	1,016	36,488	45,880	3,188	28,116	14,049	527
	Lower Chindwin	...	670	412	610	4,326	6,018	...	1,752	4,266	...
	Upper Chindwin	...	2,000	...	...	100	2,100	...	...	2,100	...
	Total	981	4,592	7,485	1,826	40,914	55,798	3,188	29,868	22,215	527
Southern	Myingyan	946	5,400	350	220	...	6,916	...	6,443	473	...
	Pakôkku	...	9,383	...	1,400	...	10,783	...	8,218	2,565	...
	Minbu ...	...	56,036	1,319	278	...	57,633	...	57,402	231	...
	Magwe ...	350	44,000	1,000	100	...	45,450	...	43,350	2,070	30
	Total	1,296	114,819	2,669	1,998	...	120,782	...	115,413	5,339	30
Eastern	Kyaukse	113,759	...	...	...	18,676	132,435	1,235	125,070	6,130	...
	Meiktila	2,896	...	5,908	103	21,682	30,589	215	30,069	305	...
	Yamèthin	...	...	4,085	...	44,209	48,294	15	48,279	...	...
	Pyinmana	...	...	175	...	250	425	...	425	...	...
	Total	116,655	...	10,168	103	84,817	211,743	1,465	203,843	6,435	...
	Grand Total	131,121	122,761	28,570	7,777	134,742	424,971	7,780	373,834	38,520	4,837

III-F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

I.—Wholesale prices of produce, &c., for year ending the 31st March 1892.

Division.	District.	Prices of Agricultural produce per maund of 80lbs.										
		Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar.	Cumbu or bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Sugar (raw) or jaggery.	Cotton (clean).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Northern	Mandalay	3 14 5	3 1 3	...	1 12 10	.....	2 9 7	2 8 10	...	7 5 0	10 14 5	29 15 2
	Bhamo	5 11 6	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	*	...	2 9 0	*	. .
	Katha	5 0 0	8 10 0	. .	.....	.....	.....	5 10 0		..	11 4 0	11 8 0
	Shwebo	4 14 11	.....	...	1 12 10	2 11 0	2 11 3	2 11 10		5 9 0	3 15 1	5 7 8
	Ruby Mines	6 5 0	.....	...	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....		7 2 0	10 14 4	...
	Average	5 2 9	5 13 7	...	1 12 10	2 11 0	4 6 11	3 10 3	.	5 11 0	9 . 1	1 11 4
Central	Ye-u	3 10 7	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	...	4 1 0	3 0 0	. ..
	Sagaing	3 1 3	3 4 4	...	1 4 0	.....	1 4 0	1 9 0	..	4 6 0	10 15 4	13 2 5
	Lower Chindwin	4 8 0	2 4 6	..	1 3 4	.....	1 0 0	2 5 7	...	5 12 7	5 0 11	.....
	Upper Chindwin	4 8 0	.... .	...	.....	.....	.....	...		4 8 0	5 8 0	
	Average	3 14 11	2 12 5	...	1 3 8	... .	1 2 0	2 4 10		4 1 11	6 . 1	13 2 5
Southern	Myingyan	4 4 6	3 9 0	...	1 13 6	2 8 0	1 12 6	2 13 8	...	5 1 0	4 6 0	16 7 0
	Pakôkku	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	1 0 0	.....	0 14 0	1 8 0	..	6 0 0	6 3 0	... .
	Minbu	4 13 5	3 11 6	...	2 1 3	2 6 1	1 10 4	2 11 1	.	7 14 1	4 3 6	9 13 6
	Magwe	3 8 6	...	...	2 3 2	2 0 0	1 6 7	..	...	4 13 11	4 6 .	1 2 5
	Average	4 2 1	3 13 2	.	1 12 3	2 4 8	1 6 10	2 5 7		5 15 3	4 1. 8	13 2 4
Eastern	Kyaukse	3 3 0	2 2 0	...	.....	.....	3 6 0	1 15 0		6 2 0	4 6 0	...
	Meiktila	4 2 0	3 12 0	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 8 0	2 4 0		7 1 9	5 7 6	16 7 0
	Yamêthin	4 4 0	5 8 0	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	..	4 8 0	5 0 0	10 8 0
	Pyinmana	3 8 0	2 8 0	...	.....	.....	0 10 0	3 2 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 6 0
	Average	3 12 3	3 7 6	...	1 7 6	1 7 6	2 1 0	2 7 3	...	5 14 11	5 3 5	11 1 8
	General Average Upper Burma	4 4 11	3 13 8	...	1 9 8	2 1 4	2 4 3	2 10 8	...	5 9 0	6 5 6	12 15 9

* Not produced in the district.

III-F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

[No. 65.] *I.—Wholesale prices of produce, &c., for year ending the 31st March 1892*—concluded.

Division.	District.	Prices of Agricultural Produce per maund of 80lbs.—concluded.					Retail prices.					
		Jute.	Ghee (clarified butter.)	Fodder. Grass.	Fodder. Straw.	Fodder. Jowar and bajra.	Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough bullocks each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Northern ...	Mandalay	.....	40 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 7 3	2 3 3	5 0 3	70 0 0	14 0 0	0 10 0
	Bhamo	.....	*	0 10 7	0 10 7	.....	0 3 2	4 4 7	11 0 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 9
	Katha	.....	47 12 0	0 13 7	.....	.....	0 3 6	3 8 8	13 8 0	65 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 3
	Shwebo	.....	49 15 5	0 7 5	0 9 8	2 11 3	0 4 9	1 6 9	4 2 0	60 0 0	.....	0 8 6
	Ruby Mines	.....	56 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	.....	0 12 0	3 9 5	27 6 4	67 8 0	.....	1 2 0
	Average ...	.....	48 6 10	0 11 11	0 8 9	2 11 3	0 6 2	3 0 1	12 3 4	64 8 0	14 10 8	0 9 6
Central ...	Ye-u	.....	58 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 5	2 6 5	.....	70 0 0	.....	0 4 2
	Sagaing	.....	43 13 4	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 4 6	1 15 6	.....	60 0 0	.....	0 6 0
	Lower Chindwin	.....	51 2 2	0 12 7	0 2 7	0 5 0	0 11 6	3 1 9	13 10 0	72 0 0	.....	0 6 4
	Upper Chindwin	.....	.....	0 11 4	.....	.....	0 4 4	3 4 6	13 5 8	65 0 0	.....	0 2 0
	Average ...	.....	51 2 6	0 8 6	0 3 8	0 3 6	0 6 8	2 11 1	13 7 10	66 12 0	.....	0 6 4
Southern ...	Myingyan	.....	43 13 0	0 8 9	0 4 4	0 9 7	0 4 1	2 8 0	.....	65 0 0	.....	0 6 6
	Pakôkku	.....	43 0 0	0 9 0	.....	0 6 0	0 5 0	2 11 0	8 0 0	70 0 0	.....	0 6 0
	Minbu	.....	45 2 3	0 13 6	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	3 0 0	.....	85 0 0	.....	0 6 0
	Magwe	.....	.....	0 6 5	.....	0 8 0	0 5 3	2 11 10	.....	65 0 0	.....	0 8 9
	Average ...	.....	43 15 9	0 9 5	0 6 2	0 6 11	0 4 5	2 11 8	8 0 0	71 4 0	.....	0 6 10
Eastern ...	Kyaukse	.....	38 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	0 2 0	2 10 0	.....	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 6 0
	Meiktila	.....	43 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	0 2 9	2 12 0	11 8 0	75 0 0	20 0 0	0 9 0
	Yamèthin	.....	40 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 12 0
	Pyinmana	.....	* 44 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	.....	0 2 0	2 0 0	11 8 0	65 0 0	15 0 0	0 12 0
	Average ...	.....	41 9 3	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 8 0	0 2 2	2 9 6	11 0 0	65 0 0	15 8 0	0 9 9
	General Average Upper Burma ...	.....	46 1 7	0 9 4	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 4 11	2 12 4	11 11 8	66 11 9	15 2 3	0 8 2

* Not produced in the district.

III-F.—Prices of Produce and Labour at the end of the year.

[No. 66.]

2.—Statement showing the Price of Labour at the end of the year 1892.

Divisions.	District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Boats per score per day.	Buffaloes each per day.	Bullocks each per day.	Elephants per day.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Northern	Mandalay	0 10 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0
	Bhamo	1 8 0	0 10 3	3 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
	Katha	1 12 0	0 9 0	1 12 0	70 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....
	Shwebo	1 0 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
	Ruby Mines	2 0 0	0 14 0	4 0 0	40 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....
	Average	1 6 0	0 8 10	2 8 10	37 1 2	0 15 7	0 15 7	6 5 0
Central	Ye-u	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...
	Sagaing	0 12 0	0 6 6	0 13 0	40 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	5 0 0
	Lower Chindwin	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	20 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...
	Upper Chindwin	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
	Average	1 2 0	0 7 7	1 2 3	30 0 0	0 8 9	0 8 3	7 8 0
Southern	Myingyan	0 10 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	40 0 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	.....
	Pakôkku	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....
	Minbu	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....
	Magwe	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	(a)	(a)	.....
	Average	0 12 6	0 6 9	1 1 0	32 8 0	1 0 8	0 14 0	.....
Eastern	Kyauksè	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	8 0 0
	Meiktila	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....
	Yamèthin	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....
	Pyinmana	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
	Average	1 0 0	0 7 0	1 7 0	20 0 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	6 8 0
	Grand Average for Upper Burma	1 1 5	0 7 7	1 9 8	31 11 1	0 12 11	0 13 1	6 13 4

(a) Not hired by the day.

[No. 76.] III-L.—*Charitable Institutions.*

Class and object of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	*From endowment—*		Subscriptions and donations.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	General.	
					In land.	In money.					
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Government Institutions.											
1.—Dispensaries	46	1,657	158,683	59,481 0 0	...	40,344 0 0	...	...	8	38	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[No. 77.] *Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
Church of England	319	2,812	5	8	9,732	
Church of Scotland	13	99	...	...	...	
Protestant Dissenters	1,312	386	13	10	1,310	
Roman Catholics	2,630	1,084	34	40	...	
Greek Church	1	1	...	...	...	
Armenian Church	4	52	...	1	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	83	...	...	...	...	
Parsis	9	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	29,055	...	8	2	...	
Mahomedans	43,382	...	108	82	...	
Buddhists and Jains	2,844,569	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	2,591	...	2	2	...	
Other sects	135,957	37	28,445	28,445	...	
Total ...	3,058,955	4,471	28,615*	28,615	11,042	

Figures according to the census of 1881.
Figures according to the census of 1891 are not available.

IV-B.—EDUCATION.

[No. 78.] *1.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions.				
				University education.		*School education, general.*		*School education, special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
83,473	Towns ... 24 Villages ... 10,957 Total ... 10,981	Males ... 1,424,860 Females ... 1,544,081 Total ... 2,968,941	Institutions ... For males	...	...	20	2,005	...	6	2,031	...	5,720	7,751	Institutions to number of towns and villages ... 71·50	
			Institutions ... For females	...	...	2	61	...	...	63	...	37	100		
			Institutions ... Total	...	...	22	2,066	...	6	2,094	...	5,757	7,851	.....	
			Scholars ... Male	...	...	1,080	37,382	...	115	38,577	...	45,060	83,637	Male scholars to male population of school-going age... ... 39·13	
			Scholars ... Females	...	...	295	5,159	...	...	5,454	...	867	6,321	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ... 2·73	
			Scholars ... Total	...	...	1,375	42,541	...	115	44,031	...	45,927	89,958	.....	

[No. 79.]

2.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Class of institution.	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.									Remarks.
	University education.		*School education, general.*		*School education, special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.	
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Institutions for { males	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 27,462	Rs. 35,625	Rs. ...	Rs. 9,331	Rs. 72,018	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 40,162	Rs. 5,676	Rs. 1,706	Rs. 1,971	Rs. 1,243	Rs. 50,718	Rs. 1,22,736	70·5
females	...	...	7,957	6,203	...	...	13,560										Nil.
Total ...	...	...	34,419	41,828	...	9,331	85,578	...	...	40,162	5,676	1,706	1,971	1,243	50,718	1,22,736	4·2
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	10·6	36·40	...	5·70	52·45	...	...	40·42	5·62	...	0·57	0·64	47·55	100	100
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2 to 17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(*c*) Percentage of municipal expenditure included in columns 2 to 17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	21·79	...	...	14·23	36·03	...	...	25·62	...	8·77	...	9·78	63·97	100	4·12
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure on columns 2 to 17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	25·25	30·69	...	6·85	62·79	...	...	29·47	4·16	1·25	1·47	0·86	37·21	100	100
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										Percentage of provincial expenditure included in column 17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.
Government institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	44 9 10	44 9 10										Percentage of local fund expenditure included in column 17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.
Cost to local and municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										Percentage of municipal expenditure included in column 17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										Percentage of expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction.
Local Fund schools. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	56 5 2	56 5 2										Percentage of expenditure included in column 17 to total expenditure on public instruction.
Cost to local funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal schools. { Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	2 1 1	...	...	...	2 1 1										
Cost to municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	...	...	25 13 4	...	...	...	62 4 4										
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native States revenues ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to local and municipal funds ..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions. { Cost to provincial revenues ..	...	..	7 7 9	2 9 6	...	57 8 0	3 1 7										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	0 7 4	...	...	100 0 0	0 1 6										
Total cost ...	...	..	25 5 7	3 1 10	...	377 14 0	5 6 11										
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...										
All institutions { Cost to provincial revenues ..	.	.	7 5 0	0 13 1	...	45 7 7	2 2 10										
Cost to local and municipal funds ..	..	...	0 14 5	.	..	6 10 8	0 2 1										
Total cost ...	..	.	25 5 10	0 15 9	...	77 12 2	3 1 7										

[No. 80.] VI-B.—*3.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and*

PUBLIC INSTITU

Class of institution.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by Native States.*			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts Colleges.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For boys — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	1	54	44	33	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1	54	44	33	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	5	107	112	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	5	107	112	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		5	107	112	96	1	54	44	33	...	...	...

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. Advanced teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   (*c*) Any other oriental classic ... ...
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards

EDUCATION.

Scholars in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.

TIONS.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING.					CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							
Aided by Government, or by Local Funds, or Municipal Boards.				*Unaided.*																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	98	105	76	...	...	...	...	1	98	98	...	98	8	12	...	4	78	...	...	
8	418	402	321	...	...	...	...	9	472	421	...	393	33	60	23	29	327	24	...	
10	639	639	639	...	...	...	...	10	639	...	448	639	2	38	...	44	555	181	...	
1	147	146	132	...	...	...	...	1	147	105	15	60	82	63	...	...	2	...	16	
1	19	21	19	...	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	10	19	...	...	...	..	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	1,327	1,313	1,187	...	...	...	...	22	1,375	643	463	1,200	140	173	23	77	962	455	26	
468	12,355	12,358	12,336	1,537	28,569	28,569	28,569	2,005	10,994	130	25,979	40,964	17	158	43	292	40,414	3,963	...	
33	1,088	1,081	1,076	28	529	529	529	61	1,617	43	741	1,614	3	57	2	8	1,547	...	421	
501	13,443	13,439	13,412	1,565	29,098	29,098	29,098	2,066	12,611	173	26,720	42,578	20	215	45	300	41,961	3,963	421	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	107	...	...	107	...	1	...	1	105	...	...	
1	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	8	8	8	...	...	...		6	115	...	...	115	...	1	...	1	113	...	...	
523	14,772	14,760	14,607	1,565	29,098	29,098	29,098	2,091	44,031	816	27,183	45,836	160	389	68	378	43,036	4,118	447	
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	5,673	44,710	...	24,953	44,710	...	...	116	...	44,594	359	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	For girls	37	315	...	160	315	...	...	...	...	315	...	29	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	47	902	...	902	902	...	...	...	902	...	222	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Total ...	5,757	45,927	...	26,015	45,927	...	...	116	902	44,909	581	29	
							GRAND TOTAL ...	7,851	89,958	816	53,198	89,763	160	389	184	1,280	87,945	4,699	476	

IV-B—

[No. 81.] *4.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruc*

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC

Objects of expenditure.	*Managed by Government.*							*Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.*							*Maintained*	
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For boys — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	625	418	...	...	1,134	...	...
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	625	418	...	...	1,134	...	...
Primary Schools.																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools ...	4,997	...	...	1,311	...	...	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,997	...	...	1,311	...	...	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	...	1,606	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	...	1,606	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN Special schools other than training schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	4,997	...	...	1,311	...	...	6,308	91	...	2,231	418	...	...	2,740	...	...

EDUCATION.

tion in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM				
by Native States.					*Aided by Government, or by Local Funds, or Municipal Boards.*							*Unaided.*								
Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	2,035	...	1,600	4,014	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	2,035	1,600	4,014
...	...	...	...	...	2,634	...	600	5,249	118	8,019	16,620	...	...	...	...	2,725	...	1,225	5,667	8,137	17,754
...	...	...	...	...	5,294	...	...	...	...	...	5,294	...	...	...	...	5,294	...	...	...	...	5,294
...	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	...	4,396	...	...	5,786	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	...	4,396	...	5,786
...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	648	...	790	1,571	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	648	790	1,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9,830	...	600	12,328	118	10,409	33,285	...	...	...	...	9,921	...	1,225	13,046	10,497	34,419
...	...	...	...	...	30,892	...	...	658	...	4,075	35,625	...	...	...	...	30,892	...	...	658	1,075	32,625
...	...	...	...	...	3,975	...	...	143	...	2,085	6,203	...	...	...	...	3,975	...	...	143	2,085	6,203
...	...	...	...	...	34,867	...	...	801	...	6,160	41,828	...	...	...	...	34,867	...	...	801	6,160	41,828
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,067	...	...	1,311	...	6,378
...	...	...	...	...	460	...	800	...	229	1,534	3,023	...	...	...	...	460	...	800	...	1,763	3,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	460	...	800	...	229	1,534	3,023	...	...	...	...	5,427	...	800	1,311	1,763	9,301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	178	1,778
...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	1,421	1,971	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	1,421	1,971
...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	1,521	2,071	...	...	...	...	550	...	1,600	...	1,599	3,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,722	...	1,440	...	...	40,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,076	...	...	...	...	7,076
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	...	550	...	45	1,263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,446	...	1,990	...	45	47,641
...	...	...	...	...	45,707	...	1,400	13,129	347	19,624	80,207	...	...	...	...	77,891	...	5,021	14,858	12,050	1,09,820

[No. 82.] *5.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Class of school.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						TOTAL.		
															Reading printed books.			*Not reading printed books.*					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																						
For boys	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	1	54	...	...	...	4	...	4	14	...	14	36	...	36	...	...	...	54	...	54
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	9	516	2	...	2	91	3	94	171	13	184	228	8	236	...	...	...	492	24	516
		Vernacular	...	10	639	...	...	...	44	1	45	178	10	188	286	120	406	...	...	...	508	131	639
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	20	1,209	2	...	2	139	4	143	363	23	386	550	128	678	...	...	...	1,054	155	1,209
	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For girls	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	2	166	...	6	6	2	18	20	7	52	59	17	64	81	...	...	...	26	140	166
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	166	...	6	6	2	18	20	7	52	59	17	64	81	...	...	...	26	140	166
		Total Secondary Schools	...	22	1,375	2	6	8	141	22	163	370	75	445	567	192	759	...	...	...	1,080	295	1,375
Primary Schools—																							
For boys	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local funds		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		...	468	12,355	...	...	...	42	1	43	563	71	634	8,949	2,729	11,678	...	...	...	9,554	2,801	12,355
	Unaided		...	1,537	28,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,407	1,162	28,569	...	...	...	27,407	1,162	28,569
		Total	...	2,005	40,924	...	...	...	42	1	43	563	71	634	36,356	3,891	40,247	...	...	...	36,961	3,963	40,924
For girls	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		...	33	1,088	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	35	56	254	777	1,031	...	...	...	275	813	1,088
	Unaided		...	28	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	383	529	...	...	...	146	383	52
		Total	...	61	1,617	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	35	56	400	1,160	1,560	...	...		421	1,196	1,617
		Total Primary Schools	...	2,066	42,541	...	...	...	42	2	44	584	106	690	36,756	5,051	41,807	...	...	...	37,382	5,159	42,541
		GRAND TOTAL	...	2,088	43,916	2	6	8	183	24	207	954	181	1,135	37,323	5,243	42,566	...	...	...	38,462	5,454	43,916

IV. B.—EDUCATION.

[No. 83.] *6.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ARTS COLLEGES—																				
1. Master of Arts																				
2. Bachelor of Arts																				
3. B. Sc.																				
4. First B. A. / First B. Sc. / First Arts / Previous examination																				
ORIENTAL COLLEGES—																				
1. Master of Oriental Learning																				
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning																				
3. Honours in Sanskrit / Arabic / Persian																				
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit / Arabic / Persian																				
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit / Arabic / Persian / Urdu																				
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law																				
Master of Law																				

Bachelor of Law																									
Medicine—																									
1. M. D.																									
2. M. B.																									
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery...																									
4. L. M.																									
5. First M. B.																									
First L. M. S.																									
6. Preliminary Scientific																									
Engineering—																									
1. M. C. E.																									
2. B. C. E.																									
3. L. C. E.																									
4. First L. C.																									
Teaching—																									
1. Licentiate in Teaching																									
Schools for General Education—																									
Matriculation	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School examinatiton ...	Boys	...	...	16	...	16	...	36	...	...	36	...	20	...	...	20 *a*	1	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Upper Primary examination ...	Boys	...	1	124	...	125	10	749	...	...	759	5	481	...	...	486	4	23	6	19	4	457	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	14	...	14	...	148	...	...	148	...	87	...	...	87	15	10	...	.	...	124	...	...	...
Lower Primary examination ...	Boys	...	1	476	...	477	18	3,928	...	...	3,946	10	2,688	...	...	2,698	14	54	7	67	2	2,856	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	37	...	37	...	1,667	...	...	1,667	...	1,650	...	...	1,650	20	40	...	41	1	1,749	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate examination.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Instruction—																									
1. Training school examination for masters.	Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training school examination for mistresses.	Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 School of arts examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical examination		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in engineering and surveying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial school examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary examination . .		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Seven of these are really managers and teachers of schools. The table in Section IV of the report, giving the results of this examination in secondary schools, is less by this number In that table only *be a fute* pupils are shown

[No. 84.] IV-B.—7.—*Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal*

Object of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.																
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											*In institutions managed by*					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local fund expenditure on public institutions.	Number of institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University Education. — English																
University Education. — Oriental																
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
University Education. — Law																
University Education. — Medicine																
University Education. — Engineering																
University Education. — Teaching																
University Education. — Agriculture																
Total																
Secondary Schools.																
Schools Education General. — For boys — High Schools																
Schools Education General. — For boys — Middle schools — English																1
Schools Education General. — For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular																
Schools Education General. — For girls — High Schools																
Schools Education General. — For girls — Middle schools — English																
Schools Education General. — For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular																
Total																1
Primary Schools.																
Schools Education General. — For boys																
Schools Education General. — For girls																
Total																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Schools Education, Special. — Training schools for masters																
Schools Education, Special. — Training schools for mistresses																
Schools Education, Special. — Schools of art																
Schools Education, Special. — Law schools																
Schools Education, Special. — Medical schools																
Schools Education, Special. — Engineering and surveying schools																
Schools Education, Special. — Industrial schools																
Schools Education, Special. — Other schools																
Total																
Buildings																
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).																
Total																
Inspection																
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges																
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges																
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools																
Scholarships held in — Primary schools																
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than training schools.																
Miscellaneous																
Total																
Grand Total																1

EDUCATION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										*In institutions managed by*					
Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local fund boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	44	33	91	625	...	418	...	...	1,134	...	...	600	1,225	1,225	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	44	33	91	625	...	418	...	...	1,134	...	...	600	1,225	1,225	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800	800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800	800	
...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	...	1,606	1,606	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	...	1,606	1,606	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	1,440	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	550	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990	1,990	
54	44	33	91	2,231	...	418	...	...	2,740	...	...	1,400	5,621	5,621	

IV-C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

[No. 86.]

2.—Press.

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Mandalay ...	Mandalay Herald	Z. M. D'Silva	"Mandalay Herald"	.....	Tri-weekly.
	Mandalay Times	Maung In	"Mandalay Times"	.....	Bi-weekly.
	Daily Advertiser	Maung In	"Daily Advertiser"	.....	Daily.
	Star of Burma	Maung Po Lôn	"Star of Burma"	.....	Bi-weekly printed in the Vernacular.
	Myayawadi Press	Maung Gale	.....	.....	Job work.

2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients

1	2																			
									GENERAL DISEASES.											
									Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*					
No.	Name of dispensary.								Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
NORTHERN DIVISION	1 Mandalay ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	6	20	1	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	17	118	12	8	5	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	3	6
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	9	132	394	116	91	40	...	...	50	97	...	...	62	55	69
			Outdoor do. ...		...	4	180	1,324	314	174	260	1	81	127	636	2	12	105	215	937
	2 Mandalay Shore.	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	2	60	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	26	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1
	3 Mandalay Town.	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	3	51	4	3	8	...	2	...	13	...	...	3	...	12
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	47	486	1,563	182	276	100	10	193	25	431	7	...	110	32	591
	4 Madaya and Singu.	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	8	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	...	7
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	1	8	27	4	2	3	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	1	6
			Outdoor do. ...		...	16	21	473	27	17	53	9	8	31	86	...	5	6	36	137
	5 Maymyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	9	5	46	5	4	3	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	2
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	75	498	28	17	47	1	24	21	81	...	...	52	13	52
	6 Bhamo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	5	39	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	3	67	329	12	7	4	...	...	40	18	2	...	12	1	14
			Outdoor do. ...		...	9	330	2,249	30	16	45	17	225	76	152	2	4	69	50	355
	7 Mogaung ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		1	8	22	67	2	2	2	1	...	15	11	...	...	4	4	5
			Outdoor do. ...		...	5	48	679	11	...	6	...	144	49	92	...	...	12	49	225
	8 Fort O'Donnel.	Europeans	Indoor patients																	
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	27	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients																	
			Outdoor do. ...																	
	9 Katha ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	2	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	12	29	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		3	54	87	107	2	2	2	...	...	17	8	1	...	14	...	7
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	265	953	34	33	38	6	17	52	134	...	...	34	35	265
	10 Wuntho ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	1	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	6	20	3	2	2	1	...	5	6	...	...	5	2	2
			Outdoor do. ...		...	16	84	999	19	13	29	4	4	16	57	...	...	11	21	332
	11 Shwebo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	16	1	3	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	3
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	21	76	33	5	9	...	...	1	12	1	1	10	4	41
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	75	687	124	62	90	3	25	32	146	...	1	12	52	628
	12 Mogôk ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	15	236	8	1	43	...	7	4	31	...	...	5	7	14
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		5	...	12	106	22	10	2	...	...	11	31	...	...	21	1	5
			Outdoor do. ...		...	1	153	1,644	154	25	136	...	24	65	164	...	...	50	40	65
	Total ...				9	184	2,156	12,988	1,152	779	948	53	755	651	2,245	16	23	592	637	3,857
CENTRAL DIVISION.	13 Ye-u ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	11	22
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	4	110	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	24
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	53	388	6	11	24	...	23	...	57	...	...	...	34	761
	14 Sagaing ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	8	62	2	9	15	...	4	8	15	...	...	25	17	19
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	1	27	143	36	14	63	...	...	15	73	...	2	20	5	71
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	87	661	33	36	167	10	160	88	279	...	5	210	76	504
	15 Chaungu ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	55	328	13	...	22	...	...	...	16	...	...	6	23	166
	16 Myinmu ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	1	23	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	2	2	5	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	1
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	28	174	49	23	28	...	40	65	133	...	3	12	74	259
	17 Myotha ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	11
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	2	819	...	...	3	...	...	...	444	...	...	1	...	579
	18 Mônywa ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	...	5	46	19	3	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	5	21
			Outdoor do. ...		...	28	118	1,161	107	24	102	3	53	17	153	...	...	14	104	865
	19 Kindat ...	Europeans	Indoor patients		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	1	13	1	...	4	...	...	2	15	...	...	1	1	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients		...	10	23	93	1	8	6	...	3	3	11	...	...	1	4	8
			Outdoor do. ...		...	...	148	840	65	2	50	4	159	171	286	...	...	164	52	444
	Carried over ...				...	40	565	4,919	342	131	526	17	448	369	1,517	...	10	460	415	3,759
					9	184	2,156	12,988	1,152	779	948	53	755	651	2,245	16	23	592	637	3,857

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Upper Burma for the year 1891-93.

3																							4	5	
DISEASES.																								OPERATIONS.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																									
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
...	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	3	53	7	4
...	...	...	5	5	2	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	4	200	...	10
3	2	8	29	37	61	18	8	27	1	40	30	7	43	81	20	49	20	123	12	8	290	2,035	21	53
96	6	3	12	426	140	365	33	683	...	73	161	25	93	94	3	104	318	631	72	9	384	8,202	...	234
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	3	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	49	103	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	16	95	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	33	14	10	1	32	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	206	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	14	281	200	201	30	1,000	...	51	68	8	48	8	33	119	231	574	2	...	178	7,145	...	245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...
...	...	...	4	4	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	1	3	23	125	...	...
14	...	4	100	39	54	55	13	78	1	22	12	2	13	...	...	70	95	180	2	...	54	1,733	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	3	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	84	...	...
2	...	1	11	...	22	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	6	150	...	...
15	...	24	83	24	164	75	3	101	...	24	...	5	25	...	3	39	56	170	...	...	44	1,773	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3	...	...	...	4	7	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	88	...	1
...	...	...	2	42	107	17	2	2	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	5	1	51	2	1	39	789	3	8
62	5	...	3	362	471	139	9	285	183	87	3	4	24	...	7	41	286	403	...	13	219	6,228	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	42	...	...
...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	5	...	2	3	4	...	1	...	...	4	6	...	...	14	197	2	...
18	1	3	64	55	93	68	...	223	15	20	2	...	9	...	2	21	203	213	...	...	79	2,400	...	23
1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	13	...	5	75	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	9	6	...	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	101	...	...
...	...	...	9	3	44	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	5	2	74	4	2	16	479	...	1
24	2	2	5	158	166	177	5	167	1	45	5	...	10	...	2	18	143	670	1	...	101	3,568	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	5	2	12	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	2	90	...	4
23	2	1	4	142	143	20	...	155	...	22	7	11	7	...	1	8	72	216	...	...	76	2,515	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	65	...	2
...	...	...	7	2	11	3	7	6	...	...	4	1	5	2	7	9	6	37	...	...	81	352	2	28
65	2	5	9	161	90	135	17	336	...	52	14	11	21	3	15	101	197	437	15	...	219	3,012	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
1	1	2	...	41	35	39	4	101	...	1	6	8	18	...	1	6	42	9	...	4	16	702	2	2
...	...	...	1	5	7	3	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	4	2	20	...	...	36	297	1	2
31	7	1	9	209	329	213	4	231	...	24	41	3	37	...	4	91	196	515	4	...	100	4,573	4	12
398	29	60	392	2,083	2,231	1,585	149	3,504	201	476	366	92	376	189	107	798	1,900	4,397	132	40	1,960	48,510	42	717
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	15	8	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	113	2	1
1	...	1	2	1	4	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	5	12	7	31	2	...	10	245	1	9
30	1	2	2	87	90	103	4	119	1	20	56	9	6	...	32	144	73	256	35	2	73	2,502	5	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
1	...	...	...	40	35	15	3	90	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	7	12	13	1	...	8	424	...	3
...	3	...	4	7	25	15	2	2	...	20	...	4	5	...	2	22	5	41	4	...	51	582	3	1
42	3	1	7	279	133	358	5	348	1	29	18	6	33	...	2	100	181	336	6	...	216	4,420	4	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
33	...	...	...	83	63	78	...	83	...	15	...	...	9	...	...	...	121	142	...	...	115	1,371	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	59	...	...
...	...	...	3	5	2	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	16	77	...	...
28	...	...	1	159	35	186	6	108	...	30	19	1	29	...	19	...	63	315	8	...	98	2,023	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	14	59	...	...
2	...	...	1	80	9	51	...	32	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	33	504	...	...	3	2,658	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	2	64	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	5	4	...	7	...	...	6	2	2	...	...	7	4	22	...	2	27	213	...	9
44	5	10	...	231	211	155	19	448	...	44	20	8	17	...	3	61	78	751	4	...	107	5,078	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	11	7	1	2	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	73	...	...
2	...	2	...	6	20	1	...	3	...	3	13	2	1	...	1	11	3	11	...	...	21	271	1	3
64	...	6	42	307	185	190	33	145	38	76	31	3	13	...	...	49	127	343	...	...	82	4,122	...	40
248	13	23	73	1,368	831	1,190	81	1,429	40	243	172	38	129	...	61	421	721	2,005	61	5	912	24,476	22	306
398	29	60	392	2,083	2,231	1,585	149	3,504	201	476	366	92	376	189	107	798	1,900	4,397	132	40	1,960	48,510	42	717

[No. 88.]

2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients

1	2			GENERAL DISEASES.															
				Group A.						*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*						
Serial No.	Name of dispensary.			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Brought forward ...			9	184	2,156	12,988	1,152	779	948	53	755	651	2,245	16	23	592	637	3,857
				...	40	565	4,919	342	131	526	17	448	369	1,517	..	10	460	415	3,759
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.* 20	Mingin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	4	8	6	2	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	2	6	34	5	13	3	...	...	8	13	...	...	10	1	7
			Outdoor do. ...	...	33	480	20	14	90	2	64	115	110	...	1	150	45	1,001
21	Paungbyin	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	4	16	2	3	...	..	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	5
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	35	239	27	10	20	...	63	24	36	...	6	17	32	204
22	Haka ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	7	103	...	...	1	...	...	4	9	1	...	4	9	20
23	Fort White	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	2	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	23	217	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	5	3
	Total ...			...	42	681	6,148	404	174	650	19	575	524	1,706	1	17	653	515	4,459
SOUTHERN DIVISION. 24	Myingyan ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	15	5	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	7	9	60	35	13	8	...	...	6	32	...	...	13	2	23
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	75	501	279	45	258	2	20	63	332	...	...	4	7	1,208
25	Pagan ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	3	...	8	2	4	...	...	...	5	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	1	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	12	...	1	2	1	3
			Outdoor do. ...	...	11	59	219	44	22	47	...	15	63	63	...	3	11	11	139
26	Pakôkku ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	1	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	2	4	91	33	54	23	3	...	2	4	...	...	15	11	30
			Outdoor do. ...	...	16	201	714	209	230	189	8	116	147	153	1	...	80	94	353
27	Yesagyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients Outdoor do. ...	...	...	18	30	18	22	18	...	1	46	33	...	...	50	6	237
		Natives ...	Indoor patients Outdoor do. ...																
28	Myaing ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	24	90	4	10	2	...	...	20	31	...	...	162	13	361
29	Pauk * ...	Europeans	Indoor patients Outdoor do. ...	...	1	9	293	...	6	5	...	1	24	15	...	...	9	3	37
		Natives ...	Indoor patients Outdoor do. ...																
30	Gangaw ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	2	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	5	67	...	3	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	2	4
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	29	119	6	15	21	6	...	29	30	...	...	24	22	8
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	127	877	42	35	45	12	146	150	156	...	...	119	66	88
31	Minbu ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	3	17	2	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	2
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	6	147	21	2	11	...	...	7	14	...	...	10	2	17
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	58	444	63	16	102	1	23	41	100	...	...	117	27	574
32	Pwinbyu ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	9	31	2	3	5	...	2	15	22	2	...	64	6	32
33	Salinmyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	7	60	17	6	12	...	...	4	19	...	2	5	1	8
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	41	294	91	21	57	...	21	17	102	...	...	1	16	263
34	Magwe ..	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	3	20	7	1	4	...	...	5	15	...	...	4	2	11
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	111	764	129	17	215	...	44	116	214	1	2	66	36	943
35	Yenau-gyaung.	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	4	2	1	...	12	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	...	8	2	3	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	3	2
			Outdoor do. ...	...	1	47	347	29	15	60	...	20	107	119	...	...	45	27	441
36	Natmauk ...	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	1	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	2	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	5
			Outdoor do. ...	...	2	15	945	21	8	74	2	14	35	41	...	5	6	68	314
37	Taungdwin-gyi.	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	1	9	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
		Natives ...	Indoor patients	...	...	...	39	11	7	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	18
			Outdoor do. ...	...	...	28	1,017	44	5	44	...	7	70	56	4	5	4	25	813
	Total ...			...	40	901	7,289	1,125	547	1,251	34	442	983	1,651	8	18	829	473	5,939
	Carried over ...			9	266	3,741	26,425	2,681	1,500	2,849	106	1,772	2,158	5,602	25	58	2,074	1,625	14,795

Out., outdoor

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93—continued.

3																					4	5	
DISEASES.																						OPERATIONS.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																							
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group (*a*).	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary	Major.	Minor.
398	29	60	332	2,083	2,231	1,585	149	3,504	201	476	366	92	376	189	107	708	1,000	4,397	132	40	1,960	48,510	42	717
248	13	23	73	1,368	831	1,190	81	1,420	40	243	172	38	139	...	64	421	721	2,905	61	5	912	24,476	22	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	58	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	2	8	2	7	...	6	12	161	...	5
38	...	4	9	324	112	190	7	260	648	30	40	13	69	...	2	33	120	390	4	10	33	4,341	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
14	...	1	...	82	48	77	9	94	90	9	4	2	4 6	...	2	2 17	2 53	7 158	1	3 4	9 22	67 1,406	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	14 41	...	...
1	...	...	...	16	25	6	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	56	21	3	1	12	379	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	52	...	5
...	...	2	35	2	23	7	1	23	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	45	440	...	3
304	13	30	123	1,801	1,058	1,476	101	1,815	778	297	198	54	213	...	70	496	950	3,418	60	31	1,050	31,465	22	300
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1 42	...	...
87	2	...	9 1	7 399	7 143	9 489	1	11 348	... 2	3 15	1 ...	... 3	3 14	...	1 ...	5 47	8 190	16 942	3 ...	...	76 197	368 5,664	6 ...	19 44
...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	94	...	...
...	...	...	1	6	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	8	...	...	14	66	...	3
49	...	...	...	26	41	47	2	65	2	11	10	4	9	...	...	25	52	143	10	...	61	2,214	...	5
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
3	...	2	8	12	4	11	1	8	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	6	24	2	4	40	410	4	15
84	5	143	37	301	249	298	40	358	1	123	28	30	53	...	18	93	131	369	...	...	111	4,903	...	58
13	3	8	5	121	32	77	7	58	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	11	18	115	...	...	65	1,018	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	6	124	21	55	4	27	...	23	...	13	46	...	...	3	27	10	...	...	12	1,000	...	1
1	1	...	...	38	...	11	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	52	...	...	1	524	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	9	5	...	14	...	8	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	147	...	...
3	...	1	5	38	33	9	1	12	...	24	3	2	12	...	2	15	18	45	...	...	10	541	2	...
44	23	30	52	130	159	101	35	108	378	80	14	32	57	...	17	122	127	200	2	...	73	3,642	...	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	64	...	...
...	...	3	8	2	8	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	2	...	44	371	...	...
39	1	3	6 87	6 121	6 106	18 304	3	6 370	...	2 4	1 6	3 7	2 21	...	1 ...	22 91	4 117	13 242	3	...	139	3,279	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	14	6	11	25	1	26	...	4	2	1	1	...	3	5	28	65	8	1	26	427	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
1	...	1	1	2	11	4	1	1	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	1	6	3	2	63	237	...	3
20	...	1	2	119	40	129	1	150	...	17	28	4	21	...	2	32	54	150	...	4	92	1,790	1	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	27	...	...
...	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	3	...	4	350	135	367	9	307	...	5	9	23	9	...	1 12	1 41	6 292	12 684	9	...	18 162	130 5,656	2 1	1 91
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	42	...	...
37	1	...	2	28	42	1 230	1 2	158	...	1	7	28	1 5	...	1 4	3 16	1 78	1 196	1 ...	...	10 80	46 2,403	...	3 37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	11	59	...	...
30	1	...	4	118	20	48	1	97	...	27	8	4	20	...	2	46	110	280	2	...	70	2,438	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	37	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	4	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	4	3	8	...	...	35	136	1	4
45	...	...	3	102	29	106	1	87	1	23	3	4	10	...	4	30	56	220	5	...	85	2,943	...	58
450	41	104	256	2,518	1,146	2,676	118	2,290	383	390	130	164	292	...	77	645	1,333	3,809	50	11	1,502	40,005	17	607
91,152	93	284	771	6,402	4,435	5,797	368	7,609	1,362	1,163	694	310	881	189	254	1,939	4,192	11,624	251	83	4,512	119,280	31	1,674

patients treated.

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients*

1	2	3																
		GENERAL DISEASES.																
		Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*						
Serial No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Brought forward ...	9	266	3,741	26,425	2 681	1,500	2,849	106	1,772	2,158	5,602	25	58	2,074	1 625	14,795
EASTERN DIVISION. 38	Kyauk-è ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	10	39	4	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	4	2	3
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	2	...	4	110	15	7	7	...	...	6	6	...	...	17	11	35
	Outdoor do ...	2	1	18	592	27	13	42	2	30	17	70	2	3	58	56	760
39	Myittha ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	6	40	952	32	24	28	...	12	49	89	...	...	18	25	892
40	Meiktila ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	7	10	7	...	6	...	8	7	3	...	...	3	4	12
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	8	34	13	4	8	...	2	3	10	1	...	5	1	17
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	86	491	78	25	106	1	49	68	171	1	4	126	22	642
41	Wundwin ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	1	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	1	11	8	8	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	2
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	14	364	7	17	19	...	17	4	72	...	...	24	24	629
42	Mahlaing... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	2	10	6	2	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	1	8
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	26	239	40	19	57	...	9	14	78	...	1	33	...	786
43	Yamèthin ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	..	2	202	5	6	10	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	15
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	20	78	28	25	10	...	...	11	29	...	...	11	4	30
	Outdoor do ...	1	...	95	860	168	94	192	...	140	97	235	...	2	43	45	412
44	Pyinmana Town. Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	74	1,914	187	39	212	...	391	98	541	2	...	...	128	1,154
45	Pyinmana... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	14	99	33	12	5	...	...	25	38	...	...	2	4	17
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	12	208	36	3	53	...	17	11	61	...	...	...	13	84
46	Lèwè ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	8	171	6	6	11	...	17	8	16	...	...	4	19	116
47	Lashio ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	2	...	9	22	8	2	3	...	...	12	4	...	...	2	...	1
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	55	453	17	2	12	11	8	18	40	...	2	10	6	58
48	Fort Stedman. Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	...	2	37	25	33	11	...	...	5	10	...	5	6	16	12
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	45	782	74	27	56	3	22	97	153	...	21	115	109	339
49	Môn ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	2	...	1	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	6	202	5	5	8	...	4	16	17	1	...	1	4	19
50	Loikaw ... Europeans { Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ... { Indoor patients	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do ...	...	...	1	42	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	9	7	561	7,962	838	379	856	17	741	582	1,670	7	38	485	505	6,039
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18	273	4,302	34,387	3,519	1,879	3,715	123	2,513	2,740	7,272	32	96	2,559	2,130	20,834

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93—concluded.

3																						4	5	
DISEASES.																							OPERATIONS.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Disease of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
1,152	83	284	771	6,402	4,435	5,737	368	7,609	1,362	1,163	694	310	881	189	254	1,030	4,192	11,024	251	82	4,512	110,080	81	1,074
...	...	...	...	13	3	14	1 2	1 18	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2 134	...	...
2 31	1 7	...	11 12	6 148	9 51	3 125	4 8	5 183	...	6 24	3 8	3 5	3 19	11 16	6 10	8 31	4 86	11 110	4 3	...	54 102	374 2,087	5 ...	61 32
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	21	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	2	...	2	190	80	101	1	160	...	30	12	4	5	4	...	21	113	408	...	...	116	3,465	1	19
4	...	1	...	9	11	7	7	23	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	137	...	...
56	2	...	3 20	2 163	4 118	1 106	10	2 280	...	2 18	3 19	3 17	4 32	...	2 10	4 62	1 167	5 237	...	1 ...	20 235	164 3,427	4 ...	11 60
1	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1 25	...	...
43	...	1	1	1 122	...	97	...	1 63	...	6	3	4	2	...	2	3 4	...	1 171	...	...	9 44	59 1833	...	7 18
...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
26	...	...	5 11	2 136	16	2 115	1	1 194	...	2 22	1 8	6	10	...	...	2 41	...	191	1 2	...	12 100	68 2,285	...	2 35
10	...	3	...	25	5	7	2	10	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	10	11	...	...	10	1 353	...	...
2 49	3 ...	...	1 7	4 330	3 106	1 200	2 6	6 613	2 ...	5 50	3 108	4 10	8 48	...	3 12	12 44	5 243	7 550	7 1	... 4	36 204	360 4,988	10 ...	7 38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
88	...	4	6	476	212	291	1	1,207	...	56	80	11	20	...	18	70	303	2,025	1	...	279	9,048	2	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 12	...	2 5	59	4 31	41	...	5 123	...	6 5	4 12	3 3	3	...	...	...	5	2 34	34 184	2 ...	...	49 58	383 1,073	4 2	5 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	29	28	43	4	22	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	18	32	171	...	...	25	772	...	7
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
6	...	...	2 3	3 121	24	83	1	1 153	1 6	61	2	...	1 3	...	...	4 33	3 87	9 139	...	...	2 37	91 1,446	...	13
...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	32	...	...
1 52	3	1	1 3	5 188	3 73	8 401	4	13 332	2 131	1 116	1 6	3 8	10 17	...	6 8	11 52	8 99	14 250	6	14 86	269 3,675	10 3	20 40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
2	...	1	4 ...	20	2 20	1 38	...	73	14	7 10	1	4	3 2	...	...	8	1 8	7 35	2	2	2	49 530	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	2	78	...	2
446	18	28	95	2,079	847	1,698	56	3,512	157	449	280	89	195	31	78	430	1,412	4,606	39	13	1,512	38,776	42	430
1,598	101	312	866	8,481	5,282	7,435	424	11,121	1,519	1,612	974	399	1,076	220	332	2,369	5,604	16,230	290	95	6,024	158,756	123	2,104

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Diseases in*

1	2			GENERAL DISEASES.																
				Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*						
Serial No.	Name of dispensary.			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
NORTHERN DIVISION.																				
1	Mandalay ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	5	34	17	...	2	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	6	4	1
			Outdoor do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mandalay Shore.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mandalay Town.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Madaya and Singu.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Maymyo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bhamo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	3	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Moganng ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Fort O'Donnel.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Katha ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	39	47	17	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wuntho ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...
			Outdoor do	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shwebo ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mogôk ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	1	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...		1	72	108	69	...	3	...	...	...	27	1	2	...	17	7	1
CENTRAL DIVISION.																				
13	Ye-u ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Sagaing ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chaungu ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Myinmu ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Myotha ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mônywa ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carried over ...		...	18	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
				1	72	108	69	...	3	...	...	...	27	1	2	...	17	7	1

OF LIFE.

the Dispensaries of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.

3

DEATHS FROM

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
			1																			2
			10	1	14	1		1							1	2		1		2	6	130
																					2	3
			1																			6
					13		1											1		1		52
																						1
		1	1									1										11
			3		12								1					1		1		138
			2	1	5																1	17
																						12
			2		7		3														1	20
							1															1
			1																	1		2
			1																			23
																						3
...	...	1	28	2	51	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	5	12	422
																1						3
												1										2
			3		5					1			1									25
					1																	1
																					1	1
				1																1		2
																						17
...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	59
...	...	1	28	2	51	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	5	12	422

V.—STATISTICS

[No. 88.] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Diseases in*

1	2		GENERAL DISEASES.																
			Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*						
Serial No.	Name of dispensary.		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Brought forward ...		1	72	108	69	...	3	...	...	...	27	1	2	...	17	7	1
			...	18	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.* 19	Kindat ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mingin ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Paungbyin	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Haka ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fort White	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	28	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1
SOUTHERN DIVISION. 24	Myingyan ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Pagan ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Pakôkku...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Yesagyo ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Myaing ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pauk ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Gangaw ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Minbu ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Pyinbyu ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Salinmyo ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Magwe ...	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Yenan-gyaung.	Europeans Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ... Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...		...	29	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...
			1	100	118	75	...	3	...	...	...	32	1	2	...	18	8	2

OF LIFE.

the Dispensaries of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93—continued.

3

DEATHS FROM

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
...	...	1	28		51	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	5	12	422
...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	52
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	3	1	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	72
...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	21
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	6	5	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	75
...	...	1	31	3	58	1	6	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	3	...	3	...	7	13	494

[No. 88.] *3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Diseases in*

1	2			GENERAL DISEASES.																
				Group A.							*Group B.*		*Group C.*	*Group D.*						
Serial No.	Name of dispensary.			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Disease of the eye.
	Brought forward ...			1	100	118	75	...	3	...	...	...	32	1	2	...	18	8	2
SOUTH. DIVN.—*concld.*				...	29	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...
36	Natmauk ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Taungdwingyi.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...			...	29	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...
EASTERN DIVISION.																			
38	Kyauksè ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	In-door patients.	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Myittha ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Meiktila. ...	Europeans.	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Wundwin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Mahlaing ...	Europeans.	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Yamèthin ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Pyinmana Town.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Pyinmana.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Lèwè ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Lashio ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Fort Stedman.	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Mòn ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Loikaw ...	Europeans	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	Indoor patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Outdoor do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...			...	1	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	3	3	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...			1	130	127	92	...	4	...	...	...	40	2	2	...	24	13	2

OF LIFE.

the Dispensaries of Upper Burma for the year 1892-93—concluded.

3

DEATHS FROM

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the ear.	Disease of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Disease of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
...	...	1	31	3	58	1	6	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	3	...	3	...	7	13	494
...	...	1	6	5	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	1	7	5	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[No. 89.]

4.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Upper Burma for the year 1892-93.

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Total.			
						Rs.		
NORTHERN	Mandalay	7	20,143	2,039	22,202	3,923	20,143	
	Bhamo	1	1,800	325	2,125	335	1,800	
	Mogaung	1	488	147	635	280	488	
	Katha	1	436	420	856	227	436	
	Shwebo	1	2,002	741	2,743	298	2,002	
	Ruby Mines	1	631	90	721	334	631	
	Total	12	25,500	3,782	29,282	5,397	25,500	
CENTRAL	Ye-u	1	3,330	501	3,831	305	3,330	
	Sagaing	2	6,121	452	6,573	633	6,121	
	Mônywa	1	2,250	495	2,745	184	2,250	
	Kindat	1	3,979	246	4,225	264	3,979	
	Total	5	15,680	1,694	17,374	1,386	15,680	
SOUTHERN	Myingyan	2	6,309	1,325	7,634	762	6,309	
	Pakôkku	2	2,667	336	3,003	451	2,667	
	Gangaw (subdivision)	1	682	169	851	180	682	
	Minbu	2	3,054	315	3,369	728	3,054	
	Magwe	1	3,537	1,059	4,596	460	3,537	
	Total	8	16,249	3,204	19,453	2,601	16,249	
EASTERN	Kyauksè	1	1,691	221	1,912	318	1,691	
	Meiktila	1	614	327	941	321	614	
	Yamèthin	1	2,516	852	3,368	560	2,516	
	Pyinmana	2	3,132	543	3,675	523	3,132	
	Total	5	7,953	1,943	9,896	1,722	7,953	
	Môn, Southern Shan States	2	948	573	1,521	457	948	The average cost of each successful case was two annas and ten pies only.
	Northern Shan States	1	345	120	465	408	345	
	Total	3	1,293	693	1,986	865	1,293	
	GRAND TOTAL	33	66,675	11,316	77,991	11,971	66,675	

INDEX.

INDEX TO PART I.

SUMMARY.

	Para.	Page.
Introductory	1	1
Chief Commissioner's tours	2	ib.
Administrative changes	3	ib.
Southern Shan States and Karenni	4	ib.
Northern Shan States	ib.	ib.
Shan States under the supervision of Commissioners...	ib.	4
Chin hills administered from Falam	5	ib.
Chin hills administered from Yawdwin	ib.	ib.
Chins of the Upper Chindwin district	ib.	ib.
The North-Eastern Frontier	6	5
Legislation	7	ib.
Police administration	8	ib.
Criminal Justice, Lower Burma	9	6
Criminal Justice, Upper Burma	10	ib.
Jails	11	7
Civil Justice, Lower Burma	12	ib.
Civil Justice, Upper Burma	13	8
Registration	14	ib.
Municipal administration, Lower Burma	15	ib.
Municipal administration, Upper Burma	16	ib.
Military	17	9
Forests, Lower Burma	18	ib.
Forests, Upper Burma	19	ib.
Mines and quarries	20	10
Commercial Marine	21	ib.
Seaborne trade	22	ib.
Inland trade	23	11
Public Works, Lower Burma	24	ib.
Public Works, Upper Burma	25	ib.
Railways	26	12
Telegraphs	27	13
Post Office	28	ib.
Surveys and Settlements	29	ib.
Revenue, Lower Burma	30	ib.
Revenue, Upper Burma	31	14
Finance	32	ib.
Sanitary and Medical Administration	33	15
Education, Lower Burma	34	ib.
Education, Upper Burma	35	ib.

INDEX TO PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

	Para.	Page.
Area and boundaries	1	1
Natural divisions, Lower Burma	2	ib.
Do. Upper Burma	ib.	ib.
Mountains	3	4
Rivers	4	5
Lakes	5	ib.
Soil	6	ib.
Climate	7	6
Staples	8	ib.
Historical Summary.		
Early history of Burma	9	7
Relations with China	10	9
Relations with Siam	11	ib.
Material progress	12	10
Form of Administration.		
Annexation of Upper Burma	13	10
Revenue administration	14	11
Judicial administration	15	ib.
Public Works	16	12
Police	17	ib.
Jails	18	ib.
Forest	19	ib.
Ports and Customs	20	ib.
Education	21	ib.
Ecclesiastical	22	ib.
Local self-government	23	ib.
Miscellaneous	24	ib.
Character of Land tenures: System of Survey and Settlement.		
Tenures of land (Lower Burma)—		
Modes of acquiring ownership, Lower Burma	25	13
Tenants	26	ib.
Town lands	27	ib.
Tenures of land (Upper Burma)—		
Tenures of land	28	14
Tenants	29	15
Town lands	30	ib.
System of Survey and Settlement (Lower Burma)—		
Cadastral survey	31	15
Unit of survey	32	16
Supplementary survey	33	ib.
System of settlement	34	17
Rates of assessment	35	ib.
Assessment of fallow land	36	ib.
Remissions	37	18
Recognition of customs of the people	38	ib.
System of Survey and Settlement (Upper Burma)—		
Survey	39	18
Supplementary survey	40	ib.
Settlement	41	ib.
Rates of assessment	42	20
Civil Divisions of British Territory.		
Lower Burma	43	20
Arakan division	44	ib.
Pegu division	45	ib.
Irrawaddy division	46	ib.
Tenasserim division	47	ib.
Upper Burma	48	21
Central division	49	ib.
Southern division	50	ib.
Eastern division	51	ib.
Shan States	52	ib.

Details of the last Census; Tribes and Languages.

	Para.	Page.
General statistics	53	22
Towns and villages	54	ib.
Religions	55	ib.
Occupations	56	23
Tribes and languages	57	ib.
The Burmese	58	ib.
The Talaings	59	24
The Karens	60	ib.
The Chins	61	ib.
The Taungthus	62	ib.
The Shans	63	ib.
The Kachins	64	25
Other races	65	ib.

Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner	66	25
Commissioners' divisions and districts	67	ib.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

The Southern Shan States and Karenni	68	25
The Northern Shan States	69	20
Shan States under the supervision of Commissioners	70	28
The Chin Hills administered from Falam	71	ib.
Relations with Burma	72	29
Communications, public works, &c.	73	ib.
The Chin Hills administered from Yawdwin	74	30
Chins of the Upper Chindwin district	75	ib.
The North-East Frontier—Position of affairs at the close of the season, 1891-92—West of the Irrawaddy	76	ib.
East of the Irrawaddy	77	ib.
Location of the frontier	78	31
Events of the rains, 1892	79	ib.
Programme of 1892-93	80	32
Policy pursued	81	ib.
Establishment of Sima post	82	34
The Eastern Column	83	35
Establishment of Namkham post	84	ib.
The Sinkan Column	85	36
The Kaukkwe Column	86	37
The Mogaung Column	87	ib.
Raids on the Nampaung route after close of operations	88	38
Results of the season's work	89	ib.

II.—Administration of the Land.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands (Lower Burma).

Cadastral and forest surveys	90	40
Lower Burma topographical surveys	91	ib.
Settlement	92	ib.
Supplementary survey	93	ib.
Statistics of transfers and tenants	94	42
Grants under the old Waste Land Grant Rules	95	ib.
Area under exemption from revenue	96	ib.
Grants for religious and public purposes	97	ib.

Surveys, Settlements and Waste Lands (Upper Burma).

Cadastral surveys	98	42
Topographical surveys	99	ib.
Trigonometrical survey	100	ib.
Settlement	101	ib.

III.—Protection.

Legislative Authority.

Legislature	102	43

Legislation.

Acts of the Legislative Council	103	43

Police.

Reduction in the Upper Burma military police	104	44
Lower Burma civil police	105	ib.
Conduct and training of the civil police, Lower Burma	106	ib.
Distribution, organization, and administration of the civil police, Lower Burma	107	ib.
Beat patrols and village police, Lower Burma	108	45

	Para.	Page.
Lower Burma military police	109	45
Upper Burma civil police	110	46
Conduct and training of the civil police, Upper Burma	111	ib.
Beat patrols and village police, Upper Burma	112	ib.
Upper Burma military police	113	ib.
Violent crime in Lower Burma	114	47
Violent crime in Upper Burma	115	ib.
Minor crime, Upper and Lower Burma	116	48
Preventive law	117	49
Supply and Clothing	118	ib.
Criminal Justice (Lower Burma).		
Cases reported	119	49
Disposal of cases	120	ib.
Preventive law	121	50
Sentences	122	ib.
Sessions Courts	123	ib.
Appeals and revision	124	51
Criminal Justice (Upper Burma).		
Cases reported	125	51
Disposal of cases	126	ib.
Sessions cases	127	52
Sentences	128	ib.
Appeals	129	ib.
Criminal Justice Regulation	130	ib.
Jails.		
General statistics	131	52
Judicial	132	53
Discipline	133	ib.
Financial	134	ib.
Accommodation	135	54
Health statistics	136	ib.
Juvenile prisoners	137	ib.
Opium smokers in jails	138	55
Civil Justice (Lower Burma).		
Amount and classification of litigation	139	55
Disposal of business	140	ib.
Execution of decrees	141	56
Appeals	142	ib.
Cost of litigation	143	ib.
Civil Justice (Upper Burma).		
Amount and classification of litigation	144	56
Disposal of business	145	57
Execution of decrees	146	ib.
Appeals	147	ib.
Cost of litigation	148	ib.
Registration.		
Lower Burma	149	57
Upper Burma	150	ib.
Municipal Administration (Lower Burma).		
Number of municipalities	151	58
Financial statistics	152	ib.
Sources of revenue	153	ib.
Details of expenditure	154	59
Rangoon Municipality	155	ib.
Moulmein do.	156	60
Akyab do.	157	61
Bassein do.	158	ib.
Prome do.	159	62
Toungoo do	160	63
Henzada do.	161	ib.
Pegu do.	162	64
Minor municipalities and Town committees	163	ib.
Municipal Administration (Upper Burma).		
Number of municipalities	164	64
Financial statistics	165	ib.
Mandalay municipality	166	65
Bhamo do.	167	66
Sagaing do.	168	ib.
Myingyan do.	169	67
Pakôkku do.	170	ib.
Pyinmana do.	171	ib.
Other municipalities	172	68

Military.

	Para.	Page.
Strength and distribution of the troops	173	68
Military expenditure	174	ib
Volunteers	175	ib.

Marine.

	Para.	Page.
Royal Navy and Indian Marine vessels and visits of foreign men-of-war	176	68
Local Government vessels	177	ib.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agriculture (Lower Burma).

	Para.	Page.
The season	178	70
Fodder reserves	179	ib.
Agricultural experiments	180	ib.
Veterinary establishments	181	ib.
Horse-breeding	182	ib.
Prices	183	ib.
Area of cultivation	184	ib.
Cattle-disease	185	71

Agriculture (Upper Burma).

	Para.	Page.
General character of the season	186	71
Prices	187	ib.
Agricultural experiments	188	ib.
Cattle-disease	189	72

Rice-trade Statistics.

	Para.	Page.
Rice-trade statistics	190	72

Weather and Crops.

	Para.	Page.
Rainfall	191	72

Horticulture.

	Para.	Page.
Agri-Horticultural Society	192	73

Forests (Lower Burma).

	Para.	Page.
Period under review	193	73
Reservation	194	ib.
Forest surveys	195	ib.
Working plans	196	74
Offences against forest rules	197	ib.
Fire-protection	198	ib.
Productions and improvement of forest growth	199	ib.
Girdling	200	ib.
Revenue and expenditure	201	75
Imports and exports of teak	202	ib.

Forests (Upper Burma).

	Para.	Page.
Period under review and division of Upper Burma circle	203	76
Reservation of forests	204	ib.
Examination of forests	205	ib.
Surveys and working plans	206	ib.
Forest rules	207	ib.
Forest offences	208	77
Fire-protection	209	ib.
Experimental cultivation	210	ib.
Girdling	211	ib.
Extraction of timber	212	ib.
Minor forest produce	213	78
Revenue and expenditure	214	ib.

Mines and Quarries.

	Para.	Page.
Jade	215	79
Rubies	216	ib.
Oil-fields	217	ib.
Coal-mines	218	ib.
Tin	219	ib.
Coal in Mergui	220	80
Gold	221	ib.

Manufactures.

	Para.	Page.
Manufactures of Upper and Lower Burma	222	80

Commercial Marine.

	Para.	Page.
Seaborne trade	223	80
Foreign trade	224	81
Coasting trade	225	ib.
Wrecks and casualties	226	ib.

	Para.	Page.
Marine surveys and tidal observations	227	81
Light-houses and light-vessels	228	ib.
Pilot service	229	82
Port funds	230	ib.
Seaborne Trade.		
General statistics	231	83
Trade of the several ports in 1892-93	232	ib.
Import trade	233	84
Export trade	234	ib.
Inland Trade.		
Arrangements for registration and general statistics	235	85
Lower Burma	236	ib.
Trade with China	237	ib.
Trade with the Shan States	238	86
Internal trade of Burma	239	ib.
Public Works (Lower Burma).		
General	240	86
Expenditure under all heads	241	ib.
Military works	242	87
Expenditure on military works	243	ib.
Civil works—Buildings	244	ib.
Expenditure on civil buildings	245	88
Communications	246	ib.
Expenditure on communications	247	ib.
Minor works, irrigation and navigation	248	ib.
Expenditure on irrigation and navigation	249	89
Miscellaneous public improvements	250	ib.
Expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements	251	90
Expenditure on civil works	252	ib.
Public Works (Upper Burma).		
General	253	90
Expenditure	254	ib.
Military works	255	91
Expenditure on military works	256	92
Civil buildings	257	ib.
Expenditure on civil buildings	258	ib.
Communications	259	ib.
Expenditure on communications	260	93
Miscellaneous public improvements	261	ib.
Expenditure on miscellaneous public improvements	262	ib.
Expenditure on civil works	263	ib.
Irrigation and navigation	264	ib.
Expenditure on minor works, irrigation and navigation	265	ib.
Railways.		
Burma State Railway—		
Length of line	266	94
Work in progress	267	ib.
Capital transactions	268	ib.
Revenue transactions	269	ib.
Meiktila Branch Railway	270	95
Mu Valley State Railway	271	ib.
Railway surveys	272	ib.
Telegraphs.		
Burma division	273	96
Arakan division	274	ib.
Upper Burma division	275	ib.
Post Office.		
General	276	96
Post office	277	ib.
Lines	278	97
Letter delivery	279	ib.
Money-orders	280	ib.
Savings bank	281	98
Insurance and value-payable systems	282	ib.
Miscellaneous	283	ib.
V.—Revenue and Finance.		
Revenue.		
(*a*) *Lower Burma.*		
Demand, remission, and net demand	284	99
Land revenue collections and outstandings	285	ib.

	Para.	Page.
Capitation-tax	286	99
Fisheries	287	100
Salt excise	288	ib.
Collection of revenue	289	ib.
Stamps	290	ib.
Opium	291	101
Liquor	292	ib.
Offences against the Excise laws	293	102
Income-tax	294	ib.
(b) Upper Burma.		
Demand, remission, and net demand	295	103
Thathameda	296	104
State lands	297	ib.
Other revenue	298	ib.
Collection of revenue	299	105
Agricultural advances	300	ib.
Stamps	301	ib.
Opium	302	ib.
Liquor	303	106
Offences against the Excise laws	304	ib.
FINANCE.		
Lower Burma.		
Provincial revenue and expenditure	305	106
Gross receipts and expenditure	306	107
Imperial—		
Receipts	307	ib.
Details of receipts	308	ib.
Expenditure	309	108
Refunds	310	ib.
Provincial—		
Receipts	311	109
Expenditure	312	ib.
Incorporated Local Funds	313	110
Upper Burma.		
Receipts and expenditure	314	110
Imperial receipts	315	111
Expenditure	316	ib.
Incorporated Local Funds	317	112
Lower Burma.		
Excluded Local Funds	318	112
Paper Currency.		
Note circulation since 1883	319	114
Issues of notes	320	ib.
Operations of the year	321	ib.
VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.		
Vital Statistics of the General Population.		
Vital statistics	322	115
Chief diseases	323	ib.
Immigration and Emigration.		
Operations of the year	324	116
Medical Relief.		
Dispensaries	325	116
Military police hospitals	326	117
Rangoon Lunatic Asylum	327	118
Sanitation.		
Sanitary works	328	118
Vaccination.		
General results	329	119
VII.—INSTRUCTION.		
General System of Public Instruction.		
System of control	330	120
Inspection	331	ib.
Classification of educational institutions	332	121

	Para.	Page.
System of aid	333	121
Aid to non-indigenous schools	334	122
Aid to indigenous schools	335	ib.
Normal schools	336	ib.
The education of special classes	337	123
Examinations	338	ib.
Government scholarships	339	ib.
St. Barbe, Bigandet, and Gilbert scholarships	340	124
Survey schools	341	125
Burma State Railway workshop apprentices	342	ib.
Text-book Committee	343	ib.
Education (Lower Burma).		
General results	344	125
Financial	345	ib.
University education	346	126
Secondary education	347	ib.
Primary instruction	348	ib.
Education in special subjects	349	127
Education of girls	350	ib.
Education of special classes	351	ib.
Medium of instruction	352	128
Education (Upper Burma).		
General statistics	353	128
Financial	354	ib.
Secondary education	355	ib.
Primary education	356	129
Education of girls	357	ib.
Education of special classes	358	ib.
Pali examination	359	ib.
Literary Societies.		
The Rangoon Literary Society	360	129
Literature and the Press.		
Number and classification of publications	361	129
Arts and Sciences.		
Artistic industries	362	130
VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.		
Transactions of the year	363	131
IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.		
General review	364	132
Ecclesiastical.		
Operations of the year	365	132
Stationery.		
Operations of the year	366	132

INDEX TO PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

LOWER BURMA.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

	Page.
1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated	iii.
2.—Character of the surface	iv.
3.—Climate	xvi.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—Native States	xvii.
2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families	ib.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief authority in Lower Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General	xviii.

D.—Population.

Population by race, religion, and occupation	xx.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—Survey and settlement—	
Survey	xxi.
Settlement	ib.
2.—Incidence of the land revenue on area and population	xxii.
3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government	xxiii.
4.—Register of transfers of landed property	ib.
6.—Land revenue	xxiv.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—Acts passed by the Legislature of Burma and sanctioned as required by law	xxv.
2.—Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Burma	ib.
3.—Draft Bills submitted for the consideration of the Legislature of India	ib.

B.—Judicial.

1.—Judicial divisions and officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction	xxvi.
2.—Offences reported and persons tried, convicted, and acquitted	xxvii.
2A.—General result of the trial of European British subjects	xxviii.
3.—Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code	xxix.
4.—General results of criminal trials	xxx.
5.—Punishments inflicted by criminal tribunals	xxxi.
5A.—Particulars of whipping—	
Part I.—Whipping inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments	xxxii.
Part II.—Whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864	ib.
Part III.—Whipping inflicted under section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II	xxxiv.
Part IV.—Relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments	ib.
6.—Result of appeal and revision in criminal cases	xxxv.
7.—Number and description of civil and revenue suits instituted	xxxvi.
8.—Number and value of civil and revenue suits instituted	xxxvii.
9 (I.—Civil suits).—General result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction	xxxviii.
9 (II.—Miscellaneous cases.—Judicial).—General result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction	xxxix.
10 (I.—Appeals from decrees).—Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts ...	xl.
10 (II.—Miscellaneous appeals.—Judicial).—Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts	xli.
11.—Result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts	xlii.
12.—Number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882	xliii.
13.—Use of jurors and assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts	xliv.
14.—Deeds registered	xlv.

C.—Prisons.

	Page.
1.—Distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in jails	xlvii.
2.—Number and disposal of convicts	xlviii.
3.—Religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts	xlix.
4.—Convicts according to the nature and length of sentences	l.
5.—Convicts admitted who had been previously convicted	liv.
6.—Offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them	lv.
7.—Education of convicts	lvi.
10.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners	lvii.
12.—Employment of convicts	lix.
14.—Net cost of prisoners	lx.
15.—Sickness and mortality among prisoners	lxi.
19.—Particulars regarding under-trial prisoners	lxvii.

D.—Police.

1.—Part I.—Cognizable crime	lxviii.
Part II.—Non-cognizable crime	lxxvi.
2.—Thuggi and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes	lxxviii.
3.—Additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure	lxxx.
4.—Strength, cost, distribution, and employment of the police	lxxxi.
5.—Equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the police	lxxxiii.
6.—Race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police	lxxxiv.

E.—Military.

1.—Strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army	lxxxv.
2.—Distribution and employment of the Army	lxxxvi.
3.—Religion and caste of Native officers and men of the Army	lxxxvii.

F.—Marine.

1.—Strength and other particulars of the Marine force	lxxxviii.
2.—Religion, race, and classes of Native officers and men of the Marine service	lxxxix.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance.

1.—Gross and net resources	xc.
2.—Expenditure from net income	xci.
3.—Cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries of Burma	xcii.
Comparative statement of receipts	xciii.
Comparative statement of expenditure	xciv.
Revenue and expenditure of Lower Burma for the past eight years...	xcv.

B.—Public Works.

1.—Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department	xcvi.
2.—Cost of construction of irrigation and navigation (including agricultural) works ...	cv.

C.—Railways.

Burma State Railway	cvi.

D.—Marine.

1.—Government ships and vessels	cvii.
2.—Number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels	cviii.

E.—Agriculture.

1.—Crops cultivated	cix.
2.—Agricultural stock	cx.
Irrigation	cxi.

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—Price of produce	cxii.
2.—Price of labour	cxiii.

I.—Foreign Trade.

1.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during 1891-92 and 1892-93	cxiv.
2.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufacture, and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during 1891-92 and 1892-93	cxxvi.

I.—Customs.

3.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports during 1891-92 and 1892-93	cxxxviii.

Page.

I.—Coasting or Interportal Trade.

4.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise in 1891-92 and 1892-93 ... ... cxxxix.

I.—Trade.

5.—Number and tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries in 1892-93 compared with the totals of 1891-92 ... ... cxl.

6.—Number and tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries in 1892-93 compared with the totals of 1891-92 cxliv

7.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing-vessels, distinguishing their nationality, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, in 1892-93 compared with the totals of 1891-92 ... ... cxlviii.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage ... ... cxlix.
2.—Paper currency ... ... ib.

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Dispensaries ... ... cl.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations ... ... cli.

B.—Education.

1.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars ... ... clii.
2.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction ... ... cliii.
3.—Return of colleges, schools, and scholars ... ... cliv.
4.—Return of expenditure on public instruction ... ... clvi.
5.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools ... ... clviii.
6.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations ... ... clx.
7.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction ... ... clxii.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and literary societies ... ... clxiv.
2.—Press ... ... clxv.

V.—Statistics of Life.

1.—Marriages, births and deaths ... ... clxvi.
2.—Diseases treated in dispensaries ... ... clxviii.
3.—Deaths from diseases in dispensaries ... ... clxxii.
4.—Vaccine operations ... ... clxxvi.

APPENDIX TO PART III.

Returns of the Telegraph Department.

Statistics of telegraph lines and offices in Burma ... ... clxxix.
Name of offices opened and closed during the year ... ... ib.

Upper Burma.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated ... ... clxxxiii.
2.—Character of the surface ... ... clxxxiv.
3.—Climate ... ... cxcviii.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief authority in Upper Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General ... ... cxcix.

D.—Population.

Population by race, religion, and occupation ... ... cc.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—Survey and settlement—
Survey ... ... cci.
Settlement ... ... ib.
2.—Incidence of land revenue on area and population ... ... ccii.
3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government ... ... cciv.
4.—Register of transfers of landed property ... ... ib.
6.—Land revenue ... ... ccv.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial.

	Page.
1.—Judicial divisions and officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction	ccvi.
2.—Offences reported and persons tried, convicted, and acquitted	ccvii.
2A.—General result of the trial of European British subjects	ccviii.
3.—Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code	ccix.
4.—General result of criminal trials	ccx.
5.—Punishments inflicted by criminal tribunals	ccxi.
5A.—Particulars of whipping—	
Part I.—Whipping inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, and under section 7 (1) (*c*) of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, in lieu of other punishments	ccxii.
Part II.—Whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, and section 7 (1) (*c*) of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886	ccxiii.
Part III.—Whipping inflicted under section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II	ccxiv.
Part IV.—Relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments	ib.
6.—Results of appeal and revision in criminal cases	ccxv.
7.—Number and description of civil suits instituted	ccxvi.
8.—Number and value of suits instituted	ccxvii.
9 (I.—Civil suits).—General result of the trial of civil suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction	ccxviii.
9 (II.— Miscellaneous cases—Judicial)	ib.
10 (I—Appeals from decrees).—Business of Civil Appellate Courts	ccxix.
10 (II—Miscellaneous appeals—Judicial)	ib.
11.—Result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts ...	ccxx.
12.—Number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882.	ib.
13.—Use of jurors and assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts	ib.

C.—Prisons.

Distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in jails	ccxxi.
1.—Number and disposal of convicts	ccxxii.
2.—Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts	ccxxiii.
3.—Convicts according to nature and length of sentences	ccxxiv.
4.—Convicts admitted who had been previously convicted	ccxxviii.
6.—Offences committed by convicts and punishments inflicted on them	ccxxix.
7.—Education of convicts	ccxxx.
10.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners	ccxxxi.
12.—Employment of convicts	ccxxxiii.
14.—Net cost of prisoners	ccxxxiv.
15.—Sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes	ccxxxv.
19.—Particulars regarding under-trial prisoners	ccxli.

D.—Police.

1.—(Part I).—Cognizable crime	ccxlii.
(Part I).—Non-cognizable crime	tcl.
2.—Thuggi and dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes	cclii.
3.—Additional police collected for the protection of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure	ccliv.
4.—Strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police	cclv.
5.—Equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the police	cclvii.
6.—Race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police	cclviii.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance.

1.—Gross and net resources	cclix.
2.—Expenditure from net income	cclx.

B.—Public Works.

1.—Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department	cclxi.

E.—Agriculture.

1.—Crop cultivated (area in acres)	cclxix.
2.—Agricultural stock	cclxxi
Irrigation	cclxxii.

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—Price of produce	cclxxiii.
2.—Price of labour	cclxxv.

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Dispensaries	cclxxvi.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations	cclxxvii.

B.—Education.

	Page.
1.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars	cclxxviii.
2.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction	cclxxix.
3.—Return of colleges, schools, and scholars	cclxxx.
4.—Return of expenditure on public instruction	cclxxxii.
5.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools	cclxxxiv.
6.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations	cclxxxvi.
7.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction	cclxxxviii

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—Press	ccxc.

V.—Statistics of Life.

2.—Diseases treated in dispensaries	ccxcii.
3.—Deaths from disease in dispensaries	ccxcviii.
4 Return of vaccine operations	ccciv.

G. B. C. P. O.—No. 6525, B. S., 23-12-93—600.

00133896

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

DURING 1892-93.

IN THREE PARTS:

PART I.—SUMMARY.

„ II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

„ III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

RANGOON:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA.

1893.

[Price,—Rs. 4-8-0.]